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DICTIONARY

OF

MATERIA MEDICA

AND

THERAPEUTICS.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

MATERIA MEDICA

AND

THERAPEUTICS.

BY

ADOLPHE WAHLTUCH, M.D., L.R.C.P. LOND.,

FELLOW OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, HONORARY MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PRAGUE, AND MEMBER OF OTHER SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

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ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

āā, ...	Ana (equal parts).
Anon., ...	Anonymous.
Auct., ...	Author.
Auct. incog., ...	Author unknown.
D. S., ...	Detur, signetur (Dispense, sign).
Dent. tal. dos., ...	Dentur tales doses (Dispense such doses).
E., ...	English.
E. S., ...	English synonym.
Fr., ...	French.
Fr. S., ...	French synonym.
G., ...	German.
G. S., ...	German synonym.
It., ...	Italian.
It. S., ...	Italian synonym.
l. a., ...	lege artis (according to art).
M.D.S., ...	Misce, detur, signetur (mix, dispense, sign).
M. f., ...	Misce fiat (mix, make).
q. s., ...	quantum sufficit (a sufficiency).
℞., ...	Recipe (take).
R., ...	Russian.
R. S., ...	Russian synonym.
Sp. Gr., ...	Specific Gravity.
ß., ...	Semis (half).
U.S., ...	United States.

INTRODUCTION.

Et quoniam variant morbi, variabimus artes;
Mille mali species, mille salutis erunt.

By the selection of the above motto I intend to indicate that this volume, although containing many prescriptions, is not adapted for popular use as a dictionary of receipts, or as a vade mecum for the sick; but that its purpose is that of a book of reference for the busy practitioner, whose memory may now and then require assistance, or who may wish to be guided, in difficult cases, by the formulas of others. "Diseases vary; we must vary art; and thousand cures to thousand pains impart." As the constitution of every individual possesses a special character, so must any given disease necessarily shape itself in the individual, and become subject to special means of cure. The type and character of a disease are influenced also by the changes of the atmosphere, by the quality of the air that the patient breathes, by the climate, and by various geographical, cosmological, and telluric conditions, and are liable accordingly to variations, over and above those induced by the special peculiarities of the affected person.

These considerations suffice to show the imprudence, not to say the folly, of adopting the first formula that may offer when a malady has to be grappled with. In order to a right treatment, it is imperative, first to make a correct diagnosis, *i.e.*, to make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with the character of the disease, then with the nature and operation of such external influences as may effect its course and development, and with the modifications likely to be caused by the individuality of the patient and by his habits; it is important also that we should know what are the functions of the organs not primarily affected, and their relation to the affected parts, and with many other particulars of corresponding nature. Provided with this various information, and knowing the action and effects of the various remedies appropriate to the malady before us, we select the one suitable to this special case, guided partly by our own experience, partly by the experience of others.

It is not sufficient, moreover, to note merely the prominent symptom of a disease, and to try to act upon it with the help of the first prescription that may offer. Before the choice of one remedy or another, rationally adapted to the treatment of a given disease, can be made with any probability of its proving efficient, we need full acquaintance with all the facts of medical science, and of its various branches and accessories. It requires also many years of study; the careful perusal of many books, and of the records of many men's thoughts and experience; a thorough acquaintance, too, with the ordinary laws of nature, and with the structure of the human frame; and, above all, plenty of careful personal observation. Then only can sound logical conclusions be arrived at. "L'étude de la matière médicale," says Montain, "et de la thérapeutique est le complément de la science médicale." In one word, the art of healing cannot be taught in a single volume. Far less can it be learned from a few lines as to the composition of a medicine, or what malady that medicine is adapted to, and to which we have first found our way by means of an index.

It is quite a mistake, accordingly, for people to regard books upon domestic medicine, miscellaneous prescriptions, patent drugs, and so forth, as giving them power to deal successfully with the sick. There is more probability of harm being done than good. So to view the matter and to act conformably, appears to be like throwing a heavy piece of iron into a dark room, filled with glass and porcelain ornaments, with the object of killing some creature, whose presence there is known only by the noise it makes. Some valuable vase is sure to be broken sooner than the missile will find its mark.

Having thus labelled my work with the word Poison, as a caution to the non-professional and the inexperienced, I address myself to that portion of the public for whose benefit I have expended so many hours. The book is simply one of reference, contains plenty of information upon materia medica and therapeutics, for those whose time is valuable and whose memory is overburdened. To produce one available for such purposes has been my sole object in the compilation; it will serve for no other; and on these merits, such as they are, I am content to send it forth.

Before proceeding to describe the plan of the work, I wish to state that I am in no degree opposed to lifting the veil of mysticism from the healing art, nor to the enlightenment of the public. The rays of knowledge are like those of the sun—the common property of every human being. By all means remove the obstacles to their free passage, and let every man enjoy light. It is better, at the same time, to introduce the non-professional man somewhat cautiously into the consecrated temple of science,—to show him by degrees the

treasures there accumulated, and by no means to take him at once into the *sanctum sanctorum*. It is quite as important to point out to him whatever is harmful, and to teach him how to avoid injury, and to avert it should he be threatened. This *sanctum sanctorum* of medical science comprises Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and no one ought to be allowed to enter the sacred area before he has passed through all the other portions of the glorious edifice, and has made himself thoroughly acquainted with their contents.

We do not live in an era of superstition, but of enlightenment, and the great task of the physician is not so much to destroy evil as to remove its origin, to eradicate the germinal sources of disease, and to prevent the possibility of its development. Prevention of disease is always the paramount desire of the humane physician; but in order to carry out this important principle, it is requisite that he should have the assistance of the public. This latter object can be attained by diffusing knowledge of the fundamental laws and conditions of the existence and of the maintenance of the human frame. Let popular information appear incessantly in newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals, but so given as gradually to acquaint the public with the materials the human frame is built of; with the fundamental laws of natural philosophy and of chemistry; with the characters and properties of everything that surrounds us, and that has any effect upon the harmony of the structure and functions of our bodies. Thus will the physician and the public meet and co-operate in the benevolent path of common welfare.

The purpose of this work is to give a tabular arrangement of all drugs specified in the British Pharmacopœia of 1867. Every table is divided into six parts—

1. *The Name and Synonyms.*—The Latin name is given first in accordance with the official nomenclature in the British Pharmacopœia of 1867; then come, in alphabetical order, all the Latin synonyms; and, lastly, are given the English, French, Italian, German, and Russian synonyms. (An Index of the whole body of synonyms is given at the end of the book, so that any synonym can easily be found. This may be of great service to the profession, and assist in understanding the writers of old, as well as those of the present time, as found in foreign medical newspapers and books written in other languages than the English. Further, it may enable the druggist and chemist to dispense prescriptions where the nomenclature of the British Pharmacopœia is deviated from, as well as foreign prescriptions.)

2. *Character and Properties or Composition.*—In this part I have strictly followed the British Pharmacopœia, completing it with necessary additions.

3. *Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.*—This portion I have condensed so as to enable any one to refer at a glance to the chief physiological action, and to the cases of diseases in which the drug is used by the profession of our time, referring specially to its topical application, to subcutaneous injections, and inhalations of the vapours of volatile fluids and of atomized solutions.

4. *Form and Doses.*—The minimum and maximum dose is given, followed by the form of its administration, as pills, powders, solutions, decoctions, enemas, baths, inhalations, ointments, and so on.

5. *Preparations.*—Contains all the officinal preparations in which the respective drug enters.

6. *Prescriptions.*—They are all numbered more than a thousand, and selected from the formulas of eminent practitioners in England, and the different countries of Europe, and the other side of the Atlantic, accompanied with the name of the disease they are used for, and the medical man they are recommended by; also some of my own, as well as such of unknown authors that I found in old books, anonymous writers, or in the medical periodicals. (An Index of prescriptions, diseases, and authors, is given at the end of the book.)

These tables are followed by an Appendix, consisting of a therapeutic arrangement of all the preparations contained in the book, with definition and use; tables for regulating the doses according to Hufeland, Gaubius, and Young; tables of weights and measures as used in England, France, and Germany, with their relations one to another; and tables of symbols and equivalent weights of the elementary bodies.

This book contains everything with regard to those drugs mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia of 1867, but by no means all that are used in practice; but it is complete in itself. If encouraged by the reception it may have from the profession, I intend to add to it a second, and, if necessary, a third volume, containing all the drugs except those of the British Pharmacopœia; tables of mineral waters, of dietetics, of chemical tests, and toxicological tables.

May this work prove a useful reference-book, and save much valuable time of the profession, and I shall feel fully recompensed for the hours of labour I have devoted for its publication.

ADOLPHE WAHLTUCH, *M.D.*

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TABLES

OF

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

DICTIONARY OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ACACIÆ GUMMI Acacia Acaciæ veræ succus Gummi acanthinum alexandrinum arabicum babylonicum barbaricum mimosæ saracenicum serapionis thebaicum thuricum Gum acaciæ (E.) Gomme arabique (Fr.) Gomma arabica (It.) Arabisches gummi (G.) Araviskaja kamed (R.)	Spheroidal tears or fragments with shining surfaces; bland and mucilaginous in taste; soluble in cold and hot water, insoluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. Contains a soluble gum (Arabin) and water.	By its sheathing properties the topical action is emollient and demulcent. Used in solution in pharyngitis, enteritis, diarrhœa, acrid poisoning; in powder as an astringent to check hæmorrhage from leech-bites, from the nose; a thick solution is applied to burns and scalds.	Gr. 20–gr. 60 in powder; solution, gr. 60 to f℥j. of water; emulsion, 1 part to 4 parts of oil and 24 parts of water.	Mistura cretæ ,, guaiaci Mucilago acaciæ Pulvis amygdalæ compositus Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus Trochisci, in all.	1. ℞ Acaciæ gummi, gr. 60. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. Syrupi, f℥j. M.D.S.—One teaspoonful for a dose. Syrop de gomme. (In gastroenteritis and as an addition to expectorants.) Auct. incog. 2. ℞ Acaciæ gummi, gr. 90. Magnesiæ, gr. 30. Sachari, gr. 60. Aquæ Anethi, f℥j. M.D.S.—Bihor. cochlear. thear. cap. (Diarrhœa infantum.) Oesterlen.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ACETUM Acetum stillaticum vini Spiritus aceti Vinegar (E.) Vinaigre (Fr.) Aceto (It.) Weinessig (G.) Uksus (R.)	A liquid of a brown colour, acetous odour, and acid taste. Sp. Gr. 1·017–1·019. Contains 4·6 % anhydrous acetic acid with colouring matter, mucilage, and water.	Diminishes excessive vascular action, and promotes contraction of the capillary vessels. Used as a refrigerant and anthidrotic to allay febrile heat; also in hæmorrhage, in mania, in poisoning by opium or alkalies, in diseases attended with phosphatic deposits in the urine. Externally as a refreshing and astringent wash; applied to the breasts in painful distension with milk, and to prevent suppuration.	f℥j.–f℥iv., solution: f℥i.–f℥ij. to Oij. of water; gargle: f℥ß.–f℥ij. to f℥vj.; enema: f℥i.–f℥ij.; bath: Oij.–Oiij. for each; Vapor.*	Emplastrum cerati saponis.	3. ℞ Aceti, f℥ij. Syrupi, f℥iv. Aquæ, f℥ij. M.D.S.—Trihor. cochl. mens. cap. (Scarlatina.) J. B. Brown. 4. ℞ Aceti f℥iij. Aquæ f℥v. M. f. lotio. Vinegar wash. (Profuse perspiration.) Pereira.
ACETUM CANTHARIDIS Vinegar of cantharides (E.) Vinaigre de cantharides (Fr.) Aceto di cantaridi (It.) Canthariden-essig (G.) Uksus schpanskich muschek (R.)	Take of: Cantharides in powder ʒij.; glacial acetic acid, f℥ij.; acetic acid, a sufficiency to make one pint.	Used as a slight vesicant and rubefacient in local congestion, and in irritation of important internal organs.	To be painted on the skin with a camel-hair brush.		5. ℞ Aceti cantharidis, f℥j. Liquoris Iodi min. x. D.S.—To be painted on the nape of the neck. (Cephalalgia chronica.) Auct.
ACETUM SCILLÆ bulborum scillæ scilliticum Vinegar of squill (E.) Vinaigre scillitique (Fr.)	Take of: Squill bruised, ℥ijß.; diluted acetic acid, 1 pint; proof spirit, f℥jß.	Employed as an astringent gargle in pharyngitis, tonsillitis, and as an adjuvant to diuretic mixtures.	♏xv.–♏xl. in mixture; for gargles: f℥ij.–f℥jv. to f℥vj.	Oxymel scillæ Syrupus scillæ	6. ℞ Aceti Scillæ, Spiritis ætheris nitrosi, āā f℥ß. D.S.—Omnia horâ min.

* Vinegar vapor: Pour vinegar on hot dishes, and let it evaporate to cool the atmosphere in the sick-room.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ACETUM SCILLÆ—*continued.* Aceto scillitico (It.) Meerzwiebel-essig (G.) Uksus morskavo luka (R.)			aqua; for enema, ℥ß.		xxx. in Aqua Anethi capitur. (Dysuria.) Waring.
ACIDUM ACETICUM Acetum concentratum Acidum pyrolignosum Acetic acid (E.) Acide acétique (Fr.) Acido acetico (It.) Concentrirte essigsäure (G.) Uksusnaja kislota (R.)	A colourless liquid of acid reaction and pungent odour. Sp. Gr. 1·044. Contains 28% anhydrous acetic acid.	Used externally as a rubefacient to destroy warts and corns; and as a remedy for porrigo [popularly ringworm or scald head], tinea capitis and nævus maternus.	Applied by means of a piece of lint wrapped round a stick. As a wash or lotion, properly diluted.	*Containing free acid:* Acetum 4·6% anhydrous acid Acetum cantharidis Acetum scillæ Acidum aceticum glaciale 84% anh. acid Acidum aceticum 28% anh. acid Acidum aceticum dilutum 3·6% anh. acid Extractum colchici aceticum Linimentum terebinthinæ aceticum Liquor epispasticus Mistura creasoti Oxymel Oxymel scillæ Syrupus scillæ *Officinal Acetates:* Ammoniæ acetatis, Liquor	7. ℞ Acidi acetici, ℥ß. Olei caryophylli, Olei lavandulæ, Olei limonis, āā ʒß. M.D.S.—Used as a wash. (Profuse perspiration.) Acidum aceticum aromaticum. Auct. incog. 8. ℞ Acidi acetici, ʒij. Albuminis ovi unum. Misce fiat lotio. (Sore nipples.) Bursharat.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Acidum Aceticum—*continued.*				Ferri acetatis, tinctura Morphiæ acetas Morphiæ acetatis, Liquor. Plumbi acetas Plumbi subacetatis, Liquor Plumbi subacetatis, dilutus, Liquor Potassæ Acetas Sodæ Acetas Zinci Acetas Acetum scillæ Liquor Morphiæ acetatis	
ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM Acetum destillatum Diluted acetic acid (E.) Acide acéteux (Fr.) Acido acetico diluto (It.) Verdünnte essigsäure (G.) Rasvedenaja uksusnaja kislota (R.)	Take of: Acetic acid, 1 pint; distilled water, 7 pints. Mix. Sp. Gr. 1·006. Contains 3·6% anhydrous acetic acid.	Employed internally as a stimulant, antiseptic, and anthidrotic, in scarlatina, low fever, and scurvy; as a styptic in hæmorrhages; in diseases attended by phosphatic deposits, in chronic blenorrhœa; as a gargle in ulcerations of the throat, in cynanche; as a collyrium, applied in chronic ophthalmia, and for removing lime dust adhering to any portion of the globe or lid of the eye. As a wash applied	℥j.–℥ij. pure or in water; gargle: ℥j.–℥jv. to ℥vj. of water; collyrium: ℥ß.–℥j. to ℥vj. of water; as a wash: pure or with equal parts of water.		9. ℞ Acidi acetici diluti, ℥ij. Aquæ laurocerasi, ℥ij. Syrupi rhœados, ℥vj. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥v. Fiat mistura capiat ℥j., sextis horis. (Blennorrhœa purulenta chronica.) Neligan.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Acidum Aceticum Dilutum—*continued.*		to the skin in febrile diseases.			
ACIDUM ACETICUM GLACIALE Acetum acerrinum concentratissimum crystallisabile esurinum glaciale philosophicum radicale Acidum aceticum (Edinb.) alcoholicum Acor aceticus crystallinus Alcohol aceti Spiritus veneris viridis æris Glacial acetic acid (E.) Vinaigre radical (Fr.) Aceto radicale (It.) Eisessig (G.) Uksusni alkool (R.)	A colourless liquid with a pungent acetous odour and acid taste. Sp. Gr. 1·065. Contains 84% anhydrous acetic acid.	Used externally as a caustic to destroy warts and corns; as a rubefacient in croup; applied to the scalp in porrigo.	As a rubefacient blotting-paper is moistened by the acid, and applied to the skin; as a caustic used pure.	Acetum cantharidis Mistura creasoti.	10. ℞ Acidi acetici glaciale, ♏v. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j. M.D.S. — Apply upon lint to the skin, and afterwards cover with oil-silk. (Panaritium.) Auct. incog.
ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM Acidum arsenicosum Arsenicum album grenii Flores arsenici Fulligo metallorum	A white powder sparingly soluble in cold water; readily dissolved in boiling water and in oil; of a very faint, sweet-	Employed internally, as an antiperiodic, antispasmodic, and alterative in intermittent fever; periodic neuralgic affections, hemicrania,	Gr. $\frac{1}{20}$—gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ in powder or solution.	Liquor arsenicalis Liquor arsenici hydrochlorici Ferri arsenias Sodæ arsenias Sodæ arseniatis, liq.	11. ℞ Acidi arseniosi, gr. 2. Quiniæ sulphas, gr. 60. Confectio rosæ, gr. 30. Misce fiat pilula triginta, sumat unam bis quotidie.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Acidum Arseniosum—*cont.* Oxydum arsenici Sandaracha mineralis Speculum album Zenicum Arsenious acid (E.) Arsenic blanc (Fr.) Arsenico bianco (It.) Weisser arsenik (G.) Mischjak (R.)	ish taste, and devoid of smell.	chorea, angina pectoris, chronic skin diseases, such as lepra, psoriasis, pityriasis, eczema, impetigo. Externally used as a caustic in lupus and in onychia maligna. Contra-indicated in plethoric habits.*			Intermittens and neuralgia. H. Green, U.S. 12. ℞ Acidi arseniosi, gr. 2. Unguenti cetacei, ℥j. M. fiat unguentum. (Onychia maligna.) Luke. 13. ℞ Acidi arseniosi, part 1. Hydrargyri subchloridi, part 99. M. f. pulvis. For external use. (Lupus.) Dupuytren.
ACIDUM BENZOICUM Acidum benzoinum Acor benzoinus Flores benzoes Sal benzoes acidum Benzoic acid (E.) Flowers of Benjamin (E. S.) Acide benzoique (Fr.) Fiori di belzoino (It.) Benzoesäure (G.) Rosnoladonaja kislota (R.)	Nearly colourless crystals of aromatic odour and sweet and pungent taste; sparingly soluble in water; readily so in alcohol and ether, also in solutions of the caustic alkalies and of lime. Melts at 248°; boils at 462° F. Sp. Gr. 0·667.	Topically acts as an irritant; on the general system as a stimulant, principally directed to the mucous surfaces. Employed in chronic bronchial affections, also in urethritis. Its property of increasing the acidity of the urine, makes this acid useful in diseases attended by	Gr. 10–gr. 15 bis terve in die; in powder, pill, or lozenge.	Ammoniæ benzoas. Tinctura camphoræ composita. Tinctura opii ammoniata.	14. ℞ Acidi benzoici, Extracti belladonnæ, āā gr. ¼. Acidi tannici, gr. ½. Rhei radicis pulvis, gr. 3. Acaciæ pulvis, gr. 12. Misci fiat pulvis, Dentur talis dosis xij. S. Bihor. pulv. j. cap.

* Given after meals. It should never be applied externally to a large ulcerated surface.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Acidum Benzoicum—*continued.*		alkaline urine and phosphatic deposits.			(Tussis convulsivus.) Brenning. 15. ℞ Acidi benzoici, gr. 60. Misturæ amygdalæ, ℥iv. Aquæ rosæ, ℥ij. M.D.S.—To wash the face. S. Eau de Lys. (Acne.) (Ph. Fr.) 16. ℞ Acidi carbolici ♏iij. Alcohol, ℥v. M.D.S.—To inject into the bladder. (Cystitis chronica.) Bottini. 17. ℞ Acidi carbolici, ℥ij. Chloroformi, ℥ß. Tinct. belladonnæ, ℥j. M.D.S.—Apply with a camel brush. (Psoriasis.) Auct. 18. ℞ Acidi carbolici, ♏v. Unguenti Zinci ℥j.
ACIDUM CARBOLICUM Acidum phenylosum Phenol Carbolic acid (E.) Phenic Acid (E. S.) Acide carbolique (Fr.) Acido carbolico (It.) Carbolsäure (G.) Fenilnaja kislota (R.)	Colourless crystals, at 95° F., becoming an oily liquid with a strong odour and taste resembling creasote. Sp. Gr. 1·065. Boiling-point, 370° F.; soluble in alcohol, ether, and glycerine; sparingly soluble in water.	Employed as an antiseptic application to cancer and to tumours with fœtid odour. [It diminishes the fœtor, allays pain, and arrests the development of tumours by dissolving the cancer cells.] Applied in solution to wounds, it modifies suppuration, and facilitates cicatrisation. In whooping-cough the acid is evaporated in broad open dishes, placed in the sick-room.	♏j.–♏v. in aromatic water, emulsion or pill. Externally pure, or in solution.	Glycerinum acidi carbolici.	

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Acidum Carbolicum—*cont.*					M. fiat unguentum. (Fœtid perspiration.) Waring.
ACIDUM CITRICUM Acidum citricum crystalisatum Acidum limonicum Sal citri essentiale Citric acid (E.) Acide citrique (Fr.) Acido citrico (It.) Zitronsäure (G.) Limonaja kislota (R.)	Colourless crystals of acid taste, inodorous; very soluble in water, less so in alcohol; insoluble in ether.	Given in solution as a refrigerant to allay thirst, diminish preternatural heat, and check profuse perspiration; also used as an antalkaline in scurvy.	Gr. 10 – gr. 30 in solution or in form of effervescent draughts.*	*Containing free acid:* Succus limonis Syrupus limonis Vinum quiniæ *Officinal citrates:* Ammoniæ citratis, liquor Bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis, liquor Ferri et ammoniæ citras Ferri et quiniæ citras Lithiæ citras Potassæ citras. Sodæ citro-tartras effervescens	19. ℞ Acidi citrici, gr. 640. Aquæ destillatæ, Oj. Olei limonis, aliquot guttas. M. D. S.—Artificial lemon juice. (Scorbut.) Auct. incog.
ACIDUM GALLICUM Acidum gallaceum gallæ Sal essentiale gallarum Gallic acid (E.) Acide gallique (Fr.) Acido gallico (It.) Gallussäure (G.) Tschernilnaja kislota (R.)	White or pale fawn coloured crystals, with an acidulous styptic taste, and inodorous; dissolves in 100 parts of cold or in 3 parts of boiling water; soluble in alcohol and in ether.	Used as a remote astringent and styptic in internal hæmorrhage and dysentery, and as an astringent gargle in pharyngitis.	Gr. 4 – gr. 10 in pill or in powder; gargle: gr. 5 to f℥j. of water.	Glycerinum acidi gallici.	20. ℞ Acidi gallici, gr. 40. Liquoris sodæ chloratæ, f℥ij. Aquæ destillatæ calidæ, f℥viij. Misce fiat gargarisma. (Tonsillitis acuta.) F. Farre.

* For effervescent draughts:—20 gr. of *Citric acid* are saturated by: 29 gr. of Bicarbonas potassæ; 17 gr. of Carbonas ammoniæ; 24 gr. of Bicarbonas sodæ.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM Acidum chlorhydricum hydrochloratum marinæ muriaticum purum salis fumans Acor hydrochlorinicus Oleum salis Spiritus salis fumans Hydrochloric acid (E.) Spirits of salts (E. S.) Acide hydrochlorique (Fr.) Acido idroclorico (It.) Rauchende salzsäure (G.) Soljanaja kislota (R.)	A colourless and strongly acid liquid emitting white vapours of pungent odour. Sp. Gr. 1·16.	Applied as a caustic to destroy warts; with a sponge to the throat in diphtheria, and to check the spreading of mortification in cancer of the mouth.		*Contain free acid:* Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum Acidum nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum Liquor antimonii chloridi Liquor arsenici hydrochloricus Liquor morphiæ hydrochloratis *Officinal chlorides:* Ammonii chloridum Antimonii chloridi, liquor Arsenici hydrochloricus, liquor Calcii chloridum Ferri perchloridi, liquor Ferri perchloridi, liquor fortior Hydrargyri perchloridum Hydrargyri perchloridum, liquor Hydrargyri subchloridum	21. ℞ Acidi hydrochlorici, ℥j. Mellis depurati, ℥j. Misce fiat linctus. Apply to the ulcer. (Cancrum oris, in mild cases.) Symonds.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM—*continued.*				Morphiæ hydrochloras Morphiæ hydrochloratis, liquor Sodii chloridum Tinctura ferri perchloridi Zinci chloridum Zinci chloridi, liquor	
ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM Acidum muriaticum dilutum Spiritus salis acidus Diluted hydrochloric acid (E.) Acide muriatique liquide (Fr.) Acido idroclorico liquido (It.) Flüssige salzsäure (G.) Rasvedenaja soljanaja kislota (R.)	A colourless acid liquid. Sp. Gr. 1·05.	Employed internally as a tonic and stimulant in putrid and petechial fevers, malignant scarlatina, ulcerated sore-throat, dyspepsia, scrofulous and venereal affections, and in hepatic disorders. Lately used in premonitory diarrhœa during the prevalence of cholera. As a gargle in sore throat and in salivation; also as a wash in chronic ulcers and chronic skin affections.	♏x.-♏xxx. Solution or mixture with cinchona or quassia; gargle; ℥j. - ℥ij. to ℥vj.-℥viij. of water.	Liquor morphiæ hydrochloratis Liquor strychniæ	22. ℞ Acidi hydrochlorici diluti, Extracti cinchonæ flavæ liquidum, āā ℥j. Calumbæ radicis pulvis, q. s. Ut fiat pilulæ, lx. D.S.—Ter de die pil. v.-viij. capitur. (Dyspepsia.) Oesterlen. 23. ℞ Acidi hydrochlorici diluti, ♏xij. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j. Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ℥ß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM—*continued.*					M. fiat collyrium. (To dissolve and remove iron filings from the cornea or sceloritica.) Auct. incog. 24. ℞ Acidi hydrochlorici diluti, ♏lxxx. Potassæ chloratis, gr. 40. Tincturæ zingiberis, ℥iv. Infusi chiratæ, ad ℥viij. M.D.S.—℥j. ter die. (Dyspepsia gastrica.) (For sulphureted hydrogen eructations to be given with farinaceous food.) Henry Browne.
ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM Acidum borussicum cyanicum hydrocyanatum prussicum tingens	A colourless liquid of peculiar odour, and warm and bitter taste. Sp. Gr. 0·997. Contains 2 % of pure anhydrous hydrocyanic acid.	Acts as a sedative on the cerebrospinal nerves; from its benumbing effect it is employed to allay pain: in gastric neuralgia, gastrodynia, enterodynia, spasmodic cough and choleraic diarrhœa;	♏ij.-♏viij., in solution or mixture; as a wash: ℥j. to Oß. of water.	Vapor acidi hydrocyanici.	25. ℞ Acidi hydrocyanici diluti, ♏xxv. Vini ipecacuanhæ, ℥ij. Syrupi tolutani, ℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM—*continued.* Acidum zooticum Acor prussicus Diluted hydrocyanic acid (E.) Diluted prussic acid (E. S.) Acide hydrocyanique liquide (F.) Acido cianidrico liquido (It.) Verdünnte Blausäure (G.) Rasvedenaja Sinilnaja kislota (R.)	Scheele's acid contains 4–5 % of the anhydrous hydrocyanic acid.	it frequently checks colliquative diarrhœa in phthisiacal subjects. Used externally to allay pain and irritation in chronic skin diseases.			M.D.S.—Cochleare thearum, 4tâ quâque horâ. (Tussis convulsivus.) H. Green, U.S. 26. ℞ Acidi hydrocyanici diluti, ℥ij. Aquæ rosæ, ℥x. Spiriti rectificati, ℥ß. Plumbi acetatis, gr. 16. S. Wash. (Prurigo, psoriasis, impetigo). A. Thomson. 27. ℞ Acidi nitrici, ♏vij. Decocti cinchonæ, ℥j. M.D.S.—Ter die cochl. thear. cap. (Epilepsia.) Todd. 28. ℞ Acidi nitrici, ♏xvi. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j. Morphiæ acetatis, gr. 1. M.D.S.—Put into the hollow of the tooth,
ACIDUM NITRICUM Acidum nitri fumans septicum Aqua fortis Spiritus nitri acidus flammifer Glauberi Nitric acid (E.) Acide nitrique (Fr.) Acido nitrico (It.) Salpetersäure (G.) Asotnaja kislota (R.)	A colourless, very acid liquid; Sp. Gr. 1·42; boiling point 250° F.	On the readiness with which it gives off oxygen, and its affinity for water, depends its topical action as a powerful caustic. It communicates to the cuticle a characteristic yellow stain. Employed to destroy warts and in sloughing phagadenic ulcers.		*Contain free acid:* Acidum nitricum dilutum Acidum nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum Liquor ferri pernitratis Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis *Officinal nitrates:* Argenti nitras Bismuthi subnitras	

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Acidum Nitricum—*continued.*				Ferri pernitratis, liquor Hydrargyri nitratis acidus liquor Plumbi nitras Potassæ nitras Sodæ nitras.	and cover with wadding dipped in tinctura opii. (Odontalgia.) Auct. incog.
ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM Acidum nitricum tenue Diluted nitric acid (E.) Acide nitrique liquid (Fr.) Acido nitrico liquido (It.) Verdünnte Salpetersäure (G.) Rasvedenaja Asotnaja kislota (R.)	A colourless acid liquid. Sp. Gr. 1·101.	Given as a tonic and refrigerant in febrile diseases; in lithiasis with phosphatic deposits in the urine; in heartburn; in impetigo and in syphilis. Employed externally as a wash in sloughing ulcers.	♏x.–♏xxx. in solution or mixture.		29. ℞ Acidi nitrici diluti, ℥xij. Tincturæ cardamomi compos. ℥iij. Syrupi, ℥iijß. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j. M.D.S.—℥ij., j.–ij. hora capitur. (Tussis convulsivus.) Gibb. 30. ℞ Acidi nitrici diluti, Acidi hydrochlorici diluti, āā ℥ß. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv. Sachari purificati, gr. 240. M.D.S.—Bihorio cochleare mensuale capitur. (Icterus chronicus). Romberg.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCLORICUM DILUTUM Acidum chloro-nitricum chloronitrosum nitrico-muriaticum Aqua chrysulea pugillum chlorum nitrosum regia s. regis Diluted nitro-hydrochloric acid (E.) Acide nitro-muriatique (Fr.) Acido idro-clorico-nitrico (It.) Salpetersalzsäure (G.) Tzarskaja wodka (R.)	A colourless liquid. Sp. Gr. 1·074.	Employed as an alterative internally; and externally (a bath 90–95° F.) in syphilis, exanthemata and hepatic affections.	♏v.–♏xx. in mixture; for a foot-bath: ℥ij.–℥vj.		31. ℞ Acidi nitro-hydroclor. dil., ♏ij. Tinctura Opii, ♏x. Aqua destillatæ, ℥ß. Misce fiat haustus. D.S.—Omnia j.–ij. hora repetatur. (Cholera asiatica.) Rogers.
ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM Acidum ossium oxyphosphoricum urinæ Acor phosphoricum Solutio acidi phosphorici Diluted phosphoric acid (E.) Acide phosphorique (Fr.) Acido fosforico (It.) Phosphorsäure (G.) Fosfornaja Kislota (R.)	A colourless liquid of sour taste and strongly acid reaction. Sp. Gr. 1·08.	Employed as an antilithic and antalkaline in lithiasis with phosphatic deposits in the urine; as a refrigerant in diabetes to assuage the thirst. It may be used for a longer period, without disturbing the digestive functions, and in the same cases as where sulphuric or nitric acid is given.	♏x.–♏xxx. in pill or mixture: ℥j.–℥ij. to ℥vj.	*Containing free acid:* Syrupus ferri phosphatis *Officinal Phosphates:* Ammoniæ phosphas Calcis phosphas Ferri phosphas Os ustum Sodæ phosphas.	32. ℞ Acidi phosphorici diluti., ℥ß. Infusi calumbæ, ℥vij. Tincturæ cardamomi comp., ℥ß. M.D.S.—F℥j. ter die cap. (Lithiasis, phosphatic deposits in the urine.) Neligan.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ACIDUM SULPHURICUM Acidum catholicum sulphuricum concentratum universale vitrioli Acor sulphuricus condensatus Oleum sulphuris vitrioli Sulphuric acid (E.) Acide sulphurique (Fr.) Acido sulphurico (It.) Schwefelsäure (G.) Sernaja kislota (R.)	A colourless liquid of oily appearance, intensely acid and corrosive. Sp. Gr. 1·843.	A powerful caustic, leaving brown spots upon the cuticle and the mucous membrane. Used in wounds inflicted by rabid animals, in tumor albus, in entropion and in ectropion.		*Containing free acid:* Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum Acidum sulphuricum dilutum Infusum rosæ acidum *Officinal sulphates:* Alumen Alumen exsiccatum Atropiæ sulphas Beberiæ sulphas Cupri sulphas Ferri persulphatis, liquor Ferri sulphas Fer. sul. exsiccata Fer. sul. granulata Hydrargyri sulphas Magnesiæ sulphas Potassæ sulphas Quiniæ sulphas Sodæ sulphas Zinci sulphas.	33. ℞ Acidi sulphurici, ʒiß. Olei olivarum, ℥jß. Olei terebinthinæ, ℥ß. Misce fiat linimentum. (Tumor albus.) Sir B. Brodie. 34. ℞ Acidi sulphurici, ♏xij.–♏xv. Aquæ rosæ, Oiv. M. Detur., ℥j. every morning. (Leucorrhœa.) Fornesca.
ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM Mixtura sulphurica acida Aromatic sulphuric acid (E.)	Take of: Sulphuric acid, f℥iij.; rectified spirit, Oij.; cinnamon bark, in coarse powder, ℥ij.; ginger,	Used as a tonic, astringent, and refrigerant, for the same purposes as diluted sulphuric acid (see p. 18), and applied in similar cases.	♏v.–♏xxx. in mixture or on sugar.		35. ℞ Acidi sulphurici aromatici, ʒijß. Syrupi rosæ gallicæ, ℥vß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum—*continued.*	in coarse powder, ℥j½. Mix and macerate for seven days; filter. Sp. Gr. 0·927.				Aquæ destillatæ, f℥vij. M.D.S. — Sumat, f℥j., sextis horis. (Colliquative sweating in hectics, passive hæmorrhages.) Neligan.
ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM Acidum sulphuricum tenue Spiritus aluminis vitrioli acidus Diluted sulphuric acid (E.) Acide sulphurique ténu (Fr.) Acido solforico liquido (It.) Verdünnte schwefelsäure (G.) Rasvedenaja sernaja kislota (R.)	Take of: Sulphuric acid, 1350 grains; distilled water, a sufficiency to make 1 pint. Sp. Gr. 1·094.	Used as an anthidrotic and refrigerant in febrile diseases; also to check profuse perspiration; as an antalkaline and astringent in obstinate diarrhœa, in chronic dysentery, in pyrosis, and in lead colic. Applied topically in capillary hæmorrhage, and to relieve the itching in skin diseases.	♏v.-♏xxx. in pill or mixture; f℥j.-f℥ij. pro die; ointment: f℥ß.-f℥j. to adeps, ℥j.	Infusum rosæ acidum.	36. ℞ Acidi sulphurici diluti, f℥iij. Tincturæ opii, f℥j. Syrupi rhœados, f℥iij. M.D.S.—A dessert spoonful to be taken twice a-day in a cup with gruel. (Profuse perspiration.) G. A. Richter. 37. ℞ Acidi sulphurici diluti, f℥j. Alcoholis, f℥ij. Olei limonis, ♏v. Aquæ destillatæ, Oj. M.D.S.—A wineglassful thrice a-day. (Colica saturnina.) Gendrin.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM Sulphurous acid (E.) Acide sulphureux (Fr.) Acido solforoso (It.) Schweflige saure (G.) Sernistaja kislota (R.)	A colourless liquid of pungent odour. Sp. Gr. 1·04.	Destructive to vegetable and animal parasites, and therefore applied as an antiparasitic to the skin in scabies, porrigo, pityriasis and tinea favosa. Given internally in the dyspepsia and vomiting produced by sarcinæ ventriculi.	♏ x. – ♏ xl. in water; bath: ℥j. – ℥iij. for each; wash: pure or with equal parts of water; ointment, ℥ij. to ℥ß.		38. ℞ Acidi sulphurosi, part. j. Glycerini, part. ij. S.—External application. (Tinea favosa.) Neligan.
ACIDUM TANNICUM Acidum gallotannicum quercitannicum scytodephicum Tanningenium Tanninum Tannic acid (E.) Tannine (Fr.) Acido tannico (It.) Gerbsäure (G.) Dubilnaja kislota (R.)	A spongy, light, pale yellow, brilliant, odourless powder, with a strongly astringent taste; soluble in water and in alcohol; sparingly soluble in ether.	Employed as a powerful astringent and styptic internally in hæmorrhages from different vital organs; in pulmonary catarrh, in diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and cystirrhœa; as a topical astringent in capillary hæmorrhages, profuse secretions, bleeding gums, bleeding piles, metrorhagia, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, ophthalmia, spongy gums, and prolapsed bowels. I employ it with an ato-	Gr. 2–gr. 10 in pill, powder, or solution; as a lotion or injection, gr. 4–gr. 10 to ℥j. aqua; ointment, gr. 20 –gr. 60 to adeps ℥ß.	Glycerinum acidi tannici Suppositoria acidi tannici Trochisci acidi tannici.	39. ℞ Acidi tannici, gr. 30. Confectio rosæ gallicæ, q. s. M. f. pilulæ, xviij. D.S.—Pil. j. omn. hor. cap. (Hæmoptysis, Metrorhagia.) Cottereau. 40. ℞ Acidi tannici, gr. 18. Vini rubri, ℥vj. Misce f. Injectio. (Gonorrhœa chronica, fluor albus.) Ricord. 41. ℞ Acidi tannici, gr. 5.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ACIDUM TANNICUM—*continued.*		miser in relaxed throat, congestio laryngis, hæmoptysis, and in bronchorrhœa.			Ammonii chloridi, gr. 10. M. f. pulvis. D. tal dos., vj. S.—To dissolve one powder in f℥j. of water, and inhale 2–3 times a-day with an atomiser. (Hæmoptysis, congestio laryngis.) Auct.
ACIDUM TARTARICUM Acidum vini phlogisticatum Acor tartaricus Sal essentiale tartari Tartaric acid (E.) Acide tartareux (Fr.) Acido tartarico (It.) Weinsteinsäure (G.) Vinokamenaja kislota (R.)	Colourless crystals of a strongly acid taste, readily soluble in water and in alcohol.	Used as a refrigerant in febrile and inflammatory disorders; also in the preparation of effervescing mixtures.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder, solution, or effervescing mixtures.*	Antimonium tartaratum Ferrum tartaratum Potassæ tartras Potassæ tart. acida Sodæ citro-tartras effervescens Soda tartarata.	42. ℞ Acidi tartarici, ʒß. Olei limonis, ♏j. Sachari, ℥j. M.D.S.—One teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water. (Febrile diseases.) Pulvis refrigerans. Auct. incog.
ACONITI FOLIA Herba contrajervæ germanicæ Herba napelli Aconite leaves (E.) Monkshood leaves (E.S.) Wolfsbane leaves (E.S.) Feuilles d'aconit napel (Fr.)	Leaves palmately divided into five deeply-cut and wedge-shaped segments, dark green, glabrous, and glossy; exciting, when chewed, a sensation of	Applied topically, they cause numbness and tingling, and are most valuable in neuralgic and in rheumatic pains. Taken internally, they increase the secretion of urine, and have a depressing	Gr. 1–gr. 2 in pill or powder.	Extractum aconiti.	43. ℞ Aconiti Foliæ, ʒij. Spiriti rectificati, f℥iij. Ætheris, f℥j. M.D.S.—♏x.–♏xxx. pro dosi. Tinctura aconiti ætherea.

* For effervescent draughts:—20 gr. of *Tartaric acid* are saturated by: 27 gr. of Bicarbonate of potash; 15½ gr. of Carbonate of ammonia; 22 gr. of Bicarbonate of soda.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Aconiti Folia—*continued.* Foglie d'aconito napello (It.) Eisenhutblätter (G.) Sturmhutblätter (G.S.) Listja ljutika (R.)	tingling. Flowers deep violet-blue.	influence on the action of the heart. Employed as a sedative in dropsy, hypertrophia cordis, and in aneurism.			(Hydrops.) Trommsdorff.
ACONITI RADIX Aconite root (E.) Tige d'aconit napel (Fr.) Radice d'aconito napello (It.) Eisenhutwurzel (G.) Koren ljutika (R.)	Tapering, blackish brown roots, internally whitish. If cautiously chewed, they produce a prolonged tingling and numbness.	Used for the same purposes, and employed in the same cases, as the leaves of aconite (see p. 20.)	Gr. 1-gr. 2 in pill or powder.	Aconitia Linimentum aconiti Tinctura aconiti.	44. ℞ Aconiti radicis pulver., gr. 120. Extracti belladonnæ, gr. 60. Olei olivarum, ℥j. Olei cajuputi, ♏x. M. fiat linimentum. (Neuralgia.) Auct.
ACONITIÆ Aconitium Aconitia (E.) Aconitine (Fr.) Aconitina (It.) Aconitin (G.) Aconitin (R.)	A white amorphous solid, soluble in 150 parts of cold or in 50 parts of hot water; much more soluble in alcohol and in ether. When rubbed on the skin causes numbness.	Effects are similar to, but more powerful than, the leaves and root of aconite; the uses, too, are more potent.	Ointment: gr. 1 – gr. 2 to gr. 60 adipis.	Unguentum aconitiæ.	45. ℞ Aconitiæ, gr. 8. Spiriti rectificati, ℥jß. M.D.S.—To rub the skin three times a-day. (Neuralgia.) Oesterlen.
ADEPS BENZOATUS Adeps benzoinatus	Take of: Prepared lard, 1℔.	Used for cosmetic purposes, and for the indicated preparations.	Ointment or liniment.	Suppositoria acidi tannici.	46. ℞ Adipis benzoati, ℥j.

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ADEPS BENZOATUS—*continued.* Benzoated lard (E.) Pommade de benjoin (Fr.) Pomata belzuina (It.) Benzoëfett (G.) Rosnoladonaja masj (R.)	Benzoin, in coarse powder, 160 grains.			Suppositoria hydrargyri Suppositoria morphiæ Suppositoria plumbi composita Unguentum gallæ Unguentum plumbi acetatis Unguentum sulphuris Unguentum zinci.	Glycerini boracis, ℥ß. Olei myristicæ, Olei lavandulæ, āā ʒj. M.—Apply externally. (Acne.) Anon.
ADEPS PRÆPARATUS Adeps suillus Axungia porci porcina suis Prepared lard (E.) Axonge (Fr.) Assungia (It.) Schweinefett (G.) Svini shir (R.)	A soft, white, fatty substance, melting at 100° F.; dissolves in ether.	Applied as a demulcent to indurated glands in the female breasts to soften and diminish them. In phthisis and in scarlatina, lard is well rubbed over the whole surface of the skin.	Ointment.	Adeps benzoatus Unguentum aconitiæ Unguentum atropiæ Unguentum belladonnæ Unguentum hydrargyri Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis Unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi Unguentum iodi Unguentum potassæ sulphuratæ Unguentum potassii iodidi	47. ℞ Adipis præparati, gr. 330. Kino, ℥ß. Zinci sulphatis, gr. 15. M. fiat unguentum. D.S.—To be introduced with a bougie into the urethra. (Gonorrhœa chronica.) Leroy-d'Etiolles fils.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Adeps Præparatus—*continued.*				Unguentum sabinæ Unguentum simplex Unguentum sulphuris iodidi Unguentum terebinthinæ Unguentum veratriæ.	
ÆTHER Æther sulphuricus vini vitrioli Liquor frobenii Naphtha vitrioli Oleum vini Panacea vitrioli Ether (E.) Ether sulphurique (Fr.) Etere solforico (It.) Schwefeläther (G.) Serni efir (R.)	A colourless volatile and inflammable liquid with pungent odour; boiling point 105° F. Evaporates without residue. Sp. Gr. 0·735.	A speedy and powerful agent in such spasmodic and painful affections as are accompanied by a pale, cold skin, and small and feeble pulse. Employed as an antispasmodic in spasmodic asthma, singultus, flatulent colic, angina pectoris, in spasmodic pain due to urinary or biliary calculi, nervous headache, and in asphyxia. Topically applied as an anodyne and local anæsthetic by producing cold.	♏xx.-♏lx.; enema: ʒß.-ʒj. to ʒvj. aqua.*	Æther purus Collodium Collodium flexile Liquor epispasticus Spiritus ætheris.	48. ℞ Ætheris, ʒj. Olei terebinthinæ, ʒjß. M.D.S.—Bis terve de die, ♏xx.-♏xxx. capitur. (Biliary calculi.) Durand. 49. ℞ Ætheris, part j. Spiriti rectificati, part iij. M.D.S.—♏x.-♏xxx. on sugar and for external use to smell at. (Asphyxia, Fainting.) Liquor anodynus Hoffmanni. Pharm. Bor.

* To produce local anæsthesia the ether-spray is used.

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ÆTHER PURUS Pure Ether (E.)	Same as Ether. Sp. Gr. 0·720.	Used externally, to produce local anæsthesia, and as a test.			50. ℞ Ætheris puri, ℥j. Olei ricini, ℥xv. M.D.S.—Bis die cochleare thearum. (Biliary Calculi.) Duparcque.
ALCOHOL AMYLICUM Fermentoleum solani Oleum spiritus frumenti Amylic alcohol (E.) Fousel oil (E.S.) Huile d'esprit de grain (Fr.) Olio volatile di acqua vite (It.) Fuselöhl (G.) Sivuschnœ maslo (R.)	A colourless liquid, with penetrating and oppressive odour, and burning taste. Sp. Gr. 0·818. Boiling point, 270° F.; soluble in alcohol, ether, and essential oils.	Employed internally, as a nervous sedative in delirium potatorum, and in phthisis.	♏j.-♏ij. in pill.	Sodæ valerianas.	51. ℞ Alcoholis amylici, ♏vj. Micæ panis, q.s. Ut fiat pilulæ, divide in quatuor partes æquales. D.S.—Bihorio pil. j. capitur. (Delirium potatorum.) Anon.
ALOE BARBADENSIS Barbadoes aloes (E.) Aloé de la Barbade (Fr.) Aloe di Barbado (It.) Ostindische aloë (G.) Barbadoski sabur (R.)	In brown opaque masses; of bitter and nauseous taste, and strong and disagreeable odour; dissolves in alcohol.	Used internally, as a tonic, or as a purgative in dyspepsia with scanty biliary secretion, and in habitual costiveness; as an emmenagogue, to excite the menstrual discharge in amenorrhœa; as an ingredient in enemas to expel worms.	Gr. ¼–gr. 2 as a tonic; gr. 3–gr. 6 as a purgative, in pill or mixture; enema, gr. 10–gr. 20 for each.	Enema aloes Extractum aloes Barbadensis Pilula aloes Barbadensis Pilula aloes et ferri Pilula cambogiæ composita Pilula colocynthidis composita.	52. ℞ Aloes Barbadensis. Myrrhæ, Croci, āā gr. 60. Extracti glycyrrhizæ, q. s. F. pilulæ cxx. mane et vesper pil. vj. - viij. capitur. (Amenorrhœa.)

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Aloe Barbadensis—*continued.*		(Ascaris vermicularis). Topically applied to ulcers with fœtid odour.		Pilula colocynthidis et hyoscyami.	Richter. 53. ℞ Aloe Barbadensis, Myrrhæ, āā gr. 60. Carbonis, ℥jß. M. fiat pulvis. S. externe. (Ulcera fœtida.) Vogt.
ALOE SOCOTRINA Aloe gummosa lucida succotrina Socotrine aloes (E.) Aloé soccotrin (Fr.) Aloe soccotrina (It.) Soccotrinische aloë (G.) Sokotrinski sabur (R.)	Reddish - brown masses, of bitter taste, and powerful, though fragrant smell; soluble in alcohol.	Used for the same purposes, and employed in the same cases as Barbadoes aloes (see p. 24).	Gr. ¼–gr. 1 as a tonic; gr. 2–gr. 6, as a purgative in pill or mixture.	Decoctum aloes compositum Enema aloes Extractum aloes socotrina Extractum colocynthidis compos. Pilula aloes et assafœtidæ. Pilula aloes et myrrhæ Pilula aloes socotrinæ Pilula rhei composita Tinctura aloes Tinctura benzoini composita Vinum aloes.	54. ℞ Aloes socotrinæ, gr. 60. Saponis mollis, gr. 30. Fiat pilulæ lx. Mane et vesper pil. ij. capitur. (Constipatio habituale.) *v.* Græfe. 55. ℞ Aloes socotrinæ, gr. 300. Sodæ bicarbonatis, gr. 90. Tincturæ lavandulæ compos., f℥ß. Aquæ, Oj. M.D.S.—f℥ß. quotidie capitur. (Constipatio habitualis.) Favourite aperient in Virginia, U.S.

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ALUMEN Alumen crudum Alumina sulphurica Argylla sulphurica vitriolata Sulphas aluminico-kalicus, cum Aqua Alum (E.) Alun (Fr.) Allume (It.) Alaun (G.) Kvaszi (R.)	Colourless crystals of sweetish-acid, astringent taste; dissolves in 18 times its weight of cold, and in less than its own weight of boiling water.	A powerful astringent. Given internally to check exhausting diarrhœa in typhoid fever, in lead colic, internal hæmorrhages, and in profuse salivation. Topically employed to produce contraction or corrugation of the tissues in relaxed throat; prolapsus recti; prolapsus uteri; and as a styptic in hæmorrhage; in purulent ophthalmia; also in diphtheria; and to arrest or diminish excessive secretion from the mucous membrane in gonorrhœa and in leucorrhœa.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder, pill, or solution; gargle: gr. 20 to ℥j.	Alumen exsiccatum.	56. ℞ Aluminis, gr. 120. Aquæ, f℥iv. Acidi sulphurici diluti, ♏x. Olei limonis, ♏j. Syrupi limonis, f℥ij. M.D.S.—Quâvis horâ, f℥ß. capitur. (Colica saturnina.) Gendrin. 57. ℞ Aluminis, gr. 10. Ferri sulphatis, gr. 5. Aquæ, f℥iij. M.D.S.—Injection. (Gonorrhœa inveterata.) Rust. 58. ℞ Aluminis, ℥ij. Lac vaccinæ, Oj. Coque et filtra.* S.—A wine glassful for each dose. (Hæmorrhagia ventriculi.) Alum Whey. 59. Alum curd: Agitate a small portion

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ALUMEN—*continued.*					of alum with the albumen of an egg till it forms a curd. Apply between two pieces of linen to the eyes in ophthalmia.
ALUMEN EXSICCATUM Alumen calcinatum ustum Sulphas aluminico-kalicus Dried alum (E.)	Has a more astringent taste than alum, and does not so readily dissolve in water.	Applied as a mild caustic to destroy exuberant spongy granulations, such as proud flesh and ingrown nail.	Powder or paste.		60. ℞ Aluminis exsicati, gr. 60. Ætheris, ℥j. Mucilaginis tragacanthæ, q. s. Ut fiat pasta. To introduce into the cavity of the tooth. (Odontalgia.) Lefoulon.
AMMONIACUM Armoniacum Gummi ammoniacum depuratum Gutta ammoniaca Hammoniacum Resina ammoniaci Ammoniacum (E.) Ammoniaque (Fr.) Gomma armoniaca (It.) Ammoniak (G.) Ammoniatschnaja kamed (R.)	Pale, cinnamon-brown tears or masses, hard and brittle when cold, readily softening with heat; faint odour; bitter, acrid, nauseous taste; forms an emulsion when rubbed with water.	Given internally as an expectorant and diuretic in chronic bronchial catarrh and asthma, with profuse mucous secretion. Topically applied as an emollient in form of plaster to glandular enlargements, and to indolent affections of the joints.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in pill, emulsion, or plaster.	Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro Mistura ammoniaci Emplastrum galbani Pilula scillæ composita Pilula ipecacuanhæ cum scilla.	61. ℞ Ammoniaci, Senegæ radicis pulveris, āā gr. 60. Extracti glycyrrhizæ, q. s. Ut fiat boli, xii. S.—Quârtâ quâvis horâ, bol. j. cap. (Bronchorrhœa.) Oesterlen.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Ammonii Bromidum—*cont.* Ammonium hydrobromicum Bromhydras ammoniæ Bromuretum ammoniæ Bromide of ammonium (E.) Bromide d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Bromido d'ammoniaca (It.) Bromsaures ammoniak (G.) Bromisti ammiak (R.)	slightly yellow by exposure to the atmosphere, and have a pungent saline taste; soluble in water, less so in alcohol.	cous membrane of the pharynx or larynx in cases of irritation or tingling sensation of the throat.	inhalations: gr. 20–gr. 30.		Aquæ rosæ, f℥j. M.D.S.—To be inhaled with the atomiser. (Irritatio pharyngis.) Auct.
Ammonii Chloridum Ammonium chloratum Ammoniæ hydrochloras murias Ammonium muriaticum Chloretum ammoniacum Clavis metallorum Hydrochloras ammoniacus Kali volatile salitum Lapis adir Sal ammoniacum Sal ammoniæ Sal cyrenaicum Sal solare Chloride of ammonium (E.) Hydrochlorate d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Bicloruro d'ammonio (It.)	Colourless, inodorous, translucent fibrous masses, tough and difficult to pulverise; soluble in water and in alcohol.	Employed as a powerful alterative and promoter of healthy secretion, and as a stimulant in pulmonary and vesical catarrh; also as a substitute for mercury; in mucous discharges from the vagina and the urethra; in dysentery, peritonitis, and pleurisy; likewise in chronic inflammation of the prostata, uterus, ovaries, and in ascites; inhaled with atomiser in bronchial catarrh. Topically applied as a	Gr. 5–gr. 20 in powder or solution; for inhalation, gr. 3–gr. 20 to f℥j. Aqua. For refrigerant lotion, 1 part to 3 parts of water.		67. ℞ Ammonii chloridi, gr. 60. Antimonii tartarati, gr. 1. Aquæ sambuci, f℥v. Syrupi tolutani, f℥j. M.D.S.—Bihor. cochl. mensuale cap. (Bronchitis.) Oesterlen. 68. ℞ Ammonii chloridi, gr. 15. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. M.D.S.—Inhale with atomiser. (Catarrhus pulmonum

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Ammonii Chloridum—*cont.* Salmiak (G.) Naschatir (R.)		refrigerant in headache, mania, apoplexy.			with difficult expectoration.) Auct. 69. ℞ Ammonii chloridi, part 5. Potassæ nitratis, part 5. Aquæ, part 16. D.S.—Ice poultice. (Cephalalgia, mania.) Cooper.
AMYGDALA AMARA Bitter almond (E.) Amandes amères (Fr.) Mandorle amare (It.) Bittere mandeln (G.) Gorki mindalj (R.)	Smaller and more ovoid than the sweet almond; bitter in taste, and when rubbed with a little water, emitting a characteristic odour.	Employed as an antiperiodic in ague, in intermittent neuralgia before the expected attack. Externally used as a cosmetic.	Gr. 6–gr. 10.	Oleum amygdalæ.	70. ℞ Amygdalæ amare, Amygdalæ dulcis, āā gr. 120. Hyoscyami folia, gr. 30. tere cum Aqua, q. s. ad colaturam, ℥v. adde. Sodæ bicarbonatis, gr. 20. Olei anethi, ♏v. Sachari, ʒß. M.D.S.—4 de die ℥ß. cap. (Cardialgia.) Oesterlen.

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AMYGDALA DULCIS Nuces Græcæ Sweet almond (E.) Amandes douces (Fr.) Mandorle dolce (It.) Süsse mandeln (G.) Sladki mindalj (R.)	Lanceolate, acute, above an inch in length; the testa clear cinnamon-brown; the kernel bland, sweetish, and nutty flavoured.	Nutritive; used also as an emollient in dysentery, in strangury, and in catarrhal cough.	Ad libitum.	Oleum amygdalæ Pulvis amygdalæ compositus Mistura amygdalæ.	71. ℞ Amygdalæ dulcis, No. iv. Lactis vaccinæ, Aquæ, āā f℥vj. Sachari, gr. 120. Fiat l. a. emulsio. (Debilitas infantum.) Anon.
AMYLUM Amidon Amydum Fæcula Starch (E.) Amidon *v.* Empois (Fr.) Amido (It.) Stärke (G.) Krochmal (R.)	White, irregularly columnar masses, of about an inch and a quarter in length, and the thickness of a goose-quill.	Used as a dusting powder, to absorb acrid secretions, and to prevent excoriations in erysipelas; in decoction, as an emollient enema in inflammatory condition of the large intestines.		Glycerinum amyli Mucilago amyli Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus.	72. ℞ Amyli, gr. 60. Opii, gr. 1. M. f. pulvis. Dent. tal. Dos. No. 2. S. Pro enema. (Dysenteria.) Auct.
ANETHI FRUCTUS Semen anemi anicethi Dill fruit (E.) Anet (Fr.) Aneto (It.) Dille (G.) Ukrop (R.)	Aromatic odour, and warm and bitterish taste.	Used as an aromatic carminative, to relieve flatulence and griping in infants.	Gr. 10–gr. 60.	Aqua anethi Oleum anethi.	73. ℞ Anethi fructus, Fœniculi seminis, āā gr. 60. Aurantii corticis, Anthemidis floris, āā ʒß. M. f. species. D. S. Pro thea. (Colica flatulenta.) Auct.

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ANTHEMIDIS FLORES Flores chamomillæ nobilis parthenii nobilis Chamomile flowers (E.) Fleurs de camomille (Fr.) Camamilla (It.) Kamillen (G.) Romaschki (R.)	Bitter, and very aromatic.	Used as an aromatic and bitter tonic in dyspepsia, intermittens, and in colica menstrualis; also as a carminative to relieve flatulence, griping pains, and eructation.	Gr. 10–gr. 30, in powder or infusion, ℥j. to ℥vj. Externally, in flannel bags dipped in hot water and applied.	Extractum anthemidis Infusum anthemidis Oleum anthemidis.	74. ℞ Anthemidis flores, Olei olivarum, Adipis præparati, āā part. æq. M. fiat unguentum. D.S. —For three frictions. (Scabies.) Bazin.
ANTIMONII OXIDUM Album antimonii Antimonium diaphoreticum Calx stibii alba Cerussa antimonii Stibium oxydatum Superstibias potassicus Oxide of antimony (E.) Oxide d'antimoine (Fr.) Triossi biantimonio (It.) Spiessglanzoxyd (G.) Okis sjurmi (R.)	A greyish-white powder, fusible at a low red heat; insoluble in water, but readily dissolved by hydrochloric acid.	Employed internally, as a diaphoretic and sedative in catarrhal affections, and in pneumonia.	Gr. 1–gr. 4, in powder or pill.	Antimonium tartaratum Pulvis antimonialis.	75. ℞ Antimonii oxidi, gr. 50. Morphiæ hydrochloratis, gr. 1½. Confectionis rosæ, q. s. Ut fiat pilula xxiv. Sumantur duæ tertiis horis. (Rheumatismus chronicus.) Neligan.
ANTIMONIUM NIGRUM Alcohol antimonii stibii Antimonium crudum præparatum Stibium sulphuratum nigrum lævigatum	A greyish-black crystalline powder; dissolves in hydrochloric acid, evolving sulphuretted hydrogen.	Employed internally, as a very mild diaphoretic in chronic rheumatism, gout, scrofula, syphilis, and in hydrargyrosis.	Gr. 6–gr. 12, in powder or pill.	Antimonium sulphuratum Liquor antimonii chloridi.	76. ℞ Antimonii nigri, Guaiaci resinæ, Assafœtidæ. Jalapæ resinæ, āā gr. 60. Opii, gr. 6.

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ANTIMONIUM NIGRUM—*continued.* Stibium sulphuratum nigrum præparatum Black antimony (E.) Prepared sulphuret of antimony (E. S.) Sulphure d'antimoine (Fr.) Antimonio crudo (It.) Schwarzes schwefelspiessglanz (G.) Dvu-trechsernistaja sjurma (R.)					Rhei, gr. 30. Syrupi, q. s. Ut fiat pilula gran. iij. D.S.—5 pills, 2 to 3 times a-day. (Arthritis chronica.) Augustin Pharm.
ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM Antimonii oxy-sulphuretum Antimonii sulphuretum aureum Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum Centaurium minerale Panacea antimonialis Persulphuretum stibii Stibium sulphuratum aurantiacum Sulphidum stibicum Sulphur auratum antimonii	An orange-red odourless and almost tasteless powder; insoluble in water and alcohol; readily soluble in solution of alkalies.	Employed internally, as an alterative in chronic skin diseases, in glandular enlargements, in liver complaints, in syphilis, and in rheumatism; as an expectorant and diaphoretic in bronchial catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup, pleurisy, and peritonitis.	Gr. 1–gr. 5 as an alterative; gr. ¼–gr. 1 as expectorant or diaphoretic; in pill, powder, or lozenge.	Pilula hydrargyri subchloridi composita.	77. ℞ Antimonii sulphurati, gr. ½. Morphiæ acetatis, gr. ⅙. Pulvis amygdalæ compositus, gr. 10. F. pulvis, D. tal. dos. vj. S.—Bis die pulv. j. cap. (Bronchitis, troublesome night cough.) Auct. 78. ℞ Antimonii sulphurati, gr. 4.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM—*continued.* Sulphurated antimony (E.) Soufre doré d'antimoine (Fr.) Solfo dorato d'antimonio (It.) Spiessglanz-goldschwefel (G.) Dvu-pjati-sernistaja sjurma (R.)					Belladonnæ radicis pulv. gr. 1. Sachari, gr. 60. M. fiat pulvis, divide in xij. partes æquales. S. ter de die pulv. j. cap. (Tussis convulsivus.) Steiner.
ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM Antimonii potassio-tartras Antimonium tartarizatum Kali stibiato-tartaricum Sal vegetabile antimoniale Stibio-kali tartaricum Tartareum Mynsichti Tartarus emeticus stibiatus Tartras lixivæ stibiatus Tartris potassæ antimonialis Tartarated antimony (E.) Emetic tartar (E. S.) Tartre stibié (Fr.) Tartaro emetico (It.) Brechweinstein (G.) Rvotni kamenj (R.)	Colourless transparent crystals; soluble in water, less so in proof spirit; taste feebly sweetish, then styptic and metallic.	Acts topically as a powerful irritant; applied to the skin causes an eruption of painful pustules. Given internally in small doses, promotes the secretion of the mucous membranes, liver, skin, pancreas, and kidneys, and stimulates the activity of the absorbent system: in large doses, causes nausea and vomiting, relaxes the muscular fibres, and depresses the nervous system. Employed internally as an alterative, antiphlogistic, nauseant,	Gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ as expectorant and diaphoretic; gr. 1–gr. 2 as emetic; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ as nauseant; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$–gr. 4 as antiphlogistic. In powder, pill, or solution; for enema: gr. 3–gr. 6 to ℥iv.–℥vj.; injections into the veins: gr. 1–gr. 4 to ℥j.–℥iv. of water; emplastrum: ʒß. to ʒij. of em-	Unguentum antimonii tartarati Vinum antimoniale.	79. ℞ Antimonii tartarati, gr. 5. Extracti opii, gr. 2. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥v. Syrupi, ℥j. M.D.S.—1–2 hora cochl. mens. cap. (Delirium potatorum.) Graves. 80. ℞ Antimonii tartarati, gr. 6. Aquæ aurantii, ℥v. Syrupi, ℥j. M.D.S.—Bihorâ cochleare mensuale capitur. (Pneumonia.) Posner et Simon.

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ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM—*continued.*		and emetic: in the early stages of inflammatory diseases, whooping cough, pneumonia, bronchitis, croup, dislocation of the larger joints, articular rheumatism, delirium tremens. Applied externally in chronic diseases of the chest, in whooping cough, laryngitis, affections of the joints; tic doloureux.	plastrum plumbi.		81. ℞ Antimonii tartarati, gr. 3. Aquæ ferventis, ℥vj. Solve, sumat ℥j., omni quadrante horæ donec vomitus supervenerit. (Croup or in poisoning.) Pearson.
AQUA ANETHI Dill water (E.) Eau d'anet (Fr.) Acqua d'aneto (It.) Dillwasser (G.) Ukropnaja voda (R.)	Take of: Dill fruit, bruised, 1 pound; water, 2 gallons. Distil 1 gallon.	Used as a carminative in flatulence, especially in diseases of children.	℥j.–℥iij.; for infants: ℥j.–℥iij.		82. ℞ Aquæ anethi, ℥ß. Infusi anthemidis, ℥jß. Misce fiat haustus. (Flatulentia.) Auct.
AQUA AURANTII FLORIS Aqua aurantiorum Aqua florum naphæ Orange flower water (E.) Eau de fleurs d'oranges (Fr.) Acqua di fiore d'arancia (It.) Orangen blüthenwasser (G.) Pomeranzovaja voda (R.)	Nearly colourless, the odour agreeable.	Used as a vehicle for medicines, especially such as are prepared from bitter vegetable substances, and tonic and antispasmodic mixtures.	℥j.–℥iij.	Syrupus aurantii floris.	83. ℞ Aquæ aurantii floris, ℥ß. Syrupi, ℥j. Antimonii tartarati, gr. 1. M. cochl. thear. semihor. cap. (Tussis infantum.) Barbier.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
AQUA CAMPHORÆ Mistura camphoræ Camphor water (E.) Eau de camphre (Fr.) Acqua canforata (It.) Kampher wasser (G.) Kamfornaja voda (R.)	A colourless liquid, having the flavour and odour of camphor. Made of: Camphor, ½ ounce; distilled water, 1 gallon.	Used as a vehicle for medicines, and as a diaphoretic in rheumatism.	℥j.–℥ij.		84. ℞ Aquæ camphoræ, ℥iij. Spiriti rectificati, ℥j. M. f. lotio. Apply to the inflamed joints on linen compresses, 6–8 folds. (Arthritis acuta.) Scudamore.
AQUA CARUI Aqua carvi Caraway water (E.) Eau de cumin (Fr.) Acqua carvi (It.) Kümmelwasser (G.) Kiminaja voda (R.)	Take of: Caraway fruit, 1 pound; water, 2 gallons. Distil 1 gallon.	Employed as a carminative vehicle for purgatives, and in flatulent colic of children.	℥j.–℥ij.		85. ℞ Aquæ carui, Aquæ calcis, āā ℥j. Magnesiæ carbonatis, gr. 120. M.D.S.—A teaspoonful with milk. (Diarrhœa infantum.) Auct.
AQUA CINNAMOMI Cinnamon water (E.) Eau de cinnamome (Fr.) Acqua di canella (It.) Zimmetwasser (G.) Koritschnaja voda (R.)	Take of: Cinnamon bark, 20 ounces; water, 2 gallons. Distil 1 gallon.	Employed as a carminative and aromatic vehicle; also in nausea and in metrorhagia.	℥j.–℥ij.	Mistura cretæ Mistura guaiaci Mistura spiritus vini gallici.	86. ℞ Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥ß. Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ℥ij. Syrupi, ℥ß. Olei caryophylli, ♏x. M. cochl. mensual capit. (Emesis.) Barbier.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
AQUA FŒNICULI Fennel water (E.) Eau de fénouil (Fr.) Acqua di finocchio dulce (It.) Fenchelwasser (G.) Voda voloschskavo ukropa (R.)	Take of: Fennel fruit, 1 pound; water, 2 gallons. Distil 1 gallon.	Employed as a carminative to relieve flatulent colic in infants, and as a vehicle for other medicines. Externally applied as a collyrium in ophthalmia.	℥j.–℥iij.; for infants, ℥j.–℥ij.		87. ℞ Aquæ fœniculi, ℥ij. Aquæ aurantii, ℥ß. Ætheris, ♏xl. Syrupi papaveris, ℥j. M.—A dessert spoonful pro dose. (Spasmodic affections.) Barbier.
AQUA LAUROCERASI Laurel water (E.) Eau de laurier-cerise (Fr.) Acqua di lauroregio (It.) Kirschlorbeerwasser (G.) Lavrovischnovaja voda (R.)	Take of: Fresh leaves of common laurel, 1 pound; water, 2½ pints. Distil 1 pint. Odour of bitter almond; taste aromatic bitter.	Used as an arterial sedative in palpitation of the heart, hysteria, spasmodic cough, tic doloreux, and in phthisis.	♏v.–♏xxx.		88. ℞ Aquæ laurocerasi, ♏iv. Tincturæ opii, ♏j. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj. Syrupi, ℥ß. D.S.—Semihor. cochlear. thearum. (Agrypnia infantum.) Oesterlen.
AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ Peppermint water (E.) Eau de menthe poivrée (Fr.) Acqua di menta piperita (It.) Pfeffermünzwasser (G.) Mjatnaja voda (R.)	Take of: Oil of peppermint ℥jß; water, 1½ gallon. Distil 1 gallon.	Employed as a carminative and stomachic in flatulence, nausea, emesis, and choleraic diarrhœa; also used as a vehicle for medicines.	℥j.–℥iij.	Mistura ferri aromatica.	89. ℞ Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ℥jß. Morphiæ acetatis, gr. 1. Syrupi aurantii, ℥ß. M.D.S.—Omnia ½–1 hora, ℥j. cap. (Choleraic diarrhœa.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
AQUA MENTHAE VIRIDIS Spearmint water (E.) Eau de menthe de Notre Dame (Fr.) Acqua di menta verde (It.) Frauenmünzwasser (G.) Voda prostoi mjati (R.)	Take of: Oil of spearmint, f℥jß; water, 1½ gallon. Distil 1 gallon.	Carminative and stomachic vehicle for other medicines.	f℥j.–f℥iij.		90. ℞ Aquæ menthæ viridis, f℥vj. Ceræ flavæ, ℥ß. Vitelliovorum, No. vj. Fiat l. a. emulsio cui adde. Syrupi, f℥j. M.D.S.—Omnia horâ cochlear. mens. (Dysenteria.) Vogel.
AQUA PIMENTAE Pimento water (E.) Eau di piment (Fr.) Acqua di pimento (It.) Pimentwasser (G.) Voda indiskavo pertza (R.)	Take of: Pimento, bruised, 14 ounces; water, 2 gallons. Distil 1 gallon.	Employed on account of its flavouring, carminative, and stomachic properties, as a vehicle for stimulant, tonic, and purgative medicines.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		91. ℞ Aquæ pimentæ, f℥x. Tincturæ guaiaci ammoniata, Mellis, āā f℥j. Fiat haustus ter die sumendus. (Rheumatismus chronicus.) Brande.
AQUA ROSÆ Aqua rosarum Rose water (E.) Eau de rose (Fr.) Acqua di rosa (It.) Rosenwasser (G.) Rosovaja voda (R.)	Take of: Fresh petals of the hundred-leaved rose, 10 pounds; water, 2 gallons. Distil 1 gallon.	Employed as an astringent and flavouring addition to lotions and collyria, and as vehicle for inhalations of atomising liquids.	f℥j.–f℥ij.	Mistura ferri composita Trochisci bismuthi.	92. Aquæ rosæ, f℥.–vij. Aluminis, gr. 90. Syrupi rosæ gall., f℥j. M.D.S.—3–4 horâ, f℥ß. cap. (Diarrhœa, colica saturnina.) Neligan.

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AQUA SAMBUCI Elder-flower water (E.) Eau de sureau (Fr.) Acqua di sambuco (It.) Fliederblüthenwasser (G.) Businovaja voda (R.)	Take of: Fresh elder flowers. 10 pounds; water, 2 gallons. Distil 1 gallon.	Used as a vehicle for diaphoretic medicines, and in dropsy connected with disease of the liver.	℥ß.–℥j.		93. ℞ Aquæ sambuci, ℥vijß. Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 30. Glycerini, ℥ß. M. f. lotio. (Cutaneous affections, to allay itching.) Neligan.
ARGENTI NITRAS Argentum nitricum Crystalli lunæ Fel metallorum Lapis infernalis Luna nitrica Magisterium argenti Nitrum lunare Sal lunare Nitrate of silver (E.) Nitrate d'argent (Fr.) Pietra infernale (It.) Höllenstein (G.) Adski kamenj (R.)	In colourless crystals or in white cylindrical rods, soluble in water and in alcohol.	Applied topically as a caustic to destroy spongy granulations in wounds, also for the same purpose to ulcers, warts, and excrescences; applied also to punctured wounds, chanker, syphilitic ulcers and herpes zoster; used likewise in ophthalmia, in inflammatory affections with ulcerations of the mouth, fauces, tonsils, pharynx, and larynx; in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa, in	Gr. ⅛–gr. ⅓ ter de die in pills. Solution: gr. 1–gr. 60 to ℥j. aqua; enema: gr. ¼–gr. 6 to ℥j. Ointment, gr. 1–gr. 10 to gr. 60 adipis.*	Argenti oxidum.	94. ℞ Argenti nitratis, gr. 2–gr. 10. Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, ♏xv. Unguenti cetacei, gr. 60. M. f. unguentum. Apply between the eyelids. (Ophthalmia.) Guthrie. 95. ℞ Argenti nitratis, gr. 10. Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥ij.

* Avoid common salt. The use must not be prolonged longer than 4–6 weeks, as otherwise it discolours the skin. To remove recent stains of Argenti nitras from the cuticle, wash with a solution of common salt, followed by a solution of ammonia. Stains of long standing remove by wetting them with a solution of iodide, and subsequently with a solution of Cyanide of potassium.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Argenti Nitras—*continued.*		fissured or excoriated nipples; in porrigo, impetigo, and psoriasis. Employed internally as a tonic and alterative in epilepsy, chorea, angina pectoris, chronic affections of the stomach, and in cholera; used as an enema in dysenteria.			D.S.—Quadrante horâ cochl. thear. cap. (Cholera.) Levy. 96. ℞ Argenti nitratis, gr. ½. Aquæ rosæ, ℥j. M.D.S.—Inhale with atomiser. (Ulcera epiglottidis.) Auct. 97. ℞ Argenti nitratis, gr. 10–gr. 20. Balsami peruviani, ʃ℥j. Unguenti zinci, ℥ß. M. f. unguentum. (Ulcera syphilitica.) Fricke. 98. ℞ Argenti nitratis, gr. 2. Acidi nitrici diluti, ♏ij. Aquæ, ʃ℥j. M. f. lotio. Pencil the parts 1–2 a-day. (Pruritus pudendi.) A. T. Thomson.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ARGENTI OXIDUM Argenti protoxidum Argentum calcinatum oxydatum Calx argenti Oxide of silver (E.) d'argent (Fr.) Ossido d'argento (It.) Silberoxyd (G.) Okis serebra (R.)	Olive-brown powder, very slightly soluble in water.	Employed internally as a tonic and alterative in gastrodynia, enterodynia, diarrhœa chronica, hysteralgia, menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, epilepsy, and syphilis. Used externally in ophthalmia, ulcers, sore nipples, and gonorrhœa.*	Gr. ⅛–gr. 2 in pill. Ointment, gr. 2–gr. 15 to gr. 60 adipis.		99. ℞ Argenti oxidi, gr. 5–gr. 10. Adipis præparati, gr. 60. M. f. unguentum. (Ulcera syphilitica.) Lane.
ARGENTUM PURIFICATUM Argentum purum Diana pura Luna pura Refined Silver (E.) Argent (Fr.) Argento (It.) Silber (G.) Serebro (R.)	A white, inodorous, and tasteless metal. Sp. Gr. 10·474. Melts at a bright red heat.	Employed internally as a tonic and alterative in syphilis and in febris intermittens; also used for coating pills.	Gr. ⅛–gr. 1 in pills.	Argenti nitras.	100. ℞ Argenti purificati, gr. 30. Extracti sarsæ liquidæ, q. s. Ut fiat pilula xxx. D.S.—Bis de die pil. j. cap. (Syphilis inveterata.) Auct.
ARMORACIAE RADIX. Radix cochleariæ armoraciæ Radix raphani marini rusticani sinapis persici Horseradish root (E.) Raifort sauvage (Fr.)	A long cylindrical, fleshy root, internally white, with pungent taste and smell.	Acrid stimulant and vesicant: causes vomiting, promotes the secretion of urine and perspiration. Employed topically as a counter-irritant, and internally as a diuretic in scurvy, and	Gr. 30–gr. 60, in infusion, ℥ß.–℥j. to f℥v. –℥vj.	Spiritus armoraciæ compositus.	101. ℞ Armoraciæ radicis, ℥v. Cerevisiæ, Oij. Macere per ½ horam, cola. D.S.—A teacupful to be taken every 2–4 hours. (Scorbut.) Auct. incog.

* The use must not be continued longer than six weeks.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Armoraciæ Radix—*continued.* Rafano (It.) Meerrettig (G.) Chren (R.)		to promote the operation of emetics, as in poisoning by narcotic substances.*			
ARNICAE RADIX Panacea lapsorum Arnica root (E.) Arnique (Fr.) Arnica (It.) Fallkraut (G.), Wolverlei (G.) Koren baranika (R.)	A cylindrical, contorted rhizome, with numerous long and slender fibres; having a peppery taste and peculiar odour.	Employed as a stimulant in debility, typhoid fever, amaurosis, paralysis, dropsy, chlorosis, and amenorrhœa.	Gr. 5–gr. 20, in pill, powder, or decoction, ℥ss–ʒss. to f℥vj.–℥viij.	Tinctura arnicæ.	102. ℞ Arnicæ radicis, Calumbæ radicis, Cascarillæ corticis, āā gr. 120. Infunde aquæ fervidæ, q.s. ad. col. f℥vj. Syrupi aurantii, f℥j. M.D.S.—2–3 hora cochl. mensuale. (Diarrhœa) Behrends.
ASSAFŒTIDA Gummi resina assafœtidæ Laser fœtidum Merda dæmonis Succus medicus Stercus diaboli Assafœtida (E.) Asafœtida (Fr.) Assafetida (It.) Stinkasand (G.) Vonjutschaja kamed (R.)	Irregular masses, partly composed of tears, moist or dry; taste, bitter and acrid; odour fœtid, alliaceous, and persistent; colour, when freshly cut, opaque white, gradually becoming purplish-pink, and ultimately dull-yellowish or pinkish-brown; dis-	Employed as an antispasmodic and stimulant in spasmodic and convulsive diseases, in hysteria, in infantine convulsions (clyster); in chronic bronchial catarrh of old persons and in flatulent colic of hysteric and dyspeptic persons.	Gr. 5–gr. 20, in pill or emulsion; enema: gr. 120, cum vitellum ovi j. to f℥iv.	Enema assafœtidæ Pilula aloes et assafœtidæ Pilula assafœtidæ composita Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus Tinctura assafœtidæ.	103. ℞ Assafœtidæ, gr. 60. Galbani, Myrrhæ, āā gr. 30. Castorei, gr. 15. Fiat cum tinctura valerianæ, q.s., pil. lxxx. Ter die pil. iij.–viij. cap. (Hysteria) Sydenham. 104. ℞ Assafœtidæ, gr. 30.–gr. 60.

* The recent expressed juice is used as a cosmetic in freckles.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ASSAFŒTIDA—*continued.*	solves readily in alcohol.				Vitellum ovi, j. Infusi valerianæ, (℥ß) f℥iv. Fiat emulsio. S. For 2 enemas. (Tussis convulsiva) Tourtual.
ATROPIA Atropinium Belladonninium Atropia (E.) Atropine (Fr.) Atropina (It.) Atropin (G.) Atropin (R.)	Colourless crystals, having an acrid taste, but destitute of odour, sparingly soluble in water, more readily in alcohol and in ether.	Employed internally as a nervous sedative in chorea, epilepsy, asthma, whooping cough, and catalepsy; topically to dilate the pupils, to allay neuralgic pain (injected subcutaneously).	Gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ – gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ in pill, powder, or solution. Hypodermatic, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$–gr. $\frac{1}{40}$. Mydriatic, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–gr. 1. to f℥j. water.	Atropiæ liquor Atropiæ sulphas Atropiæ sulphatis liquor Atropiæ unguentum.	105. ℞ Atropiæ, gr. 2. Acidi nitrici, ♏j. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. M.D.S—To paint the affected part. (Neuralgia facialis.) Luxton.
ATROPIÆ SULPHAS Atropinium sulphuricum Sulphas atropinæ Sulphate of atropia (E.) Sulphate d'atropine (Fr.) Solfato d'atropina (It.) Schwefelsaures atropin (G.) Sernokisli atropin (R.)	A colourless powder soluble in water.	Used for the same purposes, and in the same cases as atropia.	Same as atropia.	Liquor atropiæ sulphatis.	106. ℞ Atropiæ sulphatis, gr. 1.–gr. 2. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥ß. D.S.—To dilate the pupil. (Mydriatic.) A. v. Graefe.
AURANTII CORTEX Cortex aurantiorum fructus aurantii	The dried outer portion of the rind; thin, dark orange	Employed as a stomachic and tonic in gastralgia, dyspepsia, febris	Gr. 15. – gr. 30, in powder or decoction, ℥j. to f℥vj.	Infusum aurantii Infusum aurantii compositum	107. ℞ Aurantii corticis pulver., gr. 30.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
AURANTII CORTEX—*continued.* Cortex pomorum aurantiorum Cortices arantiorum Flavedo aurantiorum Epidermis baccarum citri aurantii Bitter orange peel (E.) Ecorce d'oranges améres (Fr.) Melarancia (It.) Pomeranzenschale (G.) Pomeranzovaja kora (R.)	colour, of aromatic and bitter taste, and agreeable odour.	intermittens and epilepsy.		Infusum gentianæ compositum Mistura gentianæ Tinctura aurantii Tinctura gentianæ composita.	Dent. tal. dos. xx. S.—3–4 de die pulv. j. cap. (Epilepsia.) Hufeland. 108. ℞ Aurantii corticis, ℥ijß. Quassiæ ligni, ℥jß. Catechu, ℥ß. Infunde per 24 horas, aquæ bullientæ, Oj. adde. Acaciæ gummi, ℥iv. Soluta in aquæ destillata, f℥viij. F. l. a. syrupus, f℥j.–f℥ij. pro dosi. S. Sirop tonique. (Dyspepsia.) Bourgeois de Faverdaz.
BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM Balsamum indicum nigrum myroxyli peruiferi St. Salvadoræ Opobalsamum liquidum Balsam of Peru (E.)	A reddish-brown or nearly black liquid, of the consistence of syrup, balsamic odour, and acrid, slightly bitter taste; soluble in five	Employed internally as a stimulant, tonic, and expectorant in old chronic affections of the bronchial mucous membrane, old asthmatic cases and catarrhs.	♏x.–♏xxx. in pill or emulsion: f℥ij. cum gummi, gr. 30, and aqua, f℥iv.; for inhalations:		109. ℞ Balsami peruviani, f℥jß. Myrrhæ, gr. 180. Extracti opii, gr. 30. Fiat pil. 150. D.S.—bihorâ pil. ij.–iv. cap.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Balsamum Peruvianum—*continued.* Baume de Pérou (Fr.) Balsamo del Peru (It.) Perubalsam (G.) Peruvianski balsam (R.)	parts of rectified spirit.	Topically applied to cleanse and promote the cicatrisation of wounds; also to indolent and ill-conditioned ulcers, bed sores, offensive discharges from the ear, and to sore nipples.	℥j. to Oj. of boiling water.		(Catarrhus pulmonum.) Marcus. 110. ℞ Balsami peruviani, ℥ß. Olei amygdalæ, ℥ij. Acaciæ gummi, gr. 60. Aquæ rosæ, ℥ij. D.S.—For external application. (Sore nipples.) Auct. incog.
BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM Balsamum carthagena Opobalsamum de tolu Resina tolutana Balsam of tolu (E.) Baume de tolu (Fr.) Balsamo di tolu (It.) Tolubalsam (G.) Toluanski balsam (R.)	A soft tenacious solid, of fragrant and balsamic smell; soluble in alcohol and in ether.	Used as a stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchial affections, and as an agreeable flavouring adjunct to pectoral mixtures.	Gr. 10.–gr. 20 in pill, powder, lozenge, or emulsion.	Syrupus tolutanus Tinctura benzoini composita Tinctura tolutana.	111. ℞ Balsami tolutani, gr. 30. Ætheris, ℥iij. D.S.—To mix with hot water and inhale. (Aphonia, bronchitis chronica.) Roziére.
BEBERIÆ SULPHAS Beberinum sulphuricum Subsulphas bibirini Sulphate of beberiæ (E.) Sulfate de beberine (Fr.)	Dark-brown, thin, translucent scales, yellow when in powder, with a strong and bitter taste; sol-	Employed as a stomachic and tonic in dyspepsia, anorexia, general debility, protracted phthisis, and strumous	Gr. 1 – gr. 3 as a tonic; gr. 5–gr. 20 as febrifuge; in pill,		112. ℞ Beberiæ sulphatis, gr. 30. Acidi sulphurici diluti, ♏xxv.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Beberiæ Sulphas—*continued.* Solfato di beberina (It.) Schwefelsaures bebeerin (G.) Sernokisli beberin (R.)	uble in water and in alcohol.	affections: also as a febrifuge and antiperiodic in intermittent and remittent fevers, in periodical headache, and intermittent neuralgia.	powder, or solution.		Syrupi, f℥j. Tincturæ aurantii, f℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥jv. M. D. S. — Ter de die cochl. mens. (Debility.) Farre.
					113. ℞ Beberiæ sulphatis, gr. 12. Acidi sulphurici diluti, Ætheris, āā ♏xij. Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥vj. M. D. S.—Bihor. cochl. mens. (Diarrhœa, cholera.) Mathews.
BELÆ FRUCTUS Ægle marmelos Bael fruit (E.) Ægle marmelos (Fr.), (It.), (R.) Indisches bael (G.)	A roundish fruit, the size of an orange, and with woody rind, the moistened pulp is mucilaginous.	Given as an astringent in diarrhœa and in dysentery.	In decoction, ℥j. to f℥x.	Extractum belæ liquidum.	114. ℞ Belæ fructus, ℥ij. Aquæ destillatæ, Oj. coque ad f℥v. D.S. — f℥j. - f℥j ß. bis terve de die. (Dysenteria, diarrhœa.) Pound.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
BELLADONNÆ FOLIA Folia atropæ belladonnæ Herba solani lethalis somniferi Belladonna leaves (E.) Deadly nightshade leaves (E. S.) Feuilles de belladonne (Fr.) Foglie di belladonna (It.) Tollkirschenblätter (G.) Listja sonnoi oduri (R.)	Ovate, acute, and glabrous leaves, having a bitterish, sub-acid taste.	Employed internally as a nervous sedative to allay pain and nervous irritation, and as an antispasmodic in neuralgia, tic douloureux, spasmodic asthma, angina pectoris, and whooping cough. Applied topically to the os uteri in puerpural convulsions, and rigidity of the os uteri, to the perineum in spasmodic stricture of the urethra and of the sphincters of the bladder and rectum, in strangulated hernia; and as a mydriatic in maladies of the eyes, to diminish the morbid sensibility of the organ of vision to the influence of light; in profuse salivation.*	Gr. ¼–gr. 8; (for children, gr. ¼–gr. ½); in powder, pill, or infusion, gr. 10–gr. 20 to ℥iij.–℥iv. For external use: infusion, gr. 20–gr. 120 to ℥iv.–℥vj. Poultice: bread or linseed-meal, 1 part to 8 parts. Enema: gr. 10–gr. 30 to ℥iij.	Extractum belladonnæ Tinctura belladonnæ.	115. ℞ Belladonnæ foliæ, gr. ¼–gr. ½. Antimonii sulphurati, gr. ½. Sachari, gr. 10. F. pulvis dent. tal. dos. xij. S.—Ter de die pulv. j. cap. (The first dose after an emetic; during the day frictions with warm oil and tepid baths.) (Tussis convulsivus) Lœschner. 116. ℞ Belladonnæ foliæ, gr. 1. Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 6. Sachari, gr. 8. Olei anthemidis, ♏j. F. pulvis dent. tal. dos. x. S.—Trihorio pulv. j. cap. (Cardialgia.) Posner and Simon.

* Belladonna and its preparations act far more quickly and effectually when taken on an empty than on a full stomach.

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Belladonnæ Folia—*cont.*					117. ℞ Belladonnæ foliæ. Saturate in a solution of opium, and when dry to be smoked in a pipe, like tobacco leaves. (Asthma.) Cruveilhier. 118. ℞ Belladonnæ foliæ, gr. 12. Aquæ ferventis, f℥vj. Macere et cola fiat enema. (Retentio urinæ from spasm of rectum or bladder.) Pitschaft.
BELLADONNÆ RADIX Belladonna root (E.) Deadly nightshade root (E. S.) Racine de belladonne (Fr.) Radice di Belladonna (It.) Tollkirschenwurzel (G.) Koren sonnoj oduri (R.)	The root, when recent, is fleshy, internally white, externally greyish, or brownish – white, with a slightly sweetish taste, and feeble odour.	Similar to, but more powerful, than those of the leaves, and employed in similar cases (see p. 48.)	Gr. ¼–gr. 2; for children: gr. ⅛–gr. ¼, in powder, pill, or infusion; ointment: gr. 60–gr. 120 to ℥j. adeps.	Atropia Linimentum belladonnæ.	119. ℞ Belladonnæ radicis, gr. ½. Rhei radicis, gr. 4. Sachari, gr. 10. Misce fiat pulvis. dent. tal. dos. xij. S. mane et vesper pulv. j. (Icterus spasticus.) Posner et Simon.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
BENZOINUM Assa odorata dulcis Benzoe Gummi belzoinum Resina benzoes Benzoin (E.) Benjoin (Fr.) Belzuino (It.) Benzoeharz (G.) Rosni ladon (R.)	In lumps or tears, which are nearly tasteless, but of agreeable odour; soluble in alcohol, and in solution of potash.	Used as an acrid stimulant in chronic bronchial affections, and in incontinentia urinæ; also as an anthelmintic in trichinosis; externally as a cosmetic wash in acne, ephelis, and chloasma.	Gr. 10–gr. 20, in powder or mixture.	Acidum benzoicum Adeps benzoatus Tinctura benzoini composita.	120. ℞ Benzoini, gr. 60. Amygdalæ dulcis, gr. 120. Aquæ Rosæ f℥ij.–jv. M.D.S.—Lac virginis, a wash. (Acne, ephelis, chloasma.) Auct. incog. 121. ℞ Benzoini, gr. 120. Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, ℥j. Mucilaginis acaciæ, f℥j. Aquæ menthæ viridis, f℥iv. M.D.S.—Bihor. cochl. mensual. (Trichinosis.) Rudloff.
BISMUTHI CARBONAS Bismuthi subcarbonas Bismuthum carbonicum Carbonas marcasitæ Carbonate of bismuth (E.) Carbonate de bismuth (Fr.) Carbonato di bismuto (It.) Kohlensaures wismuth (G.)	A white powder, insoluble in water; tasteless and inodorous.	Used as a sedative, astringent, and tonic in gastric and intestinal affections, and in vomiting of children during dentition.	Gr. 5–gr. 20, in powder; for children: gr. 1–gr. 5.		122. ℞ Bismuthi carbonatis, gr. 5. Calumbæ radicis, gr. 10. Zinci oxidi, gr. 1. M. f. pulvis. d. tal. dos. vj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Bismuthi Carbonas—*cont.* Uglekisli wismut (R.)					S. bis de die pulv. j. cap. (Cardialgia.) Auct.
BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS Album hispanicum Bismuthi nitras Bismuthum album Bismuthum hydrico-nitricum Bismuthum nitricum Bismuthum subnitricum præcipitatum Calx bismuthi Cosmeticum clavii Magisterium bismuthi marcasitæ Marcasita alba Subnitrate of bismuth (E.) Sousnitrate de bismuth (Fr.) Quinossibinitrato di bismuto (It.) Wismuthweiss (G.) Wismutovia belila (R.)	A heavy white powder, in minute crystalline scales; insoluble in water.	Employed as an astringent, tonic, antispasmodic, and antemetic in chronic affections of the stomach, which depend on some disordered condition of its nerves, as gastrodynia, cramp of the stomach, and to allay sickness, vomiting, and pyrosis. Topically applied in chronic skin affections, and in ulceration of the septum nasi.	Gr. 5–gr. 20 in powder, pill, or lozenge. Ointment, gr. 20–gr. 60 to ℥j. adeps.	Trochisci bismuthi.	123. ℞ Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 10. Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 1. Extracti Hyoscyami, gr. 6. Pulvis cretæ aromatici, gr. 10. Misce f. pulvis. Dent. tal. dos. xij. S. ter die pulv. j. cap. (Gastralgia) Auct. 124. ℞ Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 60. Unguenti simpl. ℥ß. Misce f. unguentum. (Ulcera septi nasi.) Farre. 125. ℞ Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 10. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ comp. gr. 5.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Bismuthi Subnitras—*cont.*					Misce fiat pulvis. omni nocte sumendus. (Diarrhœa of phthisis.) T. H. Tanner.
BISMUTHUM Marcasita Plumbum cinereum Stannum cinereum Wismuthum Bismuth (E.) (Fr.) Bismuto (It.) Wismuth (G.) Wismut (R.)	A reddish-white crystalline metal, hard, brittle, and pulverisable. Sp. Gr. 9·8.	Applied locally with glycerine as a sedative and astringent to chapped nipples, lips, hands, and fissura ani.		Bismuthum purificatum.	126. ℞ Bismuthi, gr. 60. Glycerini, ℥iij. Misce.—External application. (Fissura ani.) Trousseau.
BISMUTHUM PURIFICATUM Purified Bismuth (E.) Bismuth purifié (Fr.) Bismuto puro (It.) Wismuth, gereinigter (G.) Wismut, otschistcheni (R.)	A crystalline metal of greyish-white colour, with a distinct roseate tinge.	Employed for filling carious teeth.		Bismuthi carbonas Bismuthi subnitras Liquor bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis Trochisci bismuthi.	127. ℞ Bismuthi purificati, part. viij. Plumbi, part. v. Stanni, part. iij. Hydrargyri, part. $\frac{1}{10}$. M.—Liquefy by heat, and fill the tooth. (Carious teeth, to fill.) Darcet.
BORAX Auricolla Boras sodæ Borax veneta	Transparent, colourless crystals; taste saline, cooling, and alkaline; solu-	Used topically as an astringent in aphtæ and ulcers of the mouth, in pityriasis versicolor (chlo-	Gr. 5–gr. 40 in powder or solution; ointment: gr. 60 to ℥j.	Glycerinum boracis Mel boracis.	128. ℞ Boracis, gr. 90. Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ℥v.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
BORAX—*continued.* Chrysocolla factitia Gluten auri Natrum biboracicum Natrum boricum Sodæ biboras Subbloras natri Borax (E.) (Fr.) (G.) Borace (It.) Burá (R.)	ble in water, insoluble in alcohol.	asma), cracked nipples, and in painful hæmorrhoidal tumours. Given internally as an ecbolic to promote contractions of the uterus, and as a diuretic in dropsy.			Aquæ laurocerasi, ℥ij. M.D.S.—Omn. hora cochl. mens. (Dysmenorrhœa, colica menstrualis.) Auct. 129. ℞ Boracis gr. 60. Aquæ rosæ. Aquæ aurantii, āāf ℥iij. Fiat lotio cosmetica. (Lentigo, acne, chloasma.) Hufeland.
BROMUM Brominum Bromium Muridium Murinium Bromine (E.) Brôme (Fr.) Bromo (It.) Brom (G.) Brom (R.)	A dark brownish-red and volatile liquid, of strong and disagreeable odour; sparingly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.	Employed as an alterative in struma, goitre, hypertrophia cordis, and as an emmenagogue in suppressed menses; in solution as an antiseptic and disinfectant lotion in hospital gangrene and erysipelas.	♏ $\frac{1}{10}$–♏ $\frac{1}{6}$ bis de die in solution; fomentations: ♏xij. to f℥jv. Ointment; ♏v. to ℥j. adeps.	Ammonii bromidum Potassii bromidum.	130. ℞ Bromi, ʃ℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥v. D.S.—4–5 de die, ♏iii.–♏vj. in aqua cum sacharo. (Hypertrophia lienis.) Pourché. 131. ℞ Bromi, ʃ℥j. Potassii bromidi, gr. 120. Aquæ destillatæ, ad. f℥jv. Misce fiat lotio.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
BROMUM—*continued.*					(Gangræna nosocomialis.) Goldsmith, U. S. 132. ℞ Bromi, ♏x. Adipis præparati, gr. 360. Olei limonis, ♏x. Misce fiat unguentum. (Goitre.) Œsterlen.
BUCHU FOLIA Barosma folia Folia bocho bucco diosmæ crenatæ Buchu leaves (E.) Feuilles de diosma (Fr.) Foglie di diosma (It.) Bukko-blätter (G.) Listja diosmi (R.)	Narrow - ovate leaves, having a powerful odour, and a warm and camphoraceous taste.	Employed as an aromatic stimulant and tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic, in chronic maladies of the urinogenital organs, attended by copious secretion, in chronic cystitis, in spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in chronic gonorrhœa, and in lithiasis, attended by increased secretion of uric acid.	Gr. 20–gr. 30 in powder or in wine.	Infusum buchu Tinctura buchu.	133. ℞ Buchu foliæ, Uva ursi foliæ, āā gr. 120. Aqua ferventis, ℥vj. Macere per horas duas, cola, adde. Liquoris potassæ, ʒj. Tincturæ cinnamomi. Tincturæ Hyoscyami, āā ʒiij. Misce, sumat, ℥j., ter de die. (Cystitis chronica.) Druitt.
CADMII IODIDUM Cadmium jodatum Hydrojodas cadmii	White crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol.	Used externally as an irritant in strumous or syphilitic affections of	Collyrium gr. 1–gr. 4 to ℥j. aqua.	Unguentum cadmii iodidi.	134. ℞ Cadmii iodidi, gr. 30–gr. 60.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CADMII IODIDUM—*continued.* Ioduretum cadmii Iodide of cadmium (E.) Iodure de cadmium (Fr.) Iodato di cadmio (It.) Iod-kadmium (G.) Iodisti kadmi (R.)		the lymphatic glands, and in ophthalmia.			Adipis præparati, ℥j. Misce fiat unguentum. (Tumor albus.) Garrod.
CALCII CHLORIDUM Calcaria muriatica Calcium chloratum Calx salita Chloretum calcii Hydrochloras calcicus Murias calcii Sal ammoniacum fixum Chloride of calcium (E.) Chlorure de calcium (Fr.) Clorido di calcio (It.) Salzsaurer kalk (G.) Chloristi kalci (R.)	A white translucent solid, very deliquescent, soluble in twice its weight of water, also in alcohol; taste bitter and acrid; has a strong affinity for water.	Employed internally as an alterative and resolvent in scrofula, in affections of the lymphatic glands, in lupus, and as a diuretic in dropsy. Applied externally in œdema scroti, furunculi, glandular swellings, and abscesses.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in solution. Externally, in powder or solution ℥ß.–℥j. to Oj.–Oij.; ointment: gr. 60 to ℥j.		135. ℞ Calcii chloridi, gr. 60. Aquæ destillatæ, fʒvj. Aquæ laurocerasi, fʒij. M.D.S.—♏xxx. ter de die cap. (Scrofula.) Remer. 136. ℞ Calcii chloridi, gr. 60. Digitalis pulveris, gr. 120. Acidi acetici, ♏xl. Adipis præparatæ, ʒj. Misce fiat unguentum. (Glandular swellings.) Sundelin.

* In deliquescent state the fluid is called *Oleum calcis.*

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ALCIS CARBONAS PRÆ- IPITATA carbonica praecipi-	A white crystalline powder, tasteless, odourless, and	Employed internally as an antacid in dyspepsia with acidity, cardiodynia, diarrhœa, rach- and scro-	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in powder.	Trochisci bismuthi.	137. ℞ Calcis carbonatis, præcipitatæ, ℥j. Camphoræ, gr. 30. Misce fiat pulvis. (Pulvis dentifricius.) Anon.
					138. ℞ Calcis hydratis, gr. 120. uenti plumbi ace-
Se Phosp					

Name and Synonyms.	[illegible]	[illegible]ffects and [illegible].	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Calcis Phosphas—*continued.* Phosphate de chaux (Fr.) Fosfuro di calcio (It.) Phosphorsaurer kalk (G.) Fosforno-kislaja isvest (R.)		[illegible] and			Ferri peroxidi hydrati, gr. 60. Sachari lactis, gr. 180. Misce fiat pulvis.—1 teaspoonful with food three times a day. (Rachitis.) Küchenmeister.
CALUMBÆ RADIX Calombo radix Colombo radix Radix cocculi palmati Calumba root (E.) Racine de colombo (Fr.) Radice di colomba (It.) Kolumbo wurzel (G.) Kolombo koren (R.)	Flat greyish-yellow slices, of bitter taste and faint aromatic odour, brittle, and easily reduced to powder.	Employed as a mucilaginous tonic and antemetic in languid states of the stomach, accompanied by general debility and loss of appetite; also in nausea and flatulence, in the stage of convalescence after an attack of fever, to allay vomiting; also in diarrhœa and dysentery.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder; decoction: f℥ß to f℥ij.	Extractum calumbæ Infusum calumbæ Mistura ferri aromatica Tinctura calumbæ.	140. ℞ Calumbæ radicis, gr. 120. Zingiberis, Sachari, āā gr. 60. M. f. pulvis trihor cochl. thear semis sumatur. (Diarrhœa atonica.) Posner et Simon. 141. ℞ Calumbæ radicis, gr. 60. Rhei radicis, gr. 15. Aquæ bullientis, f℥vj. Infunde per xii. horas. D. S.—Pro ptu. (Gastro-enteralgia.) Delioux de Savignac.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATA Calcaria carbonica præcipitata Precipitated carbonate of lime (E.) Carbonate de chaux precipité (Fr.) Biossicarbonato di calce (It.) Gefällter kohlensaurer kalk (G.) Uglekislaja isvest (R.)	A white crystalline powder, tasteless, odourless, and insoluble in water.	Employed internally as an antacid in dyspepsia with acidity, cardialgia, diarrhœa, rachitis, lithiasis, and scrofula; externally as a desiccant to ulcers, excoriations, intertrigo, eczem; used also as a tooth powder.	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in powder.	Trochisci bismuthi.	137. ℞ Calcis carbonatis, præcipitatæ, ℥j. Camphoræ, gr. 30. Misce fiat pulvis. (Pulvis dentifricius.) Anon.
CALCIS HYDRAS Calx extincta Slaked lime (E.) Hydrate de chaux (Fr.) Idrato di calce (It.) Gelöschter kalk (G.) Shenaja isvest (R.)	A white powder, soluble in water; has a great affinity for carbonic acid.	Used externally as a desiccant and astringent in tinea, prurigo, and piles.		Liquor calcis Liquor calcis saccharatus.	138. ℞ Calcis hydratis, gr. 120. Unguenti plumbi acetatis ℥ij. Vini opii ♏ij. Misce fiat unguentum. (Hæmorrhoides.) Neligan.
CALCIS PHOSPHAS Calcaria phosphorica Calx phosphorata Phosphas calcariæ Selenites phosphoreus Phosphate of lime (E.)	A light, amorphous, and colourless powder, insoluble in water.	Given as an alterative in rachitis, tuberculosis, chlorosis, and caries, for the purpose of increasing the presence of calcareous salts in the	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder.	Pulvis antimonialis.	139. ℞ Calcis phosphatis, gr. 60. Calcis carbonatis præcipitæ, gr. 120

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CALCIS PHOSPHAS—*continued.* Phosphate de chaux (Fr.) Fosfuro di calcio (It.) Phosphorsaurer kalk (G.) Fosforno-kislaja isvest (R.)		bones, the blood, and the urine.			Ferri peroxidi hydrati, gr. 60. Sachari lactis, gr. 180. Misce fiat pulvis.—1 teaspoonful with food three times a day. (Rachitis.) Küchenmeister.
CALUMBÆ RADIX Calombo radix Colombo radix Radix cocculi palmati Calumba root (E.) Racine de colombo (Fr.) Radice di colomba (It.) Kolumbo wurzel (G.) Kolombo koren (R.)	Flat greyish-yellow slices, of bitter taste and faint aromatic odour, brittle, and easily reduced to powder.	Employed as a mucilaginous tonic and antemetic in languid states of the stomach, accompanied by general debility and loss of appetite; also in nausea and flatulence, in the stage of convalescence after an attack of fever, to allay vomiting; also in diarrhœa and dysentery.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder; decoction: f℥ß to f℥ij.	Extractum calumbæ Infusum calumbæ Mistura ferri aromatica Tinctura calumbæ.	140. ℞ Calumbæ radicis, gr. 120. Zingiberis, Sachari, āā gr. 60. M. f. pulvis trihor cochl. thear semis sumatur. (Diarrhœa atonica.) Posner et Simon. 141. ℞ Calumbæ radicis, gr. 60. Rhei radicis, gr. 15. Aquæ bullientis, f℥vj. Infunde per xii. horas. D. S.—Pro ptu. (Gastro-enteralgia.) Delioux de Savignac.

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CALCIS HYDRAS Calx extincta Slaked lime (E.) Hydrate de chaux (Fr.) Idrato di calce (It.) Gelöschter kalk (G.) Shënaja isvest (R.)	A white powder, soluble in water; has a great affinity for carbonic acid.	Used externally as a desiccant and astringent in tinea, prurigo, and piles.		Liquor calcis Liquor calcis saccharatus.	138. ℞ Calcis hydratis, gr. 120. Unguenti plumbi acetatis ℥ij. Vini opii ♏ij. Misce fiat unguentum. (Hæmorrhoides.) Neligan.
CALCIS PHOSPHAS Calcaria phosphorica Calx phosphorata Phosphas calcariæ Selenites phosphoreus Phosphate of lime (E.)	A light, amorphous, and colourless powder, insoluble in water.	Given as an alterative in rachitis, tuberculosis, chlorosis, and caries, for the purpose of increasing the presence of calcareous salts in the	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder.	Pulvis antimonialis.	139. ℞ Calcis phosphatis, gr. 60. Calcis carbonatis præcipitæ, gr. 120

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Calcis Phosphas—*continued.* Phosphate de chaux (Fr.) Fosfuro di calcio (It.) Phosphorsaurer kalk (G.) Fosforno-kislaja isvest (R.)		bones, the blood, and the urine.			Ferri peroxidi hydrati, gr. 60. Sachari lactis, gr. 180. Misce fiat pulvis.—1 teaspoonful with food three times a day. (Rachitis.) Küchenmeister.
CALUMBÆ RADIX Calombo radix Colombo radix Radix cocculi palmati Calumba root (E.) Racine de colombo (Fr.) Radice di colomba (It.) Kolumbo wurzel (G.) Kolombo koren (R.)	Flat greyish-yellow slices, of bitter taste and faint aromatic odour, brittle, and easily reduced to powder.	Employed as a mucilaginous tonic and antemetic in languid states of the stomach, accompanied by general debility and loss of appetite; also in nausea and flatulence, in the stage of convalescence after an attack of fever, to allay vomiting; also in diarrhœa and dysentery.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder; decoction: f℥ß to f℥ij.	Extractum calumbæ Infusum calumbæ Mistura ferri aromatica Tinctura calumbæ.	140. ℞ Calumbæ radicis, gr. 120. Zingiberis, Sachari, āā gr. 60. M. f. pulvis trihor cochl. thear semis sumatur. (Diarrhœa atonica.) Posner et Simon. 141. ℞ Calumbæ radicis, gr. 60. Rhei radicis, gr. 15. Aquæ bullientis, f℥vj. Infunde per xii. horas. D. S.—Pro ptu. (Gastro-enteralgia.) Delioux de Savignac.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
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CALCIS HYDRAS Calx extincta Slaked lime (E.) Hydrate de chaux (Fr.) Idrato di calce (It.) Gelöschter kalk (G.) Shënaja isvest (R.)	A white powder, soluble in water; has a great affinity for carbonic acid.	Used externally as a desiccant and astringent in tinea, prurigo, and piles.		Liquor calcis Liquor calcis saccharatus.	138. ℞ Calcis hydratis, gr. 120. Unguenti plumbi acetatis ℥ij. Vini opii ♏ij. Misce fiat unguentum. (Hæmorrhoides.) Neligan.
CALCIS PHOSPHAS Calcaria phosphorica Calx phosphorata Phosphas calcariæ Selenites phosphoreus Phosphate of lime (E.)	A light, amorphous, and colourless powder, insoluble in water.	Given as an alterative in rachitis, tuberculosis, chlorosis, and caries, for the purpose of increasing the presence of calcareous salts in the	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder.	Pulvis antimonialis.	139. ℞ Calcis phosphatis, gr. 60. Calcis carbonatis præcipitæ, gr. 120

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Calcis Phosphas—*continued.* Phosphate de chaux (Fr.) Fosfuro di calcio (It.) Phosphorsaurer kalk (G.) Fosforno-kislaja isvest (R.)		bones, the blood, and the urine.			Ferri peroxidi hydrati, gr. 60. Sachari lactis, gr. 180. Misce fiat pulvis.—1 teaspoonful with food three times a day. (Rachitis.) Küchenmeister.
CALUMBÆ RADIX Calombo radix Colombo radix Radix cocculi palmati Calumba root (E.) Racine de colombo (Fr.) Radice di colomba (It.) Kolumbo wurzel (G.) Kolombo koren (R.)	Flat greyish-yellow slices, of bitter taste and faint aromatic odour, brittle, and easily reduced to powder.	Employed as a mucilaginous tonic and antemetic in languid states of the stomach, accompanied by general debility and loss of appetite; also in nausea and flatulence, in the stage of convalescence after an attack of fever, to allay vomiting; also in diarrhœa and dysentery.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder; decoction: f℥ß to f℥ij.	Extractum calumbæ Infusum calumbæ Mistura ferri aromatica Tinctura calumbæ.	140. ℞ Calumbæ radicis, gr. 120. Zingiberis, Sachari, āā gr. 60. M. f. pulvis trihor cochl. thear semis sumatur. (Diarrhœa atonica.) Posner et Simon. 141. ℞ Calumbæ radicis, gr. 60. Rhei radicis, gr. 15. Aquæ bullientis, f℥vj. Infunde per xii. horas. D. S.—Pro ptu. (Gastro-enteralgia.) Delioux de Savignac.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
BELLADONNÆ FOLIA Folia atropæ belladonnæ Herba solani lethalis somniferi Belladonna leaves (E.) Deadly nightshade leaves (E. S.) Feuilles de belladonne (Fr.) Foglie di belladonna (It.) Tollkirschenblätter (G.) Listja sonnoi oduri (R.)	Ovate, acute, and glabrous leaves, having a bitterish, sub-acid taste.	Employed internally as a nervous sedative to allay pain and nervous irritation, and as an antispasmodic in neuralgia, tic douloureux, spasmodic asthma, angina pectoris, and whooping cough. Applied topically to the os uteri in puerpural convulsions, and rigidity of the os uteri, to the perineum in spasmodic stricture of the urethra and of the sphincters of the bladder and rectum, in strangulated hernia; and as a mydriatic in maladies of the eyes, to diminish the morbid sensibility of the organ of vision to the influence of light; in profuse salivation.*	Gr. ¼–gr. 3; (for children, gr. ¼–gr. ⅙); in powder, pill, or infusion, gr. 10–gr. 20 to ℥ij.–℥iv. For external use: infusion, gr. 20–gr. 120 to ℥iv.–℥vj. Poultice: bread or linseed-meal, 1 part to 8 parts. Enema: gr. 10–gr. 30 to ℥iij.	Extractum belladonnæ Tinctura belladonnæ.	115. ℞ Belladonnæ foliæ, gr. ⅛–gr. ¼. Antimonii sulphurati, gr. ¼. Sachari, gr. 10. F. pulvis dent. tal. dos. xij. S.—Ter de die pulv. j. cap. (The first dose after an emetic; during the day frictions with warm oil and tepid baths.) (Tussis convulsivus) Lœschner. 116. ℞ Belladonnæ foliæ, gr. 1. Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 6. Sachari, gr. 8. Olei anthemidis, ♏j. F. pulvis dent. tal. dos. x. S.—Trihorio pulv. j. cap. (Cardialgia.) Posner and Simon.

* Belladonna and its preparations act far more quickly and effectually when taken on an empty than on a full stomach.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Belladonnæ Folia—*cont.*					117. ℞ Belladonnæ foliæ. Saturate in a solution of opium, and when dry to be smoked in a pipe, like tobacco leaves. (Asthma.) Cruveilhier. 118. ℞ Belladonnæ foliæ, gr. 12. Aquæ ferventis, f℥vj. Macere et cola fiat enema. (Retentio urinæ from spasm of rectum or bladder.) Pitschaft.
BELLADONNÆ RADIX Belladonna root (E.) Deadly nightshade root (E. S.) Racine de belladonne (Fr.) Radice di Belladonna (It.) Tollkirschenwurzel (G.) Koren sonnoj oduri (R.)	The root, when recent, is fleshy, internally white, externally greyish, or brownish – white, with a slightly sweetish taste, and feeble odour.	Similar to, but more powerful, than those of the leaves, and employed in similar cases (see p. 48.)	Gr. ¼–gr. 2; for children: gr. ⅛–gr. ⅙, in powder, pill, or infusion; ointment: gr. 60–gr. 120 to ℥j. adeps.	Atropia Linimentum belladonnæ.	119. ℞ Belladonnæ radicis, gr. ½. Rhei radicis, gr. 4. Sachari, gr. 10. Misce fiat pulvis. dent. tal. dos. xij. S. mane et vesper pulv. j. (Icterus spasticus.) Posner et Simon.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
[illegible]	In lumps or tears, which are nearly tasteless, but of agreeable odour; soluble in alcohol, and in solution of potash.	Used as an acrid stimulant in chronic bronchial affections, and in incontinentia urinæ; also as an anthelmintic in trichinosis; externally as a cosmetic wash in acne, ephelis, and chloasma.	Gr. 10–gr. 20, in powder or mixture.	Acidum benzoicum Adeps benzoatus Tinctura benzoini composita.	120. ℞ Benzoini, gr. 60. Amygdalæ dulcis, gr. 120. Aquæ Rosæ ℥ij.–jv. M.D.S.—Lac virginis, a wash. (Acne, ephelis, chloasma.) Auct. incog. 121. ℞ Benzoini, gr. 120. Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, ʒj. Mucilaginis acaciæ, ℥j. Aquæ menthæ viridis, ℥iv. M.D.S.—Bihor. cochl. mensual. (Trichinosis.) Rudloff.
BISMUTHI CARBONAS Bismuthi subcarbonas Bismuthum carbonicum Carbonas magnesicus Carbonate of bismuth (E.) Carbonate de bismuth (Fr.) Carbonato di bismuto (It.) Kohlensaures wismuth (G.)	[illegible] tasteless and [illegible].	Used as a sedative, astringent, and tonic in gastric and intestinal affections, and in vomiting of children during dentition.	Gr. 5–gr. 20, in powder; for children, gr. 1–gr. 5.		122. ℞ Bismuthi carbonatis, gr. 5. Calumbæ radicis, gr. 10. Zinci oxidi, gr. 1. M. f. pulvis. d. tal. dos. vj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Bismuthi Carbonas—*cont.* Uglekisli wismut (R.)					S. bis de die pulv. j. cap. (Cardialgia.) Auct.
BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS Album hispanicum Bismuthi nitras Bismuthum album Bismuthum hydrico-nitricum Bismuthum nitricum Bismuthum subnitricum præcipitatum Calx bismuthi Cosmeticum clavii Magisterium bismuthi marcasitæ Marcasita alba Subnitrate of bismuth (E.) Sousnitrate de bismuth (Fr.) Quinossibinitrato di bismuto (It.) Wismuthweiss (G.) Wismutovia belila (R.)	A heavy white powder, in minute crystalline scales; insoluble in water.	Employed as an astringent, tonic, antispasmodic, and antemetic in chronic affections of the stomach, which depend on some disordered condition of its nerves, as gastrodynia, cramp of the stomach, and to allay sickness, vomiting, and pyrosis. Topically applied in chronic skin affections, and in ulceration of the septum nasi.	Gr. 5–gr. 20 in powder, pill, or lozenge. Ointment, gr. 20–gr. 60 to ℥j. adeps.	Trochisci bismuthi.	123. ℞ Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 10. Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 1. Extracti Hyoscyami, gr. 6. Pulvis cretæ aromatici, gr. 10. Misce f. pulvis. Dent. tal. dos. xij. S. ter die pulv. j. cap. (Gastralgia) Auct. 124. ℞ Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 60. Unguenti simpl. ℥ß. Misce f. unguentum. (Ulcera septi nasi.) Farre. 125. ℞ Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 10. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ comp. gr. 5.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
BENZOINUM Assa odorata dulcis Benzoe Gummi belzoinum Resina benzoes Benzoin (E.) Benjoin (Fr.) Belzuino (It.) Benzoeharz (G.) Rosni ladon (R.)	In lumps or tears, which are nearly tasteless, but of agreeable odour; soluble in alcohol, and in solution of potash.	Used as an acrid stimulant in chronic bronchial affections, and in incontinentia urinæ; also as an anthelmintic in trichinosis; externally as a cosmetic wash in acne, ephelis, and chloasma.	Gr. 10–gr. 20, in powder or mixture.	Acidum benzoicum Adeps benzoatus Tinctura benzoini composita.	120. ℞ Benzoini, gr. 60. Amygdalæ dulcis, gr. 120. Aquæ Rosæ f℥ij.–jv. M.D.S.—Lac virginis, a wash. (Acne, ephelis, chloasma.) Auct. incog. 121. ℞ Benzoini, gr. 120. Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, ℥j. Mucilaginis acaciæ, f℥j. Aquæ menthæ viridis, f℥iv. M.D.S.—Bihor. cochl. mensual. (Trichinosis.) Rudloff.
BISMUTHI CARBONAS Bismuthi subcarbonas Bismuthum carbonicum Carbonas marcasitæ Carbonate of bismuth (E.) Carbonate de bismuth (Fr.) Carbonato di bismuto (It.) Kohlensaures wismuth (G.)	A white powder, insoluble in water; tasteless and inodorous.	Used as a sedative, astringent, and tonic in gastric and intestinal affections, and in vomiting of children during dentition.	Gr. 5–gr. 20, in powder; for children: gr. 1–gr. 5.		122. ℞ Bismuthi carbonatis, gr. 5. Calumbæ radicis, gr. 10. Zinci oxidi, gr. 1. M. f. pulvis. d. tal. dos. vj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Bismuthi Carbonas—*cont.* Uglekisli wismut (R.)					S. bis de die pulv. j. cap. (Cardialgia.) Auct.
BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS Album hispanicum Bismuthi nitras Bismuthum album Bismuthum hydrico-nitricum Bismuthum nitricum Bismuthum subnitricum præcipitatum Calx bismuthi Cosmeticum clavii Magisterium bismuthi marcasitæ Marcasita alba Subnitrate of bismuth (E.) Sousnitrate de bismuth (Fr.) Quinossibinitrato di bismuto (It.) Wismuthweiss (G.) Wismutovia belila (R.)	A heavy white powder, in minute crystalline scales; insoluble in water.	Employed as an astringent, tonic, antispasmodic, and antemetic in chronic affections of the stomach, which depend on some disordered condition of its nerves, as gastrodynia, cramp of the stomach, and to allay sickness, vomiting, and pyrosis. Topically applied in chronic skin affections, and in ulceration of the septum nasi.	Gr. 5–gr. 20 in powder, pill, or lozenge. Ointment, gr. 20–gr. 60 to ℥j. adeps.	Trochisci bismuthi.	123. ℞ Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 10. Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 1. Extracti Hyoscyami, gr. 6. Pulvis cretæ aromatici, gr. 10. Misce f. pulvis. Dent. tal. dos. xij. S. ter die pulv. j. cap. (Gastralgia) Auct. 124. ℞ Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 60. Unguenti simpl. ℥ß. Misce f. unguentum. (Ulcera septi nasi.) Farre. 125. ℞ Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 10. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ comp. gr. 5.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS—*cont.*					Misce fiat pulvis. omni nocte sumendus. (Diarrhœa of phthisis.) T. H. Tanner.
BISMUTHUM Marcasita Plumbum cinereum Stannum cinereum Wismuthum Bismuth (E.) (Fr.) Bismuto (It.) Wismuth (G.) Wismut (R.)	A reddish-white crystalline metal, hard, brittle, and pulverisable. Sp. Gr. 9·8.	Applied locally with glycerine as a sedative and astringent to chapped nipples, lips, hands, and fissura ani.		Bismuthum purificatum.	126. ℞ Bismuthi, gr. 60. Glycerini, ℥iij. Misce.—External application. (Fissura ani.) Trousseau.
BISMUTHUM PURIFICATUM Purified Bismuth (E.) Bismuth purifié (Fr.) Bismuto puro (It.) Wismuth, gereinigter (G.) Wismut, otschistcheni (R.)	A crystalline metal of greyish-white colour, with a distinct roseate tinge.	Employed for filling carious teeth.		Bismuthi carbonas Bismuthi subnitras Liquor bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis Trochisci bismuthi.	127. ℞ Bismuthi purificati, part. viij. Plumbi, part. v. Stanni, part. iij. Hydrargyri, part. $\frac{1}{10}$. M.—Liquefy by heat, and fill the tooth. (Carious teeth, to fill.) Darcet.
BORAX Auricolla Boras sodæ Borax veneta	Transparent, colourless crystals; taste saline, cooling, and alkaline; solu-	Used topically as an astringent in aphtæ and ulcers of the mouth, in pityriasis versicolor (chlo-	Gr. 5–gr. 40 in powder or solution; ointment: gr. 60 to ʒj.	Glycerinum boracis Mel boracis.	128. ℞ Boracis, gr. 90. Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ℥v.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Borax—*continued.* Chrysocolla factitia Gluten auri Natrum biboracicum Natrum boricum Sodæ biboras Subbloras natri Borax (E.) (Fr.) (G.) Borace (It.) Burá (R.)	ble in water, insoluble in alcohol.	asma), cracked nipples, and in painful hæmorrhoidal tumours. Given internally as an ecbolic to promote contractions of the uterus, and as a diuretic in dropsy.			Aquæ laurocerasi, ℥ij. M.D.S.—Omn. hora cochl. mens. (Dysmenorrhœa, colica menstrualis.) Auct. 129. ℞ Boracis gr. 60. Aquæ rosæ. Aquæ aurantii, āāf ℥iij. Fiat lotio cosmetica. (Lentigo, acne, chloasma.) Hufeland.
BROMUM Brominum Bromium Muridium Murinium Bromine (E.) Brôme (Fr.) Bromo (It.) Brom (G.) Brom (R.)	A dark brownish-red and volatile liquid, of strong and disagreeable odour; sparingly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.	Employed as an alterative in struma, goitre, hypertrophia cordis, and as an emmenagogue in suppressed menses; in solution as an antiseptic and disinfectant lotion in hospital gangrene and erysipelas.	♏ $\frac{1}{10}$–♏ $\frac{1}{6}$ bis de die in solution; fomentations: ♏xij. to f℥jv. Ointment; ♏v. to ℥j. adeps.	Ammonii bromidum Potassii bromidum.	130. ℞ Bromi, ℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥v. D.S.—4–5 de die, ♏iii.–♏vj. in aqua cum sacharo. (Hypertrophia lienis.) Pourché. 131. ℞ Bromi, ℥j. Potassii bromidi, gr. 120. Aquæ destillatæ, ad. f℥jv. Misce fiat lotio.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Bromum—*continued.*					(Gangræna nosocomialis.) Goldsmith, U. S. 132. ℞ Bromi, ♏x. Adipis præparati, gr. 360. Olei limonis, ♏x. Misce fiat unguentum. (Goitre.) Œsterlen.
BUCHU FOLIA Barosma folia Folia bocho bucco diosmæ crenatæ Buchu leaves (E.) Feuilles de diosma (Fr.) Foglie di diosma (It.) Bukko-blätter (G.) Listja diosmi (R.)	Narrow - ovate leaves, having a powerful odour, and a warm and camphoraceous taste.	Employed as an aromatic stimulant and tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic, in chronic maladies of the urino-genital organs, attended by copious secretion, in chronic cystitis, in spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in chronic gonorrhœa, and in lithiasis, attended by increased secretion of uric acid.	Gr. 20–gr. 30 in powder or in wine.	Infusum buchu Tinctura buchu.	133. ℞ Buchu foliæ, Uva ursi foliæ, āā gr. 120. Aqua ferventis, ℥vj. Macere per horas duas, cola, adde. Liquoris potassæ, ʒj. Tincturæ cinnamomi. Tincturæ Hyoscyami, āā ʒiij. Misce, sumat, ℥j., ter de die. (Cystitis chronica.) Druitt.
CADMII IODIDUM Cadmium jodatum Hydrojodas cadmii	White crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol.	Used externally as an irritant in strumous or syphilitic affections of	Collyrium gr. 1–gr. 4 to ℥j. aqua.	Unguentum cadmii iodidi.	134. ℞ Cadmii iodidi, gr. 30–gr. 60.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CADMII IODIDUM—*continued.* Ioduretum cadmii Iodide of cadmium (E.) Iodure de cadmium (Fr.) Iodato di cadmio (It.) Iod-kadmium (G.) Iodisti kadmi (R.)		the lymphatic glands, and in ophthalmia.			Adipis præparati, ʒj. Misce fiat unguentum. (Tumor albus.) Garrod.
CALCII CHLORIDUM Calcaria muriatica Calcium chloratum Calx salita Chloretum calcii Hydrochloras calcicus Murias calcii Sal ammoniacum fixum Chloride of calcium (E.) Chlorure de calcium (Fr.) Clorido di calcio (It.) Salzsaurer kalk (G.) Chloristi kalci (R.)	A white translucent solid, very deliquescent, soluble in twice its weight of water, also in alcohol; taste bitter and acrid; has a strong affinity for water.	Employed internally as an alterative and resolvent in scrofula, in affections of the lymphatic glands, in lupus, and as a diuretic in dropsy. Applied externally in œdema scroti, furunculi, glandular swellings, and abscesses.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in solution. Externally, in powder or solution ʒß.–ʒj. to Oj.–Oij.; ointment: gr. 60 to ʒj.		135. ℞ Calcii chloridi, gr. 60. Aquæ destillatæ, fʒvj. Aquæ laurocerasi, fʒij. M.D.S.—♏xxx. ter de die cap. (Scrofula.) Remer. 136. ℞ Calcii chloridi, gr. 60. Digitalis pulveris, gr. 120. Acidi acetici, ♏xl. Adipis præparatæ, ʒj. Misce fiat unguentum. (Glandular swellings.) Sundelin.

* In deliquescent state the fluid is called *Oleum calcis.*

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Balsamum Peruvianum—*continued.* Baume de Pérou (Fr.) Balsamo del Peru (It.) Perubalsam (G.) Peruvianski balsam (R.)	parts of rectified spirit.	Topically applied to cleanse and promote the cicatrisation of wounds; also to indolent and ill-conditioned ulcers, bed sores, offensive discharges from the ear, and to sore nipples.	℥j. to Oj. of boiling water.		(Catarrhus pulmonum.) Marcus. 110. ℞ Balsami peruviani, ℥ß. Olei amygdalæ, ℥ij. Acaciæ gummi, gr. 60. Aquæ rosæ, ℥ij. D.S.—For external application. (Sore nipples.) Auct. incog.
BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM Balsamum carthagena Opobalsamum de tolu Resina tolutana Balsam of tolu (E.) Baume de tolu (Fr.) Balsamo di tolu (It.) Tolubalsam (G.) Toluanski balsam (R.)	A soft tenacious solid, of fragrant and balsamic smell; soluble in alcohol and in ether.	Used as a stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchial affections, and as an agreeable flavouring adjunct to pectoral mixtures.	Gr. 10.–gr. 20 in pill, powder, lozenge, or emulsion.	Syrupus tolutanus Tinctura benzoini composita Tinctura tolutana.	111. ℞ Balsami tolutani, gr. 30. Ætheris, ℥iij. D.S.—To mix with hot water and inhale. (Aphonia, bronchitis chronica.) Roziére.
BEBERIÆ SULPHAS Beberinum sulphuricum Subsulphas bibirini Sulphate of beberiæ (E.) Sulfate de beberine (Fr.)	Dark-brown, thin, translucent scales, yellow when in powder, with a strong and bitter taste; sol-	Employed as a stomachic and tonic in dyspepsia, anorexia, general debility, protracted phthisis, and strumous	Gr. 1 – gr. 3 as a tonic; gr. 5–gr. 20 as febrifuge; in pill,		112. ℞ Beberiæ sulphatis, gr. 30. Acidi sulphurici diluti, ♏xxv.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
BEBERIÆ SULPHAS—*continued.* Solfato di beberina (It.) Schwefelsaures bebeerin (G.) Sernokisli beberin (R.)	uble in water and in alcohol.	affections; also as a febrifuge and antiperiodic in intermittent and remittent fevers, in periodical headache, and intermittent neuralgia.	powder, or solution.		Syrupi, f℥j. Tincturæ aurantii, f℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥jv. M. D. S. — Ter de die cochl. mens. (Debility.) Farre.
					113. ℞ Beberiæ sulphatis, gr. 12. Acidi sulphurici diluti, Ætheris, āā ♏xij. Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥vj. M. D. S.—Bihor. cochl. mens. (Diarrhœa, cholera.) Mathews.
BELÆ FRUCTUS Ægle marmelos Bael fruit (E.) Ægle marmelos (Fr.), (It.), (R.) Indisches bael (G.)	A roundish fruit, the size of an orange, and with woody rind, the moistened pulp is mucilaginous.	Given as an astringent in diarrhœa and in dysentery.	In decoction, ʒj. to f℥x.	Extractum belæ liquidum.	114. ℞ Belæ fructus, ℥ij. Aquæ destillatæ, Oj. coque ad f℥v. D.S. — f℥j. - f℥j ß. bis terve de die. (Dysenteria, diarrhœa.) Pound.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
BELLADONNÆ FOLIA Folia atropæ belladonnæ Herba solani lethalis somniferi Belladonna leaves (E.) Deadly nightshade leaves (E. S.) Feuilles de belladonne (Fr.) Foglie di belladonna (It.) Tollkirschenblätter (G.) Listja sonnoi oduri (R.)	Ovate, acute, and glabrous leaves, having a bitterish, sub-acid taste.	Employed internally as a nervous sedative to allay pain and nervous irritation, and as an antispasmodic in neuralgia, tic douloureux, spasmodic asthma, angina pectoris, and whooping cough. Applied topically to the os uteri in puerpural convulsions, and rigidity of the os uteri, to the perineum in spasmodic stricture of the urethra and of the sphincters of the bladder and rectum, in strangulated hernia; and as a mydriatic in maladies of the eyes, to diminish the morbid sensibility of the organ of vision to the influence of light; in profuse salivation.*	Gr. ¼–gr. 3; (for children, gr. ¼–gr. ½); in powder, pill, or infusion, gr. 10–gr. 20 to ℥iij.–℥iv. For external use: infusion, gr. 20–gr. 120 to ℥iv.–℥vj. Poultice: bread or linseed-meal, 1 part to 8 parts. Enema: gr. 10–gr. 30 to ℥iij.	Extractum belladonnæ Tinctura belladonnæ.	115. ℞ Belladonnæ foliæ, gr. ¼–gr. ½. Antimonii sulphurati, gr. ½. Sachari, gr. 10. F. pulvis dent. tal. dos. xij. S.—Ter de die pulv. j. cap. (The first dose after an emetic; during the day frictions with warm oil and tepid baths.) (Tussis convulsivus) Lœschner. 116. ℞ Belladonnæ foliæ, gr. 1. Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 6. Sachari, gr. 8. Olei anthemidis, ♏j. F. pulvis dent. tal. dos. x. S.—Trihorio pulv. j. cap. (Cardialgia.) Posner and Simon.

* Belladonna and its preparations act far more quickly and effectually when taken on an empty than on a full stomach.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Belladonnæ Folia—*cont.*					117. ℞ Belladonnæ foliæ. Saturate in a solution of opium, and when dry to be smoked in a pipe, like tobacco leaves. (Asthma.) Cruveilhier. 118. ℞ Belladonnæ foliæ, gr. 12. Aquæ ferventis, f℥vj. Macere et cola fiat enema. (Retentio urinæ from spasm of rectum or bladder.) Pitschaft.
BELLADONNÆ RADIX Belladonna root (E.) Deadly nightshade root (E. S.) Racine de belladonne (Fr.) Radice di Belladonna (It.) Tollkirschenwurzel (G.) Koren sonnoj oduri (R.)	The root, when recent, is fleshy, internally white, externally greyish, or brownish – white, with a slightly sweetish taste, and feeble odour.	Similar to, but more powerful, than those of the leaves, and employed in similar cases (see p. 48.)	Gr. ¼–gr. 2; for children: gr. ⅛–gr. ½, in powder, pill, or infusion; ointment: gr. 60–gr. 120 to ℥j. adeps.	Atropia Linimentum belladonnæ.	119. ℞ Belladonnæ radicis, gr. ½. Rhei radicis, gr. 4. Sachari, gr. 10. Misce fiat pulvis. dent. tal. dos. xij. S. mane et vesper pulv. j. (Icterus spasticus.) Posner et Simon.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
BENZOINUM Assa odorata dulcis Benzoe Gummi belzoinum Resina benzoes Benzoin (E.) Benjoin (Fr.) Belzuino (It.) Benzoeharz (G.) Rosni ladon (R.)	In lumps or tears, which are nearly tasteless, but of agreeable odour; soluble in alcohol, and in solution of potash.	Used as an acrid stimulant in chronic bronchial affections, and in incontinentia urinæ; also as an anthelmintic in trichinosis; externally as a cosmetic wash in acne, ephelis, and chloasma.	Gr. 10–gr. 20, in powder or mixture.	Acidum benzoicum Adeps benzoatus Tinctura benzoini composita.	120. ℞ Benzoini, gr. 60. Amygdalæ dulcis, gr. 120. Aquæ Rosæ f℥ij.–jv. M.D.S.—Lac virginis, a wash. (Acne, ephelis, chloasma.) Auct. incog. 121. ℞ Benzoini, gr. 120. Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, ℥j. Mucilaginis acaciæ, f℥j. Aquæ menthæ viridis, f℥iv. M.D.S.—Bihor. cochl. mensual. (Trichinosis.) Rudloff.
BISMUTHI CARBONAS Bismuthi subcarbonas Bismuthum carbonicum Carbonas marcasitæ Carbonate of bismuth (E.) Carbonate de bismuth (Fr.) Carbonato di bismuto (It.) Kohlensaures wismuth (G.)	A white powder, insoluble in water; tasteless and inodorous.	Used as a sedative, astringent, and tonic in gastric and intestinal affections, and in vomiting of children during dentition.	Gr. 5–gr. 20, in powder; for children: gr. 1–gr. 5.		122. ℞ Bismuthi carbonatis, gr. 5. Calumbæ radicis, gr. 10. Zinci oxidi, gr. 1. M. f. pulvis. d. tal. dos. vj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Bismuthi Carbonas—*cont.* Uglekisli wismut (R.)					S. bis de die pulv. j. cap. (Cardialgia.) Auct.
BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS Album hispanicum Bismuthi nitras Bismuthum album Bismuthum hydrico-nitricum Bismuthum nitricum Bismuthum subnitricum præcipitatum Calx bismuthi Cosmeticum clavii Magisterium bismuthi marcasitæ Marcasita alba Subnitrate of bismuth (E.) Sousnitrate de bismuth (Fr.) Quinossibinitrato di bismuto (It.) Wismuthweiss (G.) Wismutovia belila (R.)	A heavy white powder, in minute crystalline scales; insoluble in water.	Employed as an astringent, tonic, antispasmodic, and antemetic in chronic affections of the stomach, which depend on some disordered condition of its nerves, as gastrodynia, cramp of the stomach, and to allay sickness, vomiting, and pyrosis. Topically applied in chronic skin affections, and in ulceration of the septum nasi.	Gr. 5–gr. 20 in powder, pill, or lozenge. Ointment, gr. 20–gr. 60 to ℥j. adeps.	Trochisci bismuthi.	123. ℞ Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 10. Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 1. Extracti Hyoscyami, gr. 6. Pulvis cretæ aromatici, gr. 10. Misce f. pulvis. Dent. tal. dos. xij. S. ter die pulv. j. cap. (Gastralgia) Auct. 124. ℞ Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 60. Unguenti simpl. ℥ß. Misce f. unguentum. (Ulcera septi nasi.) Farre. 125. ℞ Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 10. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ comp. gr. 5.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Bismuthi Subnitras—*cont.*					Misce fiat pulvis. omni nocte sumendus. (Diarrhœa of phthisis.) T. H. Tanner.
BISMUTHUM Marcasita Plumbum cinereum Stannum cinereum Wismuthum Bismuth (E.) (Fr.) Bismuto (It.) Wismuth (G.) Wismut (R.)	A reddish-white crystalline metal, hard, brittle, and pulverisable. Sp. Gr. 9·8.	Applied locally with glycerine as a sedative and astringent to chapped nipples, lips, hands, and fissura ani.		Bismuthum purificatum.	126. ℞ Bismuthi, gr. 60. Glycerini, ℥iij. Misce.—External application. (Fissura ani.) Trousseau.
BISMUTHUM PURIFICATUM Purified Bismuth (E.) Bismuth purifié (Fr.) Bismuto puro (It.) Wismuth, gereinigter (G.) Wismut, otschistcheni (R.)	A crystalline metal of greyish-white colour, with a distinct roseate tinge.	Employed for filling carious teeth.		Bismuthi carbonas Bismuthi subnitras Liquor bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis Trochisci bismuthi.	127. ℞ Bismuthi purificati, part. viij. Plumbi, part. v. Stanni, part. iij. Hydrargyri, part. $\frac{1}{10}$. M.—Liquefy by heat, and fill the tooth. (Carious teeth, to fill.) Darcet.
BORAX Auricolla Boras sodæ Borax veneta	Transparent, colourless crystals; taste saline, cooling, and alkaline; solu-	Used topically as an astringent in aphtæ and ulcers of the mouth, in pityriasis versicolor (chlo-	Gr. 5–gr. 40 in powder or solution; ointment: gr. 60 to ℥j.	Glycerinum boracis Mel boracis.	128. ℞ Boracis, gr. 90. Aquæ menthæ pipetæ, ℥v.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Borax—*continued.* Chrysocolla factitia Gluten auri Natrum biboracicum Natrum boricum Sodæ biboras Subbloras natri Borax (E.) (Fr.) (G.) Borace (It.) Burá (R.)	ble in water, insoluble in alcohol.	asma), cracked nipples, and in painful hæmorrhoidal tumours. Given internally as an ecbolic to promote contractions of the uterus, and as a diuretic in dropsy.			Aquæ laurocerasi, f℥ij. M.D.S.—Omn. hora cochl. mens. (Dysmenorrhœa, colica menstrualis.) Auct. 129. ℞ Boracis gr. 60. Aquæ rosæ. Aquæ aurantii, āāf℥iij. Fiat lotio cosmetica. (Lentigo, acne, chloasma.) Hufeland.
BROMUM Brominum Bromium Muridium Murinium Bromine (E.) Brôme (Fr.) Bromo (It.) Brom (G.) Brom (R.)	A dark brownish-red and volatile liquid, of strong and disagreeable odour; sparingly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.	Employed as an alterative in struma, goitre, hypertrophia cordis, and as an emmenagogue in suppressed menses; in solution as an antiseptic and disinfectant lotion in hospital gangrene and erysipelas.	♏ 1/10–♏ ½ bis de die in solution; fomentations: ♏xij. to f℥jv. Ointment; ♏v. to ℥j. adeps.	Ammonii bromidum Potassii bromidum.	130. ℞ Bromi, f℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥v. D.S.—4–5 de die, ♏iii.–♏vj. in aqua cum sacharo. (Hypertrophia lienis.) Pourché. 131. ℞ Bromi, f℥j. Potassii bromidi, gr. 120. Aquæ destillatæ, ad. f℥jv. Misce fiat lotio.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Bromum—*continued.*					(Gangræna nosocomialis.) Goldsmith, U. S. 132. ℞ Bromi, ♏x. Adipis præparati, gr. 360. Olei limonis, ♏x. Misce fiat unguentum. (Goitre.) Œsterlen.
BUCHU FOLIA Barosma folia Folia bocho bucco diosmæ crenatæ Buchu leaves (E.) Feuilles de diosma (Fr.) Foglie di diosma (It.) Bukko-blätter (G.) Listja diosmi (R.)	Narrow - ovate leaves, having a powerful odour, and a warm and camphoraceous taste.	Employed as an aromatic stimulant and tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic, in chronic maladies of the urino-genital organs, attended by copious secretion, in chronic cystitis, in spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in chronic gonorrhœa, and in lithiasis, attended by increased secretion of uric acid.	Gr. 20–gr. 30 in powder or in wine.	Infusum buchu Tinctura buchu.	133. ℞ Buchu foliæ, Uva ursi foliæ, āā gr. 120. Aqua ferventis, f℥vj. Macere per horas duas, cola, adde. Liquoris potassæ, f℥j. Tincturæ cinnamomi. Tincturæ Hyoscyami, āā f℥iij. Misce, sumat, f℥j., ter de die. (Cystitis chronica.) Druitt.
CADMII IODIDUM Cadmium jodatum Hydrojodas cadmii	White crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol.	Used externally as an irritant in strumous or syphilitic affections of	Collyrium gr. 1–gr. 4 to f℥j. aqua.	Unguentum cadmii iodidi.	134. ℞ Cadmii iodidi, gr. 30–gr. 60.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Cadmii Iodidum—*continued.* Ioduretum cadmii Iodide of cadmium (E.) Iodure de cadmium (Fr.) Iodato di cadmio (It.) Iod-kadmium (G.) Iodisti kadmi (R.)		the lymphatic glands, and in ophthalmia.			Adipis præparati, ℥j. Misce fiat unguentum. (Tumor albus.) Garrod.
CALCII CHLORIDUM Calcaria muriatica Calcium chloratum Calx salita Chloretum calcii Hydrochloras calcicus Murias calcii Sal ammoniacum fixum Chloride of calcium (E.) Chlorure de calcium (Fr.) Clorido di calcio (It.) Salzsaurer kalk (G.) Chloristi kalci (R.)	A white translucent solid, very deliquescent, soluble in twice its weight of water, also in alcohol; taste bitter and acrid; has a strong affinity for water.	Employed internally as an alterative and resolvent in scrofula, in affections of the lymphatic glands, in lupus, and as a diuretic in dropsy. Applied externally in œdema scroti, furunculi, glandular swellings, and abscesses.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in solution. Externally, in powder or solution ℥ß.–℥j. to Oj.–Oij.; ointment: gr. 60 to ℥j.		135. ℞ Calcii chloridi, gr. 60. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj. Aquæ laurocerasi, ℥ij. M.D.S.—♏xxx. ter de die cap. (Scrofula.) Remer. 136. ℞ Calcii chloridi, gr. 60. Digitalis pulveris, gr. 120. Acidi acetici, ♏xl. Adipis præparatæ, ℥j. Misce fiat unguentum. (Glandular swellings.) Sundelin.

* In deliquescent state the fluid is called *Oleum calcis.*

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CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATA Calcaria carbonica præcipitata Precipitated carbonate of lime (E.) Carbonate de chaux precipité (Fr.) Biossicarbonato di calce (It.) Gefällter kohlensaurer kalk (G.) Uglekislaja isvest (R.)	A white crystalline powder, tasteless, odourless, and insoluble in water.	Employed internally as an antacid in dyspepsia with acidity, cardialgia, diarrhœa, rachitis, lithiasis, and scrofula; externally as a desiccant to ulcers, excoriations, intertrigo, eczem; used also as a tooth powder.	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in powder.	Trochisci bismuthi.	137. ℞ Calcis carbonatis, præcipitatæ, ℥j. Camphoræ, gr. 30. Misce fiat pulvis. (Pulvis dentifricius.) Anon.
CALCIS HYDRAS Calx extincta Slaked lime (E.) Hydrate de chaux (Fr.) Idrato di calce (It.) Gelöschter kalk (G.) Shënaja isvest (R.)	A white powder, soluble in water; has a great affinity for carbonic acid.	Used externally as a desiccant and astringent in tinea, prurigo, and piles.		Liquor calcis Liquor calcis saccharatus.	138. ℞ Calcis hydratis, gr. 120. Unguenti plumbi acetatis ℥ij. Vini opii ℥ij. Misce fiat unguentum. (Hæmorrhoides.) Neligan.
CALCIS PHOSPHAS Calcaria phosphorica Calx phosphorata Phosphas calcariæ Selenites phosphoreus Phosphate of lime (E.)	A light, amorphous, and colourless powder, insoluble in water.	Given as an alterative in rachitis, tuberculosis, chlorosis, and caries, for the purpose of increasing the presence of calcareous salts in the	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder.	Pulvis antimonialis.	139. ℞ Calcis phosphatis, gr. 60. Calcis carbonatis præcipitæ, gr. 120

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Calcis Phosphas—*continued.* Phosphate de chaux (Fr.) Fosfuro di calcio (It.) Phosphorsaurer kalk (G.) Fosforno-kislaja isvest (R.)		bones, the blood, and the urine.			Ferri peroxidi hydrati, gr. 60. Sachari lactis, gr. 180. Misce fiat pulvis.—1 teaspoonful with food three times a day. (Rachitis.) Küchenmeister.
CALUMBÆ RADIX Calombo radix Colombo radix Radix cocculi palmati Calumba root (E.) Racine de colombo (Fr.) Radice di colomba (It.) Kolumbo wurzel (G.) Kolombo koren (R.)	Flat greyish-yellow slices, of bitter taste and faint aromatic odour, brittle, and easily reduced to powder.	Employed as a mucilaginous tonic and antemetic in languid states of the stomach, accompanied by general debility and loss of appetite; also in nausea and flatulence, in the stage of convalescence after an attack of fever, to allay vomiting; also in diarrhœa and dysentery.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder; decoction: f℥ß to f℥ij.	Extractum calumbæ Infusum calumbæ Mistura ferri aromatica Tinctura calumbæ.	140. ℞ Calumbæ radicis, gr. 120. Zingiberis, Sachari, āā gr. 60. M. f. pulvis trihor cochl. thear semis sumatur. (Diarrhœa atonica.) Posner et Simon. 141. ℞ Calumbæ radicis, gr. 60. Rhei radicis, gr. 15. Aquæ bullientis, f℥vj. Infunde per xii. horas. D. S.—Pro ptu. (Gastro-enteralgia.) Delioux de Savignac.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CALX Calcaria caustica pura usta viva Lapis calcareus ustus Oxidum calcicum Terra calcarea Lime (E.) Chaux (Fr.) Calce (It.) Kalk (G.) Isvest (R.)	Compact whitish masses, which readily absorb water; taste acrid and alkaline.	Employed internally as an antacid in dyspepsia, and as an astringent in profuse diarrhœa, to check the increased secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane, and from the bladder. Topically applied as a caustic, desiccant, and astringent in ulcers with excessive secretion, and to open abscesses.	Gr. 1–gr. 2 in pill, powder, or syrup. Externally, a paste or powder.	Calcis hydras.	142. ℞ Calcis, gr. 12. Syrupi, ℥v. Aquæ, ℥j. D.S. — Sacharate de chaux. Ter de die, ♏x. capit. (Diarrhœa chronica infantum. French Pharmacop. 143. ℞ Calcis, part. vj. Potassæ causticæ, part. v. Misce — Pasta caustica Viennensis. (Cancer.) Austr. Pharmacop.
CALX CHLORATA Calcaria chlorata chlorinica chlorosa hypochlorosa Calx chlorinata Chloretum calcis Chlorum calcariæ Hypochloras calcis Chlorinated lime (E.) Bleaching powder (E. S.)	A dull white powder, with a slight odour of chlorine, partially soluble in water, and having a great affinity for carbonic acid.	Applied topically as an antiseptic to ulcers and affections of the mucous membranes, with fœtid discharge in ophthalmia purulenta and in scabies. Given internally in dysentery and in scrofula.	Gr. 1–gr. 6 in solution. Gargle: gr. 120–gr. 240, to ℥viij. Collyrium: gr. 20–gr. 240 to ℥j. aqua.	Liquor calcis chloratæ Vapor chlori.	144. ℞ Calcis chloratæ, ʒij. Mucilaginis acaciæ, Syrupi mori, āā ℥vj. M.D.S.—For external application. (Noma Dyphteria.) Oesterlen. 145. ℞ Calcis chloratæ, gr. 180.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CALX CHLORATA—*continued.* Chlorure de chaux (Fr.) Clorito di calce (It.) Chlorkalk (G.) Chloristaja Isvest (R.)					Sodii chloridi, ℥j. M. f. pulvis. S. Dissolve in a tumblerful of water, and wash the penis before and after coitus. (Syphilitic prophylactic.) Knox. 146. ℞ Calcis chloratæ, gr. 60. Adipis præparati, ℥j. Misce fiat unguentum. (Scrofulous swellings.) Cima. 147. ℞ Calcis chloratæ, ℥j. Saponis mollis, ℥ij. Aquæ, q. s. Ut fiat linimentum. (Scabies.) Schönlein.
CAMBOGIA Chrysopum Gummi gamba de goa guttæ Gutta garna Gutti Succus gambici Gamboge (E.)	In cylindrical pieces; easily fractured; colour tawny, changing to yellow when rubbed with water; taste acrid.	Employed as a stimulant to the abdominal and pelvic viscera, either to rouse them when torpid, or to give them preternatural activity, and thereby to relieve some distant organ, on the principle of counter-	Gr. 1–gr. 4 in pill.	Pilula cambogiæ composita.	148. ℞ Cambogiæ, gr. 90. Extracti aloes, gr. 120. Guaiaci, gr. 60. Saponis, q. s. Ut fiat pilulæ 82 S. 2–3 pro dosi. (Constipatio habitualis.) H. Green, U.S.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Cambogia—*continued.* Gomme-gutte (Fr.) Gomma-gutta (It.) Gummigutt (G.) Gummigutt (R.)		irritation. Used as a drastic in chronic constipation in cerebral affections, such as apoplexy or tendency thereto; in dropsy connected with hepatic obstruction, and as an anthelmintic in tænia.			149. ℞ Cambogiæ, Digitalis foliæ, Scillæ, Antimonii sulphurati, Extracti taraxaci, āā gr. 20. F. pilulæ 50 S. ter de die pil. ij.-pil. iij. cap. (Hydrops.) Heim.
CAMPHORA Camfor Caphura Gummi camphora Resina camphora Camphor (E.) Camphre (Fr.) Canfora (It.) Kampher (G.) Kamfora (R.)	White, translucent, tough, and crystalline masses, with a powerful and penetrating odour, and a pungent taste, followed by a sensation of cold; floats upon water; volatilizes slowly at ordinary temperatures; is slightly soluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol, in oil, and in ether. Sublimes when heated; is readily pulverised on the addi-	Employed internally as a sedative, stimulant, and diaphoretic in typhoid fever, low nervous fever, rheumatism, in the latter stages of acute inflammation of the internal organs, also of the serous and mucous membranes; in mania, melancholia; in spasmodic affections, such as whooping cough, asthma, angina pectoris, hysterical and puerpural convulsions; in palpitatio cordis, and in irritation of the sexual organs.	Gr. 1-gr. 10 in powder, pill, solution, emulsion, inhalation, fumigation, injection, liniment, ointment, plaster.	Aqua camphoræ Linimentum aconiti Linimentum belladonnæ Linimentum camphoræ Linimentum camphoræ compositum Linimentum chloroformi. Linimentum hydrargyri Linimentum iodi Linimentum opii Linimentum saponis Linimentum sinapis compositum	150. ℞ Camphoræ, gr. 20. Ætheris, ℥ij. Tincturæ opii ammoniatæ, ℥ß. Misturæ ferri aromatici, ad. ℥vj. M. D. S.—Trihorio, ℥j. cap. (Febris nervosa.) Auct. incog. 151. ℞ Camphoræ, gr. 24. Moschi, gr. 8. Extracti opii, gr. 2. Syrupi, q. s. Ut f. boli vj. S. Bihor j. cap.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Camphora—*continued.*	tion of a few drops of alcohol.	Externally used in chorda gonorrhoica, in rheumatism, and to prevent pitting in small-pox.		Linimentum terebinthinæ Linimentum terebinthinæ aceticum Spiritus camphoræ Tinctura camphoræ composita Unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum Unguentum hydrargyri compositum.	(Gangræna Nosocomialis.) Dupuytren. 152. ℞ Camphoræ, gr. 20. Olei terebinthinæ, ʒij. Olei olivæ, ʒj. Decocti hordei, ℥x. Vitelli ovi 1. Misce fiat clysma. (Tympanitis, Ascarides.) Oesterlen. 153. ℞ Camphoræ, gr. 1. Olei amygdalæ, ʒj. Liquoris ammonia, ♏v. M.D.S.—To drop into the ear. (Surditas.) Rust.
CANELLÆ ALBÆ CORTEX Canella dulcis Cassia alba Costus dulcis Cortex winteranus spurius Canella alba bark (E.) Canelle blanche (Fr.)	In quills or broken pieces; hard, and of a yellowish-white, or pale orange colour; odour aromatic and clove-like; taste acid and peppery.	Employed as a stomachic in dyspepsia and in ague, also in scurvy.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder; decoction: ʒß to ℥vj.	Vinum rhei.	154. ℞ Canellæ albæ cort., part. j. Aloes, part. iv. Misce fiat pulvis (called Hiera Picra).

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CANELLÆ ALBÆ CORTEX—*cont.* Canella bianca (It.) Weisser zimmt (G.) Koritza belaja (R.)					(Amenorrhœa and constipatio). A. Stille. U.S.
CANNABIS INDICA Indian hemp (E.) Chanvre d'Inde (Fr.) Canape indice (It.) Indischer hanf (G.) Indeskaja konoplja (R.)	In harsh masses of a dusty green colour and characteristic odour.	Employed for its hypnotic, anodyne, and antispasmodic properties by spirit-drinkers (to produce sleep), also in acute rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, tetanus, hydrophobia and chorea, and in chronic mania.	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in emulsion.	Extractum cannabis indicæ Tinctura cannabis indicæ.	155. ℞ Cannabis indicæ, gr. 180–gr. 360. Amygdalæ amaræ, iv. Fiat cum aqua, Ojß. emulsio cui adde. Syrupi papaveris, f℥j. D.S.—To be taken during the day. (Gonorrhœa). Tode.
CANTHARIS Lytta ruficollis vesicatoria Melöe vesicatorius Muscæ hyspanicæ Cantharides (E.) Cantharides (Fr.) Canterella (It.) Kanthariden (G.) Spanische fliegen (G. S.) Ispanskia muchi (R.)	A greyish-brown powder, containing green and micaceous particles; odour strong and disagreeable.	Given internally as a stimulant in dropsy, paralysis vesicæ, incontinéntia urinæ, in sexual discharges, in lepra, psoriasis and eczema. Topically applied in powder to parts bitten by rabid animals.	Gr. 1–gr. 2 in powder, pill, or emulsion.	Acetum cantharidis Charta epispastica Emplastrum calefaciens Emplastrum cantharidis Liquor epispasticus Tinctura cantharidis Unguentum cantharidis.	156. ℞ Cantharidis, gr. 10. Ferri pulv., gr. 20. Extracti glycyrrhizæ, f℥j. F. pil. 45 S., 4 de die, pil. ij. cap. (Enuresis paralytica.) Meissner. 157. ℞ Cantharidis, gr. 20. Ferri peroxidi hydrati, Aloës socotrinæ, ãã gr. 30.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CANTHARIS—*continued.*					Extracti anthemidis, q. s. F. pil. 60 S.—Ter de die, pil. iij. cap. (Amenorrhœa.) Oesterlen.
CAPSICI FRUCTUS Cardamomum arabicum Baccæ capsici Fructus capsici annui Piper calecuticum hispanicum indicum turcicum Siliquastrum Capsicum fruit (E.) Poivre d'Inde (Fr.) Pepe indice (It.) Spanischer pfeffer (G.) Ispanski peretz (R.)	Pod membranous, straight, conical, pointed, smooth, shining, orange-red while fresh, and intensely hot in taste.	Employed internally as a stimulant, and promoter of the digestive function; also in dyspepsia atonica potatorum, in low fevers and in diphtheria; as a gargle or lozenge in relaxed throat, in chronic hoarseness, and in cynanche maligna.	Gr. ½–gr. 3 in pill or infusion, gr. 30–gr. 60 to ℥vj.	Tinctura capsici.	158. ℞ Capsici fructi, gr. 120–gr. 240. Infunde aqua fervidæ, q. s. ad. colat, ℥iij. Aceti, ℥iij. Sodii chloridi, gr. 120. Misce fiat gargarisma. (Angina gangrænosa.) Headley. 159. ℞ Capsici fructi pulv., ʒß. Zingiberis pulv. gr. 120. Sachari, ʒij. Mucilaginis tragacanthæ, q. s. Fiat trochisci 96. S. ter de die 1 cap. (Surditas catharralis.) Fosbroke.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CARBO ANIMALIS Carbo ossium Ebur ustum nigrum Animal charcoal (E.) Bone black (E. S.) Charbon animal (Fr.) Carbone animale (It.) Thierkohle (G.) Shivotni ugol (R.)	The residue of bones, which have been exposed to a red heat. Consists of charcoal and of phosphate and carbonate of lime.	Employed internally in rachitis and scrofula.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder.	Carbo animalis purificatus.	160. ℞ Carbonis animalis Glycyrrhizæ pulv., āā gr. 360. F. pulvis S. ½–1 teaspoonful to be given twice a-day. (Rachitis, scrofula.) Radius.
CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS Carbo ossium depuratus Purified animal charcoal (E.) Charbon animal purifié (Fr.) Carbone animale puro (It.) Gereinigte thierkohle (G.) Otchistcheni shivotni ugol (R.)	A black, pulverulent substance, inodorous and almost tasteless; easily destroys colour and odour if brought in contact.	Employed internally as an antiseptic in dysentery, tympanitis, and in dyspepsia; and as a general antidote in cases of poisoning; applied to ulcers with fœtid discharge, and in tinea capitis.	Gr. 20–gr. 60 in powder, pill, or lozenge. Externally: in powder, poultice, or ointment.		161. ℞ Carbonis animalis purif. gr. 3. Ammonii chloridi, gr. 20. Extracti conii, gr. 2. Glycyrrhizæ rad. pulv. q. s. F. bolus. capiat. j. ter de die. (Enlargement of prostata.) Magendie. 162. ℞ Carbonis animalis, purif. gr. 180. Adipis præpar. ℥j. Misce fiat unguentum. (Tinea capitis.) Alibert.

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CARBO LIGNI Carbo præparatus vegetabilis Wood charcoal (E.) Charbon de bois (Fr.) Carbone di legno (It.) Holzkohle (G.) Rastitelni ugol (R.)	Black, brittle, porous masses, without taste or smell, and very light; insoluble in water or alcohol; easily absorbs gases.	Used internally as an antiseptic in dyspepsia, cardialgia, diarrhœa, and dysenteria. Topically applied to gangrenous and phagedenic ulcers, and as a vehicle for tooth powders.	Gr. 20–gr. 60 in powder or biscuits. Externally, in powder or poultice.	Cataplasma carbonis.	163. ℞ Carbonis ligni, gr. 360. Quassiæ ligni. Magnesiæ carbonatis, āā gr. 60. D.S.—3–4 de die cochl. thear. (Pyrosis.) Heim. 164. ℞ Carbonis ligni, gr. 360. Potassæ tartratis acidæ. Catechu pallidi. Myrrhæ, āā gr. 40. Olei caryophillæ, ♏ix. Misce fiat pulvis dentifricius. Welper.
CARDAMOMUM Semen cardamomi minoris cardamomi elatheriæ Cardamoms (E.) Cardamome (Fr.) Cardamomo (It.)	Obtusely angular and corrugated seeds, reddish-brown outside; internally white, with a warm, aromatic, and agreeable taste and odour.	Employed as a stomachic and as a corrective adjunct to stimulant, tonic, and purgative medicines.	Gr. 10–gr. 15 in powder; infusion: gr. 60–gr. 120 to Oj. col. (fʒij. pro dose.)	Extractum colocynthidis compositum Pulvis cinnamomi compositus Pulvis cretæ aromaticus.	165. ℞ Cardamomi, gr. 60. Infunde cum Vini xerici, q. s. ad col. fʒviij. Tincturæ zingiberis, fʒij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CARDAMOMUM—*continued.* Kardamomen (G.) Kardamon (R.)				Tinctura cardamomi composita Tinctura gentianæ composita Tinctura rhei Vinum aloes.	Tincturæ nucis vomicæ, ℥ß. M.D.S.—℥ß bis de die (after meals.) (Dyspepsia.) Auct.
CARUI FRUCTUS Semen carnabi carvi cumini pratensis Caraway fruit (E.) Cumin (Fr.) Carvi (It.) Kümmel (G.) Kimin (R.)	Dried and seed-like fruit of a brown colour, agreeable aromatic odour and spicy taste.	Given as an aromatic carminative and condiment to relieve flatulent colic, especially in children.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in substance or infusion: ℥ß to f℥vj.	Aqua carui Confectio opii Confectio piperis Oleum carui Pulvis opii compositus Tinctura cardamomi composita Tinctura sennæ.	166. ℞ Carui fructus, ℥ß. Infunde cum. Aquæ fervidæ, ad f℥vj. D.S.—To be taken warm. (Flatulentia.) Sachs et Dulk.
CARYOPHYLLUM Caryophylli aromatici Clavi aromatici Cloves (E.) Girofles (Fr.) Garofano (It.) Gewürznelken (G.) Gwosdika (R.)	Dried flower-buds, plump and heavy, of a dark reddish-brown colour, a strong and pleasant odour, and a bitter, spicy, pungent taste.	Used as an aromatic carminative and antemetic to relieve nausea, vomiting, or flatulence, and as an addition to other medicines, to amend their taste.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in powder or infusion.	Infusum aurantii compositum Infusum caryophylli Mistura ferri aromatica Oleum caryophylli Vinum opii.	167. ℞ Caryophyllorum, ℥ij. Digere per 50 horas cum spiritu vini gallici, Oiij. Cola S. bis terve de die cochl. mensuale in apyrexiam cap. (Febris intermittens.) Buchhave.
CASCARILLÆ CORTEX Cortex chinæ spuriæ	Dull brown quills, more or less scur-	Employed as an aromatic in dyspepsia and	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder, in-	Infusum cascarillæ Tinctura cascarillæ.	168. ℞ Cascarillæ corticis, gr. 10.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CASCARILLÆ—*continued.* Cortex crotonis cascarillæ eluteriæ gasgarillæ Kina fœmella Cascarilla bark (E.) Ecorce de cascarille (Fr.) Cascariglia (It.) Kaskarillrinde (G.) Kaskarillovaja kora (R.)	fy, with white and crustaceous lichens; breaks with a short resinous fracture; warm and bitter to the tongue, and fragrant to the nostrils.	in chronic bronchial affections with profuse secretion; also as a substitute for cinchona bark in fever.	fusion or decoction: ℥ß to f℥vj.		Opii. Ipecacuanhæ, āā gr. 1. Misce fiat pulvis. dent. tal., dos. ij. S.—1 powder 5 hours after the other to be taken. (Colliquative diarrhœa.) Brera.
CASSIÆ PULPA Canna fistula Cassia fistula nigra Siliqua cathartica Cassia pulp (E.) Pulpe de cassier (Fr.) Cassia fistola (It.) Cassia fistula mark (G.) Kassja fistula (R.)	Blackish - brown viscid pulp, sweet in taste, and somewhat sickly in odour.	Used as a laxative in febrile and inflammatory affections, and for children.	℥ß–℥ij. in mixture or confection.	Confectio sennæ.	169. ℞ Cassiæ pulpæ ℥j. Potassæ tartratis, gr. 120. Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥iij. Mannæ, gr. 90. M.D.S.—A tablespoonful every 2–3 hours until it operates. (Constipatio infantum.) Ure.
CASTOREUM Castor (E.) Castoréum (Fr.) Castoreo (It.) Bibergeil (G.)	Follicles in pairs, fig-shaped, firm and heavy, of a brown or greyish-black colour, and disagree-	Given as an antispasmodic and stimulant in hysteria, catalepsy, nervous fevers; to promote the lochial discharge and	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in powder or pill.	Tinctura castorei.	170. ℞ Castorei, gr. 20. Assafœtidæ, gr. 60. Extracti Valerianæ, q.s. F. boli. xx. S. 3 de die, j.–ij. capit.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CASTOREUM—*continued.* Bobrovaja struja (R.)	able taste and smell, soluble in alcohol and in ether.	the expulsion of retained placenta; also in uterine disorders.			(Hysteria.) Oesterlen.
CATAPLASMA CARBONIS Charcoal poultice (E.) Cataplasme de charbon (Fr.) Cataplasma di carbone (It.) Kohlenumschlag (G.) Priparki ugolja (R.)	Poultice made of: Wood charcoal, ℥ß.; crumb of bread, ℥ij.; linseed meal, ℥jß.; boiling water, f℥x.	Applied as an antiseptic in foul, grangrenous ulcers, to destroy their fœtor and correct their appearance.			171. ℞ Cataplasma carbonis, ℥ij. Spiriti rectificat, f℥ß. Misce fiat cataplasma. (Anthrax.) Auct.
CATAPLASMA CONII Hemlock poultice (E.) Cataplasme de ciguë (Fr.) Cataplasma cicuta (It.) Schierlingumschlag (G.) Priparki boligolovi (R.)	Poultice made of: Hemlock leaf in powder, ℥j.; linseed meal, ℥iij.; boiling water, f℥x.	Applied as an anodyne to cancerous, scrofulous, venereal, and foul ulcers.			172. ℞ Cataplasma conii, q. s. (Scrofulous ulcers of the ankle or knee.) Sir E. Home.
CATAPLASMA FERMENTI Yeast poultice (E.) Cataplasme á la levure (Fr.) Cataplasma di lievito di birro (It.) Hefeumschlag (G.) Priparki pivnich droshej (R.)	Poultice made of: Beer yeast, f℥vi.; wheaten flour, ℥xiv.; water heated at 100° F., f℥vj.	Applied, when cold, as an antiseptic and stimulant to fœtid and sloughing sores.*	To be renewed twice or thrice a-day.		173. ℞ Cataplasma fermenti, ℥ij. Olei juniperi. Spiriti chloroformi, āā f℥j. Misce fiat cataplasma. (Sycosis.) Auct.
CATAPLASMA LINI Linseed poultice (E.) Cataplasme de lin (Fr.)	Poultice made of: Linseed meal, ℥iv.;	Applied as a carminative to the abdomen in			174. ℞ Cataplasma lini, ℥jv.

* Occasionally produces pain.

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CATAPLASMA LINI—*continued.* Cataplasma di lino (It.) Leinsamenumschlag (G.) Lnania priparki (R.)	olive oil, f℥ß.; boiling water, f℥x.	flatulent colic; also to inflamed and suppurating surfaces.			Sinapis ℥ß. Misce. (Flatulent colic.) Copland.
CATAPLASMA SINAPIS Mustard poultice (E.) Sinapisme (Fr.) Senapismo (It.) Senfumschlag (G.) Gortschitschnik (R.)	Poultice made of: Mustard, in powder, ʒiiß.; linseed meal, ℥iiß.; boiling water, f℥x.	Acts as a powerful local irritant, and is a most valuable application to the feet and ankles, inside of the arm, the neck, and behind the ears in headache, in affections of the brain, as stupor, delirium of low fever, in apoplexy, in poisoning by opium; applied to the chest in pulmonary or cardiac diseases.*			175. ℞ Cataplasma sinapis, q. s. S.—To be applied to the spine, repeated every night for several weeks. (Congestio meningis spinalis.) Ballard et Garrod.
CATAPLASMA SODÆ CHLORATÆ Chlorine poultice (E.) Cataplasme de chlorure de soude (Fr.) Cataplasma di cloruro di soda (It.) Chlornatronumschlag (G.) Priparki chloristavo natra (R.)	Poultice made of: Solution of chlorinated soda, f℥ii.; linseed meal, ℥iv.; boiling water, f℥viii.	Applied as an antiseptic to foul and sloughing ulcers.			176. ℞ Cataplasma sodæ chloratæ, ℥ij. Extracti conii, gr. 30. Misce fiat cataplasma. (Bubo.) Auct.

* The application of mustard poultice, if too long continued, produces sloughing and ulceration; its effects should, therefore, be examined at short intervals.

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CATECHU PALLIDUM Extractum acaciæ catechu Moschardina Succus catechu mimosæ catechu Terra catechu japonica Pale catechu (E.) Cachou (Fr.) Cacciu s. catto (It.) Katechu (G.) Japonski sok (R.)	In cubes externally brown, internally ochrey-yellow or pale brick-red; breaking easily with a dull earthy fracture; taste bitter, very astringent and mucilaginous, succeeded by slight sweetness; entirely soluble in boiling water and in spirit.	Employed internally as a stomachic in dyspeptic complaints, attended by pyrosis; as an alvine astringent in old standing diarrhœa and dysentery. Topically applied as an astringent to arrest hæmorrhage, in relaxed uvula, relaxed sore-throat, in slight ulcerations of the mouth and in spongy gums; also to diminish hoarseness by public speakers and singers.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder, pill, or solution: gr. 120 to ℥vj. of water, or gr. 240 to ℥vj. of wine; also in lozenges. Externally in powder or solution, ʒß to ℥vj. for injections or enema.	Infusum catechu Pulvis catechu compositus Tinctura catechu Trochisci catechu.	177. ℞ Catechu. Aluminis, āā gr. 60. Extracti gentianæ, q. s. Ut fiat pil. 60. D.S.—Three times a-day 2–3 pills to be taken. (Fluor albus.) Hufeland. 178. ℞ Catechu, gr. 60. Balsami peruviani, ʒß. Spiriti vini, ʒij. M.D.S.—To apply to the gums. (Scorbutic gums.) Oesterlen.
CERA ALBA Cera depurata White wax (E.) Cire blanche (Fr.) Cera bianca (It.) Weisses Wachs (G.) Beli wosk (R.)	Hard, nearly white, translucent, brittle, inodorous. Sp. Gr. 0·965. Does not melt under 150° F.	Administered internally as an emollient in diarrhœa and dysentery; and externally as a mild sheathing application, and to stop hæmorrhage from leech bites.	In emulsion, bolus, ointment: p. j. to p. 2–3 of adeps. Emplastrum.	Charta epispastica Suppositoria acidi tannici Suppositoria hydrargyri Suppositoria morphiæ Suppositoria plumbi composita Unguentum cetacei Unguentum plumbi	179. ℞ Ceræ albæ, part ij. Olei olivæ, part vj. M.—To make into globules and apply. (Hæmorrhage from leech bites.) Moraud.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CERA ALBA—*continued.*				subacetatis compositum Unguentum simplex.	
CERA FLAVA Cera citrina cruda lutea Yellow wax (E.) Cire jaune (Fr.) Cera gialla (It.) Gelbes Wachs (G.) Shelti wosk (R.)	Firm, breaking with a granular fracture, yellowish, and having an agreeable honey-like odour.	Employed as an emollient internally and externally for its sheathing properties in diarrhœa and in dysentery; fumigations in bronchorrhœa.	In emulsion, ointment plaster and fumigations on hot metal plates.	Emplastrum calefaciens Emplastrum cantharidis Emplastrum cerati saponis Emplastrum galbani Emplastrum picis Unguentum cantharidis Unguentum hydrargyri compositum Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri Unguentum picis liquidæ Unguentum resinæ Unguentum sabinæ Unguentum terebinthinæ.	180. ℞ Ceræ flavæ, ℥ß. Leni calor liquefact. in mortario fiat cum: Vitelli ovorum, vj. Aquæ menthæ pip, f℥vj. l. a. emulsio cui adde. Syrupi aurantii, f℥j. M.D.S. — Omn. horâ cochl. mens. (Dysentery.) Vogel.
CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM Beer Yeast (E.) Levure de la bierre (Fr.) Fermenio di cervogia (It.)	A viscid, semi-fluid, frothy ferment, obtained in brewing beer.	Employed as a tonic and antiseptic in typhoid fever, (enemas of yeast and assafœtida are	f℥ß.-℥j. in mixture and for enema.	Cataplasma fermenti.	181. ℞ Cerevisiæ fermenti, Aquæ destillatæ, āā f℥ij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Cerevisiæ Fermentum—*cont.* Bierhefe (G.) Pivnia droshi (R.)		used in typhoid tympanitis); also given in scurvy, diabetes, and angina gangrænosa.			Sachari, ℥ij. M.D.S. — Omnia hora cochl. mensual. (Angina gangrænosa) G. B. Smith, U.S. 182. ℞ Cerevisiæ fermenti, f℥x. Camphoræ, gr. 30. Ætheris nitrosi, f℥ß. D.S.—f℥j. omnia, 1–3 hora capit. (Typhus.) Lamprey. 183.
CERII OXALAS Cererium oxalicum Oxalate of cerium (E.) de cérium (Fr.) Ossalato di cerio (It.) Kleesaures cerium (G.) Stschavelikisli ceri (R.)	A white granular powder, insoluble in water.	Acts as a sedative tonic and antemetic in the vomiting of pregnancy, of phthisis; also in epilepsy, chorea, and in chronic intestinal eruption.	Gr. 1.–gr. 2, in powder or pill.		℞ Cerii oxalatis, gr. 10. Extracti gentianæ, gr. 30. M.—Divide in pil. decem. Sumat j. ter quaterve in die. (Pregnancy, sickness of) Neligan.
CETACEUM Album ceti Ambra alba Cetina Sperma ceti Spermaceti (E.)	Crystalline, pearly white, glistening, translucent, with little taste or odour, reducible to powder by the addition of a	Applied as an adhesive and emollient in excoriations; occasionally used in diarrhœa, enteritis, dysentery, and bronchitis catarrhalis.	Gr. 15.–gr. 20, in powder or emulsion. Externally in form of ointment.	Charta epispastica Unguentum cetaceum.	184. ℞ Cetacei, Ceræ albæ, āā gr. 60. Olei amygdalæ, f℥j. To melt and cool in paper forms.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CETACEUM—*continued.* Cétine (Fr.) Spermaceti (It.) Wallrath (G.) Spermacet (R.)	small quantity of alcohol; insoluble in water, and slightly soluble in alcohol.				Ceratum labiale album. 185. The same coloured by alcana root with a few drops of some fragrant oil. Ceratum labiale rubrum.
CETRARIA Lichen islandicus Muscus catharticus islandicus Iceland moss (E.) Lichen d'islande (Fr.) Lichene islandico (It.) Isländisches moss (G.) Islandski moch (R.)	Foliaceous, lobed, crisp cartilaginous, brownish - white, taste bitter and mucilaginous; when powdered whitish-grey; a strong decoction gelatinises on cooling.	Used for its nutritive, emollient, and demulcent properties, in chronic affections of the pulmonary and digestive organs, as in phthisis, chronic bronchial catarrh, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa and dysenteria; also in ague.	ʒß.-ʒj. pro die in decoction, gelatine, and species.	Decoctum cetrariæ.	186. ℞ Cetrariæ, ℥iij. Cinchonæ corticis, ℥j. Coque per 2 horas cum. Aqua destillata, Oj. Sub finem coctionem adde, Sachari, ℥iv. Mucilaginis tragacanthæ, fʒj. Repone in loco frigido ut fiat gelatina. D.S.—3 de die fʒj. cap. (Phthisis.) Oesterlen.
CHARTA EPISPASTICA Charta vesicatoria Blistering paper (E.) Papier vésicant (Fr.) Carta vesicatoria (It.)	Consists of: White wax, ℥iv.; spermaceti, ℥jß.; olive oil, fʒij.; resin, ℥ss; Canada balsam, ℥ss; Canthari-	Used externally as a rubefacient in gout, and as a blister in inflammation of internal organs.			187. ℞ Chartæ epispasticæ. Size 2 inches in diameter. D.S.—Apply to the chest.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescription.
Charta Epispastica—*cont.* Zugpapier s. Gichtpapier (G.) Narivnaja bumaga (R.)	des powder, fʒj.; distilled water, fʒvj. Digest in a water bath for 2 hours. Pass stripes of paper over the surface of this hot liquid.				(Pericarditis.) Anon.
CHIRATA Agathotes chirata Chirayitta Chiretta Ophelia chirata Chiretta (E.) Gentiane chirayitta (Fr.) Genziana chirata (It.) Enzian chirette (G.) Gortschavka chirata (R.)	Stems cylindrical, glabrous, pale brown; flowers small; plant intensely bitter.	Employed as a stomachic and bitter tonic in dyspepsia of gouty subjects; also in liver complaints, and in intermittent fever.	Gr. 15.–gr. 20, in powder or infusion.	Infusum chiratæ Tinctura chiratæ.	188. ℞ Chiratæ, gr. 20. Pulv. gentianæ compos, gr. 10. Misce fiat pulv. Dent. tal. dos. xii. S. Ter de die pulv. j. cap. (Dyspepsia.) Auct.
CHLOROFORMUM Chloroformyl Formylum chloratum Perchloretum formicum Superchloridum formylicum Trichloretum formylicum Chloroform (E.) Chloroforme (Fr.) Cloroformio (It.) Chloroform (G.) Chloroform (R.)	A limpid, colourless liquid, of an agreeable ethereal odour and sweet taste; dissolves in alcohol and in ether and slightly in water, communicating to it a sweetish taste; Sp. Gr. 1·49. Boiling point 140° F.	Employed internally in small doses (♏iij.–♏x.) as a stimulant and antispasmodic, and in large doses (♏x.–♏xxx.) as a narcotic: in hemicrania, rheumatism, flatulent colic, lead colic, cholera, traumatic tetanus, asthma, hysteria; and otalgia (dropped into	♏iij.–♏x. as stimulant, ♏x.–♏xxx. as a narcotic. For inhalations, fʒj.–fʒjv.; forenema, ♏xx.–♏xxx. to fʒjv.–fʒv.	Linimentum chloroformi Spiritus chloroformi Tinctura chloroformi composita.	189. ℞ Chloroformi, ♏xl. Syrupi, fʒjv. D.S.–Omn. hora coch. thear. (Agrypnia semilis.) Dorvault. 190. ℞ Chloroformi, fʒiij. Potassæ prussias flavæ, gr. 150.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Chloroformum—*continued.*		the ear). Inhalations of the vapor of chloroform are used as an æsthetic and as hypnotic to impair the sensorial power, and to produce sleep in surgical operations, tetanus, hydrophobia, vesical calculi, hernia incarcerata, whooping cough, convulsions, chorea, neuralgia, mania, and in obstetric practice to annul the sufferings during labour-pains.*			Unguenti cetacei, ℥ij. M. f. Unguentum. (Hemicrania, neuralgia facialis.) Cazenave. 191. ℞ Chloroformi, ♏xx. Vitelli ovi, j. Aquæ, f℥jv. Fiat emulsio S. pro enema. (Colica saturnina.) Aran. 192. ℞ Chlorformi, ♏vj.-♏x. Olei ricini, f℥ij. Tincturæ opii ♏xx. Misturæ acaciæ ad f℥jß. F. Haustus, statim sumendus. (Choleraic diarrhœa.) Tanner. 193. ℞ Chloroformi. Olei amygdalæ, āā f℥ß. M.—One tablespoonful to be rubbed twice a day to the spine. (Chorea.) Borand.

* A pocket handkerchief is the best means of applying chloroform inhalations.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ CORTEX China amarillæ calisaya lutea regia Cortex chinæ citrinæ flavæ regius Yellow cinchona bark (E.) Ecorce de quinquina jaune (Fr.) China—china giala (It.) Gelbe chinarinde (G.) Shëltaja chinaja kora (R.)	In flat pieces or coated quills, compact and heavy; outer surface brown, inner surface tawny-yellow and fibrous. Powder cinnamon-brown, somewhat aromatic, persistently bitter; contains the largest proportion of cinchona alkaloids, and is, therefore, superior to red and pale bark.	Employed as a tonic in debility, in recovery from protracted fever, in periodic and intermittent diseases, such as ague, neuralgia, spasm, periodical hæmorrhage; in continued fever, rheumatism, erysipelas, erythema nodosum; in chronic atonic affections of the alimentary canal, such as dyspepsia, anorexia; in chorea, passive hæmorrhages, profuse menstruation, profuse mucous discharges, leucorrhœa, bronchorrhœa, old diarrhœa; in enlargments and endurations of the absorbent glands; in scrofula, venereal disease (after the full use of mercury); in convalescence of either acute or chronic lingering maladies, and after surgical operations when the strength is greatly reduced.	Gr. 10–gr. 60, in powder, pill, infusion, decoction: ℥j. to f℥vj.–f℥viij.	Decoctum cinchonæ flavæ Extractum cinchonæ flavæ liquidum Infusum cinchonæ flavæ Quiniæ sulphas Tinctura cinchonæ flavæ.	194. ℞ Cinchonæ flavæ corticis, ℥ß. Ammonii chloridi, gr. 30. Misce fiat pulvis, divide in 8 part. æq. D.S.—Bihor. pulv. j. cap. (in apyrexiam). (Intermittent diseases.) v. Hildenbrand. 195. ℞ Cinchonæ flavæ corticis, ℥j., infunde per 36 horas loco frigido cum aquæ bulliente q. s. ad col. f℥viij. filtra et adde. Extracti nucis vomicæ, gr. 10. Tincturæ Quiniæ, f℥j. Syrupi aurantii, f℥j. M. D. S.—2–5 de die cochl. mens. cap. (Debility, tonic in.) Auct. 196. ℞ Cinchonæ flavæ corticis, gr. 360.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex—*continued.*		Externally as an astringent and antiseptic in leucorrhœa and fœtid ulcers.			Potassæ tartratis acidæ, gr. 120. Misce fiat pulvis. cochl. thear. 1–2 hora cap. (Colica flatulenta.) R. A. Vogel. 197. ℞ Cinchonæ flavæ corticis, ℥j. Seminis cacao tosti, ℥ij. Sachari, ℥iij. Balsami peruviani, ♏xx. Misce fiat pulvis. infunde, ℥ß.–℥j., cum aqua s. lacte. S.—Cinchona chocolade. (Debility, tonic in.) Oesterlen.
CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ CORTEX China febris fusca grisea Cortex chinæ fuscus Cortex kinæ	In brittle quills, outer surface brown and wrinkled, or grey and speckled; inner surface bright orange or cinnamon-brown; powder pale brown,	Used in the same cases as the yellow bark (see p. 76).	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in powder, pill, infusion, or decoction, ℥ß–℥j. to f℥vj.–f℥viij.	Mistura Ferri aromatica Tinctura cinchonæ composita.	198. ℞ Cinchonæ pallidæ corticis, ℥ß. coque cum aqua q. s. ad colat, f℥v. adde: Acidi sulphurici aromatici, f℥j., Syrupi aurantii, f℥ß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CINNAMOMI CORTEX—*continued.*		hagia; also to check nausea and vomiting.		Tinctura cardamomi composita Tinctura catechu Tinctura cinnamomi Tinctura lavandulæ composita Vinum opii.	Ferri redacti, gr. 225. Misce fiat pulvis. Divide in 50 partes æquales. D.S.—One powder to be taken twice a-day, before meals. (Anæmia.) Delioux de Savignac.
COCCUS Cocci cacti tinctorii Coccionella Cochinilla Cochineal (E.) Cochénille (Fr.) Cocciniglia (It.) Cochenille (G.) Koschenill (R.)	Dried female insect (coccus cacti); ovate, planoconvex, wrinkled, black or greyish-white; when crushed yields a puce coloured powder; inodourous, bitterish warm taste; tinges the saliva violet-red.	Used as an antispasmodic in whooping-cough, and as a colouring addition to tooth-powders and tinctures; also given in calculi.	Gr. 1–gr. 15 in powder, pill, or solution.	Tinctura cardamomi composita Tinctura cinchonæ composita Tinctura cocci.	204. ℞ Cocci, gr. 120. Magnesiæ, ʒj. Misce fiat pulvis. D.S.—Bihor. cochl. thear. (Nephrolithiasis.) Rademacher. 205. ℞ Cocci, gr. 240. Liquoris ammoniæ, f℥ß. Spiritiirectificati, f℥vij. M.D.S.—Ter de die, ♏v.–♏x. in aqua. (Tussis convulsivus.) Aberle.
COLCHICI CORMUS Bulbus colchici Hermodactyli nigri Radix bulbi agrestis	The fresh corm is the size of a chestnut, furnished with an outer brown and	Used as an acrid sedative and promoter of the action of the secreting organs, as skin, kidneys,	Gr. 2–gr. 8 in powder or pill.	Extractum colchici Extractum colchici aceticum Vinum colchici.	206. ℞ Colchici cormi, gr. 3. Potassæ sulphatis, gr. 4.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Colchici Cormus—*continued.* Radix colchici croci pratensis ephemeri lethalis Colchicum corm (E.) Colchique, oignon de (Fr.) Colchico (It.) Zeitlosenzwiebel (G.) Besvremjanik (R.)	an inner yellow coat: internally it is white, solid and fleshy, yielding, when cut, a milky, acrid and bitter juice; dried slices are firm, flat, whitish, and of an amylaceous, acrid-bitter taste.	and especially intestinal mucous membrane. Employed as a diuretic in gout, rheumatism, dropsy, and in anasarca senilis.			Potassæ bicarbonatis, gr. 3. Misce fiat pulvis det. tal. dos. xij. S.—3–4 de die, pulver. j. cap. (Rheumatismus, Arthritis.) Haden.
COLCHICI SEMINA Colchicum seeds (E.) Colchique, semences de (Fr.) Colchico, semenza di (It.) Zeitlosensamen (G.) Semja besvremjanika (R.)	Size of a mustard seed, very hard, reddish brown, and of a bitter and acrid taste.	Same as Colchicum corm (see p. 80).	Gr. 2–gr. 8 in powder, pill, or infusion: gr. 120–gr. 180 to Oß. aqua bulliente.	Tinctura colchici seminum.	207. ℞ Colchici seminis, ʒij. Spiriti rectificati, f℥xvj. Digere per decem dies. S.—♏xx.–♏xxx. ter de die. (Rheumatismus chronicus.) W. H. Williams.
COLLODIUM Liquor æthereus collodii Collodion (E.) (Fr.) Collodio (It.) Klebäther (G.) Kollodi (R.)	A colourless, highly inflammable liquid, of ethereal odour and syrupy consistence.	Applied as an adhesive to chapped hands, chapped nipples, fissura ani, excoriations, skin affections, ulcers, superficial burns and wounds, and in erysipelas.		Collodium flexile.	208. ℞ Collodii, fʒij. Tincturæ arnicæ, fʒj. D.S.—External application. (Bruised wounds.) Gaspary.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
COLLODIUM FLEXILE Flexible collodion (E.) Collodion flexible (Fr.) Collodio flessibile (It.) Elastischer klebäther (G.) Gibki kollodi (R.)	Take of: Collodion, f℥vj.; Canada balsam, f℥ij.; castor oil, f℥j., mix and keep in a well-corked bottle.	Causes less pain, and keeps better than collodium, and is employed in the same cases as collodion (see p. 81.) Applied in inflammation of the serous membranes.			209. ℞ Collodii flexile, q. s. D.S.—Apply several layers to abdomen. (Peritonitis.) Latour.
COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA Cucurbita silvestris Pepo cucumis colocynthidis Poma colocynthidum Pomoquintæ Sicyonia Colocynth pulp (E.) Coloquinte (Fr.) (It.) Koloquinten (G.) Gorkaja tikva (R.)	Dried fruit, light, spongy, white, or yellowish-white, intensely bitter.	Acts as a drastic, especially on the larger intestines, also as a diuretic. Employed in habitual constipation, in alvine obstruction, intussusception; in diseases of the brain, as in apoplexy or tendency thereto, in paralysis, violent headache, mania, amenorrhœa, and in dropsy.	Gr. 2–gr. 8 in powder, pill, or decoction; gr. 120 to f℥v.	Extractum colocynthidis compositum Pilula colocynthidis composita Pilula colocynthidis et hyoscyami.	210. ℞ Colocynthidis pulpæ, gr. 60. Felis bovini, f℥j. Olei anisi, f℥j. D.S.—To rub the abdomen. (Helminthiasis.) Bories.
CONFECTIO OPII Confection of opium (E.) Confection d'opium (Fr.) Elettuario d'oppio (It.) Opium conserve (G.) Kaschka opia (R.)	Take of: Compound powder of opium, 192 grains; syrup, f℥j. Mix.	Employed as a narcotic adjunct to other medicines in chronic diarrhœa and dysenteria.	Gr. 5–gr. 20 in pill, bolus, or mixture.		211. ℞ Confectionis opii, gr. 8. Catechu, gr. 5. Ipecacuanhæ pulv., gr. 1. Cretæ pulv., gr. 4. Syrupi aurantii, q. s. Misce fiat bolus. S.—Bis terve in die cap.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Confectio Opii—*continued.*					(Diarrhœa chronica, Dysenteria.) Copland.
CONFECTIO PIPERIS Electuarium piperis nigri Confection of pepper (E.) Electuaire de poivre noir (Fr.) Elettuario di pepo nero (It.) Pfefferlatwerge (G.) Kaschka tschornavo pertza, (R.)	Consists of: Black pepper, ℥ij.; caraway fruit, ℥ij.; clarified honey, ℥xv., rubbed together in a mortar.	Employed as a stimulant in diseases of the rectum (fistula, piles, ulcers) in weak persons; and topically applied in pruritus ani.	Gr. 60–gr. 120 in mixture.		212. ℞ Confectionis piperis, gr. 60. Sulphuris, gr. 40. Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥xj. Misce fiat haustus. S.—Mane sumendus. (Hæmorrhoids.) Gregory.
CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ Conserva cynobasti Confection of hips (E.) Confection de fruit de rosiér (Fr.) Elettuario di rosa canina (It.) Hagebuttenlatwerge (G.) Kaschka schipovnika (R.)	Take of: Hips deprived of seeds, 1 pound; refined sugar, 2 pounds. Beat the hips to a pulp, and rub through a sieve, add the sugar, and rub them well together.	Used as an agreeable vehicle for pills, and as an astringent in diarrhœa and dysenteria.	Gr. 60–gr. 120 in mixture, confection, or pills.	Pilula quiniæ.	213. ℞ Confectionis rosæ caninæ, ℥j. Pulvis cinnamomi comp, ℥ß. Uvæ ursi, gr. 120. Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 30. Syrupi, q. s. ut fiat, electuarium. S.—℥j. pro dose. (Cystitis chronica, Nephritis.) Guy.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ Conserva rosarum Confection of roses (E.) Confection de roses (Fr.) Elettuario di rosa (It.) Rosenconserve (G.) Kaschka rosi (R.)	Take of: Fresh red-rose petals, 1 pound; refined sugar, 3 pounds. Beat the petals to a pulp, add the sugar, and rub them well together.	Slightly astringent, used as a vehicle for medicines, and forms a good pill-base for calomel, sulphate of quinia, etc.	Gr. 60–gr. 120 in pill or mixture.	Pilula aloes barbadensis Pilula aloes et assafœtida Pilula aloes et ferri Pilula aloes et myrrhæ Pilula aloes socotrinæ Pilula ferri carbonatis Pilula hydrargyri Pilula plumbi cum opio.	214. ℞ Confectionis rosæ gallicæ. ℥ii. Syrupi tolutani, fʒß. Syrupi papaveris, fʒj. Misce cochl. thear. bihor. cap. (Diarrhœa.) Foy.
CONFECTIO SCAMMONII Confection of scammony (E.) Electuaire de scammonée (Fr.) Elettuario di scammonea (It.) Scammoniumlatwerge (G.) Kaschka skamoni (R.)	Take of: Scammony, ℥iij.; ginger, ℥jß.; oil of caraway, fʒj.; oil of cloves, fʒß.; syrup, fʒiij.; clarified honey, ℥jß. Rub them together, and mix.	Used as a warm and aromatic cathartic.	Gr. 10-gr. 30; for a child: gr. 3–gr. 10.		215. ℞ Confectionis scammonii, gr. 40. Confectionis piperis, gr. 20. Misce fiat electuarium. S.—Binis vicibus capitur. (Constipatio cum colica.) Paris.
CONFECTIO SENNÆ Electuarium sennæ Confection of senna (E.) Electuaire de séné (Fr.) Elettuario di sena (It.)	Take of: Senna, ℥vij.; coriander fruit, ℥iij.; figs, ℥xij.; tamarind, ℥ix.; cassia pulp,	A pleasant, mild, and very effectual cathartic, frequently employed by pregnant women and by persons afflicted with	Gr. 60–gr. 120.		216. ℞ Confectionis sennæ, ℥jß. Ferri tartarati, gr. 40. Syrupi zingiberis, fʒiij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CONFECTIO SENNÆ—*continued.* Sennes latwerge (G.) Kaschka aleksandriskavo lista (R.)	℥ix.; prunes, ℥vj.; extract of liquorice, ℥ss.; refined sugar, ℥xxx.; distilled water, a sufficiency. Boil, and make the weight ℥lxxv.	piles or diseases of the rectum, also as a vehicle for acid tartrate of potash and other purgatives.			Misce fiat electuarium. S.—Cochl. thear j.-iij. pro dose. (Constipatio, aperient and tonic in) Joy.
CONFECTIO SULPHURIS Confection of sulphur (E.) Electuaire de soufre (Fr.) Elettuario di zolfo (It.) Schwefel latwerge (G.) Kaschka seri (R.)	Take of: Sublimed sulphur, ℥iv.; acide tartrate of potash, ℥j.; syrup of orange peel, f℥iv. Rub well together.	Employed as a mild cathartic, especially in hæmorrhoids.	Gr. 60–gr. 120 in pill, mixture, electuarium.		217. ℞ Confectionis sulphuris, gr. 120. Syrupi sennæ, f℥ij. Misce fiat electuarium. (Constipatio cum hæmorrhoides.) Auct.
CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ Confection of turpentine (E.) Electuaire de terebinthine (Fr.) Elettuario di trementina (It.) Terpentin latwerge (G.) Kaschka terpentina (R.)	Take of: Oil of turpentine, f℥j.; liquorice root, ℥j.; clarified honey, ℥ij. Rub and mix.	Used as an anthelmintic in helminthiasis, and to produce a change in the condition of the intestinal coats, and in chronic dysentery.	Gr. 60–gr. 180 in pill or mixture.		218. ℞ Confectionis terebinthinæ, gr. 120. D.S.—Pro dose. (Ascarides.) Anon.
CONII FOLIA Cicutæ folia	Fresh leaves smooth, dried leaves	Employed as a sedative and alterative in enlarge-	Gr. 2–gr. 8 in powder or pill.	Cataplasma conii	219. ℞ Conii foliæ, gr. 60.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Conii Folia—*continued.* Herba conii maculata coriandri maculata petroselini canini Hemlock leaves (E.) Ciguë (Fr.) Cicuta (It.) Schierling (G.) Boligolowa (R.)	of a full green colour and characteristic odour; bitter, acrid taste.	ments and induration of the absorbing and secreting glands, and of the viscera; in scrofula, foul ulcers, mammary tumours with profuse secretion of milk, bronchocele, syphilis (to alleviate nocturnal pains); as an antispasmodic and anodyne in whooping cough, asthma, and tetanus.		Extractum conii Succus conii.	Confectionis rosæ gallicæ, q. s. Fiat massa in pil. xx., divide. D.S.—Bis de die pil. j.-iij. cap. (Lepra, Rheumatismus.) Withering. 220. ℞ Conii foliæ, Extracti conii, āā gr. j. F. pil. j. d. tal. dos. 60. Begin with 2 a-day, and increase until 4 a-day. (Scrophulous swellings.) Laboulbéne.
CONII FRUCTUS Cicuta terrestris Hemlock fruit (E.)	Dried fruit, broadly ovoid, compressed laterally; of a bitter and acrid taste.	Same as hemlock leaves (see p. 85), and more frequently used for external applications in form of injection.	Gr. 2–gr. 8, in pill, powder, or infusion; gr. 60–gr. 120 to ℥vj.–℥viij.	Tinctura conii.	221. ℞ Conii fructus, gr. 120. Infunde aquæ fervidæ, q. s. ad colat. ℥vj. adde. Tincturæ opii, ʒj. D.S.—Vaginal injection. (Neuralgia uteri.) Posner and Simon.
COPAIBA Balsamum braseliense	An oleo-resin, having the consist-	Employed as a diuretic and emollient in mu-	ʒß.–ʒj. in pill, capsule,	Oleum copaibæ.	222. ℞ Copaibæ,

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
COPAIBA—*continued.* Balsamum copahu copaivæ Gamelo Oleum capiviæ Copaiva (E.) Baume de copahu (Fr.) Copaiba (It.) Kopaiva balsam (G.) Kopaiski balsam (R.)	ence of olive oil, of a light yellow colour, transparent, with a peculiar odour, and an acrid and aromatic taste; soluble in alcohol.	cous discharge from the urinogenital organs, especially in gonorrhœa, catarrhus vesicæ, leucorrhœa, chronic pulmonary catarrh, hæmoptysis and hæmorrhoids.	gelatine, emulsion: f℥ß with gr. 120 of gum and water ad f℥iv. Enema: f℥ij.-f℥iv.		Balsami peruviani, Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, Spiriti rectificati, āāf℥j. Ætheris, f℥j. M. D. S.—Bis terve de die cochl. mens. cap. (Gonorrhœa, Hæmoptysis.) Potio Choparti. 223. ℞ Copaibæ, Terebinthinæ, āā f℥ß. Magnesiæ, q. s. ut fiat pilula, xxx. D.S.—Ter de die pil. iij.-v. capit. (Catarrhus vesicæ.) Gall. 224. ℞ Coriandri fruct, Anisi semini contusi, āā gr. 150. Conii foliæ, gr. 120. Aquæ ferventis, Oß. Macere per horas duas et cola. S.—Ter de die f℥ß.-f℥j. capit. (Colica spasmodica.) Copland.
CORIANDRI FRUCTUS Corianon (Hippocrates) Semen coliandri coriandri corii Coriander fruit (E.) Coriandre (Fr.) Coriandro (It.) Koriander (G.) (R.)	Dried fruit, globular, nearly as large as a grain of white pepper, yellowish-brown, with an agreeable aromatic odour and flavour.	Used as an aromatic adjunct, and corrective addition to other medicines.	Gr. 30–gr. 60 in infusion, or electuarium.	Confectio sennæ Mistura gentianæ Oleum coriandri Syrupus rhei Tinctura rhei Tinctura sennæ.	

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CREASOTUM Kreosotum Creosoton Creasote (E.) Créosote (Fr.) Creosoto (It.) Kreosot (G.) Kreosot (R.)	A colourless liquid, with a strong empyreumatic odour, sparingly miscible with water, but freely so with alcohol, ether, and acetic acid; is of oleaginous consistence, and has a burning and caustic taste. Spec. grav. 1·065.	Given internally as an antemetic and astringent to arrest vomiting, diarrhœa, and bronchial catarrh; applied topically as an irritant and caustic in toothache, foul ulcers, capillary hæmorrhage, porrigo, impetigo, and eczema. Inhalations of the creasote vapour are used in pharyngitis, laryngitis, laryngophthisis, and in bronchial catarrh.	♏j. – ♏iij. in pill or solution; for tooth pill, ♏iij. to ℥j.; tooth tincture: ♏vj. to ℥ij.; ointment: ♏x.–♏xx. to ʒj.	Mistura creasoti Unguentum creasoti Vapor creasoti.	225. ℞ Creasoti, ♏xxiv. Tincturæ myrrhæ, Tincturæ lavandulæ comp., āā ℥ß. Syrupi, ℥j. Aquæ, ℥vj. Misce fiat gargarisma. (Pharyngitis chronica.) H. Green, U.S. 226. ℞ Creasoti, ♏xx. Plumbi acetici, Opii, āā gr. 6. Extracti glycyrrhizæ. gr. 120. Fiat pil. 60. D.S.—Ter de die pil. iij. cap. (Phthisis.) Fuchs. 227. ℞ Creasoti, ♏iij. Belladonnæ rad. pulv., gr. 12. Fiat pil. 12. Sumat j. ter de die. (Vomitus graviditate.) Pitschaft.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CRETA Æreum calcareatum Carbonas calcis nativus Creta alba Terra alba Chalk (E.) Craie (Fr.) Creta (It.) Kreide (G.) Mjel (R.)	Soft, white, amorphous masses.	Used in producing carbonic acid gas, and as a dusting powder in erythema and in erysipelas.		Creta præparata.	228. ℞ Cretæ, ℥ß. Camphoræ tritæ, gr. 60. Opii, gr. 10. Misce fiat pulvis. D.S.—Apply on wadding. (Erysipelas.) Auct.
CRETA PRÆPARATA Calcaria carbonica depurata Prepared chalk (E.) Craie preparée (Fr.) Creta preparata (It.) Preparirte kreide (G.) Otschistscheni mjel (R.)	A white powder.	Employed as an antacid in dyspepsia, gout, and rachitis, and to diminish alvine evacuations in diarrhœa. Topically applied as a desiccant, to burns, scalds ulcers, moist excoriations, intertrigo, and erysipelas; used also as a tooth powder.	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in powder or mixture. Ointment.	Hydrargyrum cum creta Mistura cretæ Pulvis cretæ aromaticus Pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio.	229. ℞ Cretæ præparatæ, gr. 90. Acaciæ pulveris, Sacchari, āā gr. 60. Tincturæ opii, ♏x. Aquæ, f℥iij. Fiat mistura. S.—Bihor. cochl. thear. (Diarrhœa infantum.) Dewees, U.S. 230. ℞ Cretæ præparatæ, ℥j. Olei olivæ, f℥ij. Adipis præparati, ℥ß. Misce fiat unguentum. (Combustio, with acrid discharge.) Druitt.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CROCUS Flores croci Stigmata croci sativi Saffron (E.) Safran (Fr.) Croco (It.) Safran (G.) Schafran (R.)	Thread-like styles and stygmas, with a strong aromatic odour and bitter taste; when rubbed between the moistened fingers it colours the skin intensely orange yellow.	Employed as an emmenagogue and nervous stimulant in uterine diseases, amenorrhœa, and in cardialgia; generally used as a colouring and flavouring addition to other medicines.	Gr. 10 – gr. 30 in powder, pill, or infusion: f℥ß. to f℥vj.	Decoctum aloes compositum Pilula aloes et myrrhæ Pulvis cretæ aromaticus Tinctura cinchonæ composita Tinctura croci Tinctura opii ammoniata Tinctura rhei.	231. ℞ Croci, gr. 16. Confectionis rosæ caninæ, q. s. Ut fiat pilulæ viij. S.—Bihor. pil. j. cap. (increasing gradually until gr. 32 a-day are taken.) (Chlorosis.) Morganti.
CUBEBA Baccæ cubebæ Cumæ Mascaren Piper caudatum cubebarum rotundum Theophrasti Cubebs (E.) Cubèbe (Fr.) Cubebi (It.) Kubeben (G.) Kubebi (R.)	Size of black pepper, globular, wrinkled, blackish, with a warm, camphoraceous taste, and characteristic odour.	Used as a diuretic and emollient in catarrhal affections of the mucous membrane of the urinogenital organs, and of the air passages when the secretion is copious, as in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and in bronchial catarrh.	Gr. 30–gr. 120 in powder, pill, or mixture. Enema: gr. 120–gr. 240, with the yolk of an egg and water.	Oleum cubebæ Tinctura cubebæ.	232. ℞ Cubebæ pulveris, ℥ij. Aluminis pulveris, ℥ß. Misce fiat pulvis. Divide in ix. part. æqual. Sumat j. ter de die. (Gonorrhœa.) Ricord. 233. ℞ Cubebæ, ℥ß. Aquæ fervidæ, f℥viij. Repone ad refrigerationem, adde. Extracti belladonnæ, gr. 10. D.S.—Pro injectione.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
CUBEBA—*continued.*					(Leucorrhœa.) Posner and Simon. 234. ℞ Cubebæ, ℥ß. Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f℥iv. Syrupi, f℥vj. M.D.S.—Trihor. f℥j.cap. (Gonorrhœa.) Oesterlen.
CUPRI SULPHAS Crystalli veneris Cuprum sulphuricum Lapis cœruleus Sulphas cupricus Vitriolum cœruleum cupri veneris Sulphate of copper (E.) Sulfate de cuivre (Fr.) Solfato di copre (It.) Schwefelsaures kupferoxyd (G.) Medni kuporos (R.)	A blue crystalline salt, soluble in water, and forming a blue solution, with acid reaction; insoluble in alcohol.	Employed internally as a speedy emetic in croup, in narcotic poisoning; as an astringent in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; also to check excessive secretion from the bronchial and urinogenital mucous membranes; as a tonic and antispasmodic in intermittent diseases, ague, epilepsy, chorea. Topically applied as an astringent, irritant, styptic, and caustic to repress hæmorrhage, to ulcers of the mucous membranes,	Gr. ¼–gr. 2 as astringent and tonic; gr. 5–gr. 10 as emetic, in pill, powder, or solution. Externally in substance or solution: gr. 1–gr. 10 to f℥j.		235. ℞ Cupri sulphatis, gr. 12. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. Syrupi rhamni, f℥ß. M.D.S.—F℥j. every 10 minutes, until vomiting is effected, then every half hour. (Croup.) Auct. 236. ℞ Cupri sulphatis, gr. 6. Myrrhæ pulv., gr. 12. Confectio rosæ gallici, gr. 40. Fiat pil. xij. Sumat j. sextis horis. (Dysenteria, Diarrhœa chronica.)

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Cupri Sulphas—*continued.*		caro luxurians, and in ophthalmia.			Neligan. 237. ℞ Cupri sulphatis, Ferri sulphatis, āā gr. 180. Aluminis, gr. 360. M.—One teaspoonful to be dissolved in ℥ijß. of cold water. S.—External use. (Hæmorrhagia.) Posner and Simon.
CUPRUM Aes Cyprium Limatura cupri Meretrix metallorum Venus Copper (E.) Cuivre (Fr.) Copre (It.) Kupferfeile (G.) Medj (R.)	A brilliant, reddish brown metal of nauseous, styptic taste, and a peculiar and disagreeable smell.	Used in hydrophobia, and as an actual cautery.	Gr. 1–gr. 5 in pill.	Cupri sulphas Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.	238. ℞ Cupri, gr. 30. Extracti hyoscyami, gr. 40. F. l. a. pilulæ, xxx. S.—Ter de die pil: v. capitur. (Hydrophobia.) Anon.
CUSPARIÆ CORTEX Angustura vera China amaro-aromatica Cortex angustura Cusparia bark (E.) Ecorce d'angusture (Fr.)	In straight pieces, epidermis mottled-brown or yellowish-grey, the inner surface yellowish-brown, with a bitter	Employed as an antiperiodic in intermittent fever; as an aromatic tonic, stomachic, and astringent, in general relaxation and muscular	Gr. 10–gr. 40 in powder; decoction, ℥ß. to ℥vj.	Infusum cuspariæ.	239. ℞ Cuspariæ corticis, Rhei radicis, āā gr. 5. Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. vj. S.–1 powder to be taken an hour before meals.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Cuspariæ Cortex—*continued.* Angustura (It.) Angustura rinde (G.) Kora angusturi (R.)	and slightly aromatic taste.	debility, in atonic condition of the gastro-intestinal canal, and to check profuse mucous discharge in dysentery, diarrhœa, and bronchorrhœa.			(Flatulentia cum nausea.) Brande.
CUSSO Cabotz Kosso Flores brayeræ anthelminticæ Flores kousso Kousso (E.) (R.) Brayère anthelmintique (Fr.) Cosso (It.) Kosso (G.)	Small reddish-brown flowers, with a fragrant balsamic odour; taste slight at first, but ultimately becoming acrid and disagreeable.	Employed as an effective anthelmintic in cases of tapeworm.	Gr. 120–gr. 240 in infusion or decoction.	Infusum cusso.	240. ℞ Cusso, ℥j. Aquæ, f℥vj. Decoque ad semissem et cola liquori colato adde mellis, q. s. S.—sumatur semel. (Tænia.) Plieninger.
DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM Compound decoction of aloes (E.) Decoction d'aloé composée (Fr.) Decozione d'aloe composta (It.) Aloe compositum dekokt (G.) Otvar sabura, sloshni (R.)	Consists of: Extract of socotrine aloes, gr. 120; myrrh, saffron, of each gr. 90; carbonate of potash, gr. 60; extract of liquorice, ℥j.; compound tincture of cardamoms, f℥viij.; distilled water, a	Used as a mild cathartic, tonic, and emmenagogue in dyspepsia and costiveness, depending on deficiency of bile; to excite the menstrual discharge in amenorrhœa; and as an anthelmintic in ascaris vermicularis.	f℥ß.–f℥ij.		241. ℞ Decocti aloes compositum, f℥j. Boracis, gr. 20. Tincturæ aloes, Tincturæ castorei, āā f℥j. Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥vj. D.S.—2–3 hora cochl. thear. cap.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Decoctum Aloes Compositum —*continued.*	sufficiency to make ℥xxx. Contains 4 gr. of extractum aloes in every ℥j.				(Amenorrhœa, Menstruatio dolorosa.) Posner and Simon. 242. ℞ Decocti aloes compos. ℥iij. Misturæ ferri compos. ℥v. D.S.—Sumat bis de die ℥j. (Chlorosis.) A. T. Thomson. 243.
DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ Decoctum lichenis islandici Decoction of Iceland moss (E.) Decoction de lichen d'islande (Fr.) Decozione di lichene islandico (It.) Isländisches moos dekokt (G.) Otrar islanskavo mcha (R.)	Composed of: Iceland moss, ʒj.; distilled water, Oj.	Employed as a mild tonic, and as a nutritious and easily digested aliment in chronic affections of the digestive and pulmonary organs; in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, dysentery, phthisis, and in chronic pulmonary catarrh.	℥j.-℥iv.		℞ Decocti cetrariæ, ℥vß. Acidi nitrici diluti, ℥j. Syrupi tolutani, ℥iß. Tincturæ camphoræ compos., ℥j. Fiat mistura. Sumat quartam partem ter de die. (Phthisis.) Farre.
DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ Decoctum chinæ Decoction of yellow cinchona (E.)	Composed of: Yellow cinchona bark in coarse powder, ʒi½; distilled water, Oj.	Employed as a stomachic, tonic, and antiperiodic in intermittent fever, in dyspepsia, and in convalescence after	℥j.-℥ij.		244. ℞ Decocti cinchonæ flavæ, ℥xij. Tincturæ cinchonæ, ℥j.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Decoctum Cinchonæ Flavæ —*continued.* Decoction de quinquina (Fr.) Decozione di china-china (It.) China decokt (G.) Chinni otvar (R.)		fever; applied externally to foul ulcers, and in leucorrhœa.			Acidi nitrici diluti, ♏ix. Syrupi aurantii, ℥j. Fiat haustus. (Typhus.) A. T. Thomson.
DECOCTUM GRANATI RADICIS Decoction of pomegranate root (E.) Decoction de racine de grenadier (Fr.) Decozione di radice di granato (It.) Granatwurzel-decokt (G.) Otvar granatnavo kornja (R.)	Composed of: Pomegranate root bark, ℥ij.; distilled water, Oij. Make Oj.	Used as an anthelmintic, especially in tænia.	℥j. — ℥ij., half-hourly until a pint is taken.		245. ℞ Decocti granati radicis, Oj. Syrupi zingiberis, ℥j. Sumat ⅛ partem omni, ½ hora. (The bowels previously cleared by castor oil.) (Tænia.) Joy.
DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI Decoctum ligni campechiani Decoction of logwood (E.) Decoction de bois de campêche (Fr.) Decozione di legno campechiano (It.) Blutholz decokt (G.) Otvar krasilnavo dereva (R.)	Composed of: Logwood in chips, ℥j.; cinnamon bark, in powder, gr. 60; distilled water, Oj.	Used as an astringent in diarrhœa, and as an injection in leucorrhœa; colours the stools red.	℥j.–℥ij.; for children, ʒij.–ʒiv.		246. ℞ Decocti hæmatoxyli, ℥viij. Alumini pulveris, gr. 30. Fiat enema. (Diarrhœa chronica, Dysenteria.) R. Reece.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
DECOCTUM HORDEI Decoction of barley (E.) Crême d'orge (Fr.) Mucilagine d'orzo (It.) Gerstenschleim (G.) Jatschni otvar (R.)	Take of: Pearl barley, ℥ij.; distilled water, Ojß. Wash, boil for 20 minutes, and strain.	Given as an emollient drink in febrile cases, and inflammatory affections of the air passages, and of the urinary organs.	f℥ß.–f℥j.		247. ℞ Decocti hordei, f℥vj. Ammonii chloridi, gr. 60. Syrupi hemidesmi, f℥j. M. D. S.—Bihor. cochl. mens. cap. (Bronchitis.) Auct.
DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS Decoction of poppies (E.) Decoction de pavot (Fr.) Decozione di papavero (It.) Mohnköpfe-decokt (G.) Otvar makovich golovok (R.)	Take of: Poppy capsules, bruised, ℥ij.; distilled water, Ojß. Boil, strain, and make Oj.	Applied as an anodyne and emollient fomentation to bruised, inflamed, excoriated, tender, or swollen parts; in ophthalmia, enteritis, peritonitis; injected into the vagina in cancer uteri, and used as a mouth-wash in toothache, due to abscesses.	For external use only. Fomentations.		248. ℞ Decocti papaveris, Oj. Mucilaginis acaciæ, ℥v. Albuminis ovi, gr. 60. Misce fiat injectio. (Gonorrhœa acuta.) Gassicourt.
DECOCTUM PAREIRÆ Decoction of pareira (E.) Decoction de pareira (Fr.) Decozione di pareira (It.) Grieswurzel-decokt (G.) Otvar pareiri (R.)	Composed of: Pareira root, sliced, ℥jß; distilled water, Oj.	Employed internally as a tonic and diuretic in discharges from the urinogenital mucous membrane, in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and cystitis chronica.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		249. ℞ Decocti pareiræ, f℥xij. Boracis, gr. 30. M.—Capiat cyathus vinarius sextis horis. (Cystitis chronica.) Neligan.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
DECOCTUM QUERCUS Decoction of oak bark (E.) Decoction d'ecorce de chêne (Fr.) Decozione di scorce di quercia (It.) Eichenrinde-decokt (G.) Otvar dubovoi kori (R.)	Composed of: Oak bark, bruised, ℥ij ss; distilled water, Oj.	Given internally as an astringent in alvine hæmorrhage, and in old diarrhœa. Topically used as a gargle in chronic pharyngitis; as an injection in leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri, prolapsus recti; as a lotion in foul and bleeding ulcers.	f℥ij.–f℥vj.		250. ℞ Decocti querci, f℥v. Spiriti camphoræ, Mellis depurati, āā f℥vj. Misce fiat gargarisma. (Angina gangrænosa.) Wendt.
DECOCTUM SARSÆ Decoctum sarsaparillæ Decoction of sarsaparilla (E.) Decoction de salsepareille (Fr.) Decozione di salsapariglia (It.) Sassaparille-decokt (G.) Otvar sarsaparilli (R.)	Take of: Jamaica sarsaparilla, cut transversely, ℥ijß.; boiling water, Ojß., to make Oj.	Used as an alterative and tonic in chronic rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous disorders, in scrofula and in syphilis.	f℥ij.–f℥x.		251. ℞ Decocti sarsæ, Oj. Acidi nitrici diluti, f℥j. M.—Sumat ⅓ partem ter in die. (Tussis chronicus with relaxed fauces.) Graves.
DECOCTUM SARSÆ COMPOSITUM Decoctum sassaparillæ compositum Compound decoction of sarsaparilla (E.)	Take of: Jamaica sarsaparilla, ℥ijß.; sassafras root, guaiacum wood, liquorice root, of each, ℥ ss; mezereon bark, gr. 60; boiling water, Ojß., make Oj.	Employed in the same cases as decoctum sarsæ.	f℥ij.–f℥x.		252. ℞ Decocti sarsæ compos, f℥iv. Acidi nitrici diluti, f℥ß.–f℥j. Tinct. hyoscyami, f℥ß. Misce fiat haustus. Ter die sumendus. (Syphilis, Oxaluria.) Druitt.

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DECOCTUM SCOPARII Decoction of broom (E.) Decoction de genêt à balai (Fr.) Decozione d'erba ginestra (It.) Pfriemen-decokt (G.) Otvar droka (R.)	Composed of: Broom tops, ℥j.; distilled water, Oj.	Used as a diuretic in dropsy (except when the kidneys are diseased).	f℥ij.–f℥iv.		253. ℞ Decocti scoparii, ad f℥viij. Succi scoparii, f℥ß. Potassæ acetatis, gr. 80. Spiriti juniperi, fʒij. Aceti scillæ, f℥ß. M.—fʒj. quartis horis sumatur. (Hydrops.) Neligan.
DECOCTUM TARAXACI Decoction of dandelion (E.) Decoction de dent-de-lion (Fr.) Decozione di pisciacane (It.) Löwenzahnwurzel - decokt (G.) Otvar kornja oduvantschika (R.)	Composed of: Dried dandelion root sliced and bruised, ℥j.; distilled water, Oj.	Used as a laxative and tonic in chronic dyspepsia and in hepatic affections, such as: icterus, hypertrophia hepatis, and dyspepsia, attended with deficient biliary secretion; in dysmenorrhœa and in phthisis.	f℥ij.–f℥iv.		254. ℞ Decocti taraxaci, f℥vij. Extracti taraxaci, gr. 40. Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 40. Extracti sarsæ liquid, fʒj. Tincturæ gentianæ, comp. f℥ß. M.—Capiat f℥j. bis de die. (Dyspepsia.) J. Johnson.
DECOCTUM ULMI Decoction of elm bark (E.)	Composed of:	Employed as an astringent internally, in	f℥ij.–f℥iv.		255. ℞ Decocti ulmi, f℥vj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Decoctum Ulmi—*continued.* Decoction de l'orme (Fr.) Decozione d'olmo (It.) Ulmenrinde-decokt (G.) Otvar vjasnoi kori (R.)	Elm bark, ℥ijß.; distilled water, Oj.	chronic skin diseases of a scaly character, such as ichthyosis; and externally in scabies and chronic ulcers.			Tincturæ kino, Tincturæ myrrhæ, āā f℥j. M.—Applied to the vagina with a sponge. (Leucorrhœa.) Auct.
DIGITALINUM Digitalium Digitalin (E.) Digitaline (Fr.) Digitalino (It.) Digitalin (G.) (R.)	In porous masses or scales, white, inodorous and intensely bitter; readily soluble in spirit, also in acids; almost insoluble in water and in ether.	Enfeebles the action of the heart and of the arteries; acts also as a diuretic, and is given internally as an arterial sedative in heart diseases, in dropsy, and in spermatorrhœa. Applied externally in cutaneous affections, such as herpes, eczema.	Gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ in pill, granules, syrup, mixture, alcoholic solution. Ointment, gr. 1 to ℥iij.		256. ℞ Digitalini, gr. 2. Syrupi, Oijß. Fiat syrop de digitaline. S.—4–5 de die cochl. mens. cap. (Hydrops.) Hervieux. 257. ℞ Digitalini, gr. 15½. Sachari, ℥jß. Aquæ, q. s. Mix and divide into 1000 granules like comfits. S.—1–3 de die granul. j. cap. (Spermatorrhœa.) Homolle.
DIGITALIS FOLIA Herba digitalis purpurea nolæ silvestris	Dried leaves of Digitalis Purpurea, ovate-lanceolate, cren-	Reduces the frequency and force of the action of the heart; promotes that	Gr. ½–gr. 1½, in powder, pill, or infusion.	Digitalinum Infusum digitalis Tinctura digitalis.	258. ℞ Digitalis foliæ pulv.,

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Digitalis Folia—*continued.* Herba verbasci digitalis virgæ regiæ Digitalis leaf (E.) Foxglove leaf (E. S.) Digitale (Fr.) Digitella (It.) Rother Fingerhut (G.) Naperstotschnaja trava (R.)	ate, shortly petiolate, rugose, downy, paler on the under surface.	of the absorbents, operates as a diuretic, and has a sedative influence upon the cerebrospinal system. Employed in diseases of the heart and arteries, in aneurism, dilatatio, and hypertrophia cordis, in nervous palpitation; in hydrops, anasarca, ascites, hydrothorax, phlegmasia dolens; in hæmorrhages, such as hæmoptysis, epistaxis, menorrhagia; in inflammatory diseases, such as arachnitis, pleuritis, peri- and endocarditis, pneumonia; in fever, delirium tremens, and in epilepsy.	Ointment, gr. 1 to 5–10 gr. of adeps.		Scillæ rad. pulv., āā gr. 30. Extracti gentianæ, gr. 20. Olei juniperi, ♏ viij. Mucilag. acaciæ, q. s. F. l. a. pil. xxx. S.—3–4 hor. pil. j. cap. (Hydrops.) Pearson. 259. ℞ Digitalis fol. pulv., gr. ½. Hydrargyri subchloridi, gr. 1. Zinci oxidii, gr. 2. Sachari, gr. 6. Fiat pulv. dent. tal. Dos. xij. S.—1–2 hor. pulv. j. (Hydrocephalus acutus.) Gölis. 260. ℞ Digitalis, fol. pulv., Scillæ rad. pulv., āā gr. 12. Extracti hyoscyami, gr. 18. Misce fiat pil. xij. S.—Bis de die. pil. j. cap. (Heart affections, chronic) Oesterlen.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Digitalis Folia—*continued.*					261. ℞ Digitalis foliæ pulv., gr. 30. Adipis præparatæ, gr. 150. Fiat unguentum. S.—Pro frictione. (Hydrocele.) Belluci.
DULCAMARA Caules dulcamaræ Lignum dulcamaræ Stipites dulcamaræ glycipicrodis salicastri solani lignosi Dulcamara (E.) Douce-amère (Fr.) Dolciamáro (It.) Bittersüss (G.) Sladkogorki paslen (R.)	Dried young branches of Solanum Dulcamara; cylindrical, about the thickness of a goose-quill, light and hollow, bitter, and subsequently sweetish to the taste.	Employed internally as a diaphoretic and diuretic in gout and rheumatism, and in chronic skin diseases, such as: psoriasis, lepra, crusta lactea; also as an expectorant in chronic bronchial catarrh, in phthisis; also given in scrofula.	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in powder, infusion, or decoction; ʒß.–ʒj. to fʒvj.–fʒviij.	Infusum dulcamaræ.	262. ℞ Dulcamaræ, ʒjß. Coque cum aquæ q. s. ad. col. fʒxj. Liquoris potassæ, Tincturæ chiratæ, āā fʒß. M.D.S.—Ter de die. fʒj. cap. (Psoriasis, Lepra, Crusta lactea.) Neligan. 263. ℞ Dulcamaræ, Sassafras radicis, Sarsæ radicis, Glycyrrhizæ radicis, āā ʒj. Fœniculi fructus, gr. 120.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
DULCAMARA—*continued.*					Concisi, contusi, misce fiat species. D.S.—Two tablespoonfuls to be boiled with Ojß. of water to make Oj.; a teacupful to be taken several times a-day. (Syphilis, Arthritis.) Posner and Simon.
ECBALII FRUCTUS Squirting cucumber (E.) Concombre d'âne (Fr.) Cocomerello (It.) Esels-kürbis (G.) Oslinaja tikwa (R.)	Nearly ripe fruit of the Ecbalium Officinarum.	Only used for its preparation.		Elaterium.	
ELATERIUM Extractum elaterii Fæcula cucumeris agrestis Succus elaterii Elaterium (E.) Extrait d'elaterium (Fr.) Elaterio (It.) Esels-kürbis-extract (G.) Elateri (R.)	A sediment from the juice of the fruit of the squirting cucumber; light friable cakes, greenish-grey, acrid and bitter.	Employed internally as a drastic, in obstinate constipation from sluggishness of the intestines; in cerebral affections, such as mania, apoplexy, or tendency thereto, in dropsy (except if combined with debility, febrile condition or inflammation of the bowels); and (with opium) in gout.	Gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ in pill.		264. ℞ Elaterii, gr. 5. Digitalis fol. pulv., gr. 15. Extract gentianæ, gr. 20. Fiat pil. xx. S.—Pil. j. bis de die cap. (Anasarca cum cordis affectione.) H. Green. U.S. 265. ℞ Elaterii, gr. 1.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ELATERIUM—*continued.*					Opii, gr. 8. Extracti hyoscyami, gr. 16. F. l. a. pilul. xvj. S.—2–3 de die pil. j. cap. (Arthritis.) Auct.
ELEMI Cancamum Gummi elemi icicæ Resina elemi Elemi (E.) Resine élemi (Fr.) Resina elemi (It.) Elemiharz (G.) Smola elemi (R.)	A soft, unctuous, adhesive mass, becoming harder and more resinous with age; of a yellowish-white colour and fragrant fennel-like odour; soluble in alcohol.	Employed externally as an emollient and adhesive to old ulcers.		Unguentum elemi.	266. ℞ Elemi, ℥j. Olei olivæ, f℥ß. Liquor plumbi subacet, f℥ij. M.S.—External application. (Ulcera.) Anon.
EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO Ammoniacum and mercury plaster (E.) Emplatre d'ammoniaque et de mercure (Fr.) Impiastro d'ammoniaco e di mercurio (It.) Ammoniak-merkur-pflaster (G.) Plastir amoniaka i rtuti (R.)	Consists of: Ammoniacum, ℥xij.; mercury, ℥iij.; olive oil, f℥j.; sublimed sulphur, 8 grains.	Applied as an irritant to indolent tumours, housemaids' swollen knee, and to disperse venereal buboes. (Frequently excites an eczematous eruption.)			267. ℞ Emplastr. ammoniaci cum hydrarg., ℥j. Unguenti belladonnæ, gr. 120. Extracti conii, gr. 30. Misce fiat emplastrum. (Parotitis chronica, Bubo.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ Belladonna plaster (E.) Emplatre de belladonne (Fr.) Impiastro di belladonna (It.) Tollkirschen-pflaster (G.) Plaster sonnoj oduri (R.)	Consists of: Extract of belladonna, resin plaster, of each ℥ij.; rectified spirit, f℥vj.	Used as an anodyne and antispasmodic to relieve neuralgic, rheumatic, and other pains. Applied ad sacro in dysmenorrhœa, ad perineo in spasms of the uterus, to the chest in angina pectoris, spasmodic cough, and palpitatio cordis.			268. ℞ Emplastr. belladonnæ, q. s. D.S.—Apply to the sacrum. (Dysmenorrhœa.) Burne.
EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS Warm plaster (E.)	Contains: Cantharides, expressed oil of nutmeg, yellow wax, resin, of each ℥iv.; soap plaster, ℔iij ¼; resin plaster, ℔ij.; boiling water, Oj.	Applied as an irritant in local pain, catarrh, &c.			269. ℞ Emplastr. calefaciens, q. s. D.S.—Apply to the chest. (Pleuritis.) Anon.
EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS Emplastrum vesicatorium ordinarium Cantharides plaster (E.) Vesicatoire (Fr.) Vesicatorio (It.) Blasenpflaster (G.) Plastir schpanskoj muschki (R.)	Composed of: Cantharides powder, ℥xij.; yellow wax, prepared suet, of each, ℥vijß.; prepared lard, ℥vj.; resin, ℥iij.	Used to excite vesication, and as an irritant in chronic and in acute inflammatory diseases; applied to the skin near the morbid part.*			270. ℞ Emplastr. cantharidis, size of a shilling. D.S.—Apply to the chest. (Neuralgia intercostalis.) Anon.

* To produce irritation apply the plaster for 2–4 hours, and vesication for 6–8 hours.

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EMPLASTRUM CERATI SAPONIS Soap cerate plaster (E.) Emplatre de savon-cerate (Fr.) Impiastro di sapone-cerato (It.) Seifencerat-pflaster (G.) Plastir mila i voska (R.)	Composed of: Hard soap powder, ℥x.; yellow wax, ℥xijß.; olive oil, ℥j.; oxide of lead, ℥xv.; vinegar, 1 gallon.	Applied as an adhesive to wounds and ulcers, and as a mechanical support.			271. ℞ Emplastri cerati, q. s. D.S.—Apply to (Wounds.) Anon.
EMPLASTRUM FERRI Chalybeate plaster (E.) Emplatre de fer (Fr.) Impiastro di ferro (It.) Eisen-pflaster (G.) Plastir shelesa (R.)	Composed of: Hydrated peroxide of iron, ℥j.; burgundy pitch, ℥ij.; lead plaster, ℥viij.	Employed as a mechanical support and slight stimulant and tonic, in muscular relaxation, in weakness of the joints, and in lumbago.			272. ℞ Emplastr. ferri, part. iij. Unguenti veratriæ, part. j. Misce fiat emplastrum. (Lumbago.) Auct.
EMPLASTRUM GALBANI Galbanum plaster (E.) Emplatre de galbanum (Fr.) Impiastro di galbano (It.) Mutterharz-pflaster (G.) Plastir galbana (R.)	Composed of: Galbanum, ammoniacum, yellow wax, of each ℥j.; lead plaster, ℥viij.	Applied as a mild irritant to promote suppuration in indolent tumours and glandular swellings: applied to the chest in chronic pulmonary complaints, to the lumbar region in feeble, ricketty children.			273. ℞ Emplastri galbani, ℥ij. Unguenti belladonnæ, ℥ß. Chloroformi, ♏ij. Tinct. lobeliæ ætherei, ♏j. Emplastr. saponis, q. s. Ut fiat emplastrum. Spread on leather and

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Emplastrum Galbani—*cont.*					apply to the chest for a month. (Bronchitis chronica.) Auct.
EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI Mercurial plaster (E.) Emplatre de mercure (Fr.) Impiastro di mercurio (It.) Mercur-pflaster (G.) Plastir rtuti (R.)	Composed of: Mercury, ℥iij.; olive oil, fʒj.; sublimed sulphur, gr. 8; lead plaster, ℥vj.	Applied as an irritant in glandular enlargements and other swellings; also to the right hypochondrium in liver complaints.			274. ℞ Emplastr. hydrargyri, ℥ß. Camphoræ, Opii pulv., āā gr. 15. Misce fiat emplastrum. (Parotitis.) Rust.
EMPLASTRUM OPII Opium plaster (E.) Emplatre d'opium (Fr.) Impiastro d'oppio (It.) Opium-pflaster (G.) Plastir opia (R.)	Composed of: Opium powder, ʒj.; resin plaster, ℥ix.	Used as an anodyne in rheumatism, lumbago, and neuralgia.			275. ℞ Emplastr. opii, part. v. Unguent. aconitiæ, part. j. Misce fiat emplastrum. (Lumbago.) Auct.
EMPLASTRUM PICIS Pitch plaster (E.) Emplatre de goudron (Fr.) Impiastro di pece (It.) Theer-pflaster (G.) Djogotni plastir (R.)	Composed of: Burgundy pitch, ℥xxvj.; common frankincense, ℥xiij.; resin, yellow wax, of each ℥ivß.; expressed oil of nutmeg,	Applied as an irritant to the chest in chronic pulmonary complaints, to the loins in lumbago, and to the joints in chronic articular affections.			276. ℞ Emplastri picis, part xj. Terebinthinæ canadensis, part iv. Antimonii tartarati, part j.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Emplastrum Picis—*continued.*	f℥j.; olive oil, water, of each f℥ij.				Misce fiat emplastrum. S.—Apply to the chest. (Pulmonary affections.) Copland.
EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI Emplastrum lithargyri Lead plaster (E.) Emplatre de litharge (Fr.) Impiastro di piombo (It.) Diachylon-pflaster (G.) Swintzovi plastir (R.)	Composed of: Oxide of lead powder, ℔iv.; olive oil, Oj.; water, Oiijß.	Adhesive, and used for dressing wounds, and to keep the edges of wounds in contact.		Emplastrum ferri Emplastrum galbani Emplastrum hydrargyri Emplastrum resinæ Emplastrum saponis.	277. ℞ Emplastri plumbi, gr. 120. Saponis, ℥j. Ammonii chloridi, gr. 30. Misce fiat emplastrum. S.—Apply to the chest. (Bronchitis.) Paris.
EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI IODIDI Iodide of lead plaster (E.) Emplatre de iodure de plomb (Fr.) Impiastro di ioduro piombico (It.) Iodblei-pflaster (G.) Plastir iodistavo svintza (R.)	Composed of: Iodide of lead, ℥j.; soap plaster, resin plaster, of each ℥iv.	Applied as an irritant to indurated mammary and lymphatic glands.			278. ℞ Emplastr. plumbi iodidi, part iij. Extracti conii, part j. Misce fiat emplastrum. (Induratio mammæ.) Auct.
EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ Resin plaster (E.) Emplatre de galipot (Fr.) Impiastro di raggio (It.)	Composed of: Resin, ℥iv.; lead plaster, ℔ij.; hard soap, ℥ij.	Employed as an adhesive to retain the edges of wounds in contact (is		Emplastrum belladonnæ Emplastrum calefaciens	279. ℞ Emplastr. resinæ, q. s. D.S.—Local application. (Wounds.)

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Emplastrum Resinæ—*cont.* Harz-pflaster (G.) Smoljanoj plastir (R.)		more irritating than lead plaster).		Emplastrum opii Emplastrum plumbi iodidi.	Anon.
EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS Soap plaster (E.) Emplatre de savon (Fr.) Impiastro di sapone (It.) Seifen-pflaster (G.) Milni plastir (R.)	Composed of: Hard soap, ℥vj.; lead plaster, ℔ij¼.; resin, ℥j.	Spread upon leather, and used as an irritant application to tumours, and as a mechanical support in surgery.		Emplastrum calefaciens Emplastrum plumbi iodidi.	280. ℞ Emplastr. saponis, ℥ij. Iodi, Potassii iodidi, āā gr. 10. Misce fiat emplastrum. (Periostitis.) Ebers.
ENEMA ALOES Enema aloes (E.) Clystére d'aloes (Fr.) Lavativo d'aloe (It.) Aloe-klystier (G.) Klistir sabura (R.)	Take of: Aloes, gr. 40; carbonate of potash, gr. 15; mucilage of starch, f℥x. Mix and rub together.	Used to dislodge ascarides from the rectum.			281. ℞ Enema aloes, f℥ijß. Aquæ tepidæ, f℥j. Misce fiat enema. S.—To be thrown into the rectum when the menses are expected. (Amenorrhœa.) Schönlein.
ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ Enema fœtidum Enema of assafœtida (E.) Clystére d'asafœtidæ (Fr.) Lavativo d'assafœtida (It.) Stinkasand-klystier (G.) Klistir vonutchej kamedi (R.)	Take of: Assafœtida, gr. 30; distilled water, f℥iv. Rub the assafœtida in a mortar, with the water added gradually, so as to form an emulsion.	Employed as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and carminative injection in hysteria, flatulent colic, infantile convulsions, and worms in the rectum.			282. ℞ Enema assafœtidæ, f℥jß. Infusi valerianæ, f℥ß. Olei terebinthinæ, ♏xx. Misce fiat enema. (Ascarides.) Auct.

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ENEMA MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS Enema catharticum Enema of sulphate of magnesiæ (E.) Clystére de sulfate de magnesia (Fr.) Lavativo di sal amaro (It.) Bittersalz-klystier (G.) Klistir angliskoj soli (R.)	Take of: Sulphate of magnesia, ℥j.; olive oil, f℥j.; mucilage of starch, ℥xv. Dissolve the sulph. of magn. in the mucilage and add the oil, and mix.	Used as a laxative enema in alvine obstruction, and in fever.			283. ℞ Enema magnes sulphat, f℥iv. Olei terebinthinæ, fʒij. Misce fiat enema. (Meningitis acuta.) Auct.
ENEMA OPII Enema of opium (E.) Clystére d'opium (Fr.) Lavativo d'oppio (It.) Opium-klystier (G.) Klistir opia (R.)	Take of: Tincture of opium, fʒß; mucilage of starch, f℥ij. Mix.	Employed as an anodyne injection in irritation and inflammation of the bladder, uterus, prostata, kidneys, and in the passage of renal or biliary calculi, also in dysentery.			284. ℞ Enema opii, f℥ij. D.S.—For a clyster. (Retentio urinæ from spasmodic stricture.) Sir B. Brodie.
ENEMA TABACI Enema foliorum nicotianæ Enema of tobacco (E.) Clystére de tabac (Fr.) Lavativo di tabaco (It.) Tabak-klystier (G.) Tabatschni klistir (R.)	Take of: Leaf of tobacco, gr. 20; boiling water, f℥viij. Infuse in a covered vessel for half an hour, and strain.	Used as an antispasmodic and laxative injection in strangulated hernia, ileus, and obstinate constipation; also in retention of urine, in tetanus and in peritonitis.			285. ℞ Enema tabaci, f℥iv., Liquor plumbi subacetatis, fʒß. D.S.—For a clyster. (Hernia incarcerata.) Posner and Simon.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ Enema of turpentine (E.) Clystére de terebinthine (Fr.) Lavativo di trementina (It.) Terpentin-klystier (G.) Klistir terpentina (R.)	Take of: Oil of turpentine, f℥j.; mucilage of starch, f℥xv. Mix.	Used as an anthelmintic, antispasmodic, and laxative injection in ascarides, colic, obstinate constipation, tympanitis, hysteria, puerpural convulsions, and catalepsy.			286. ℞ Enema terebinthinæ, f℥vj. Decocti hordei, Oß. S.—Enema. Repeat twice a-day. (Amenorrhœa.) Elliotson.
ERGOTA Clavus cerealis secalinus Orga Secale cornutum luxurians Spermodia clavus Ergot (E.) Seigle ergoté (Fr.) Segale ergote (It.) Mutterkorn (G.) Sporinja (R.)	Subtriangular, curved grains, solid, frangible, of a violet-brown colour on the surface, and pinkish within; odour faintly marked if a small quantity; in larger quantities fishy, peculiar, and nauseous; taste slightly acrid and disagreeable.	Employed internally as an ecbolic to excite uterine contractions, and to increase the expulsatory efforts of the womb in protracted or lingering labour, also to hasten delivery, in uterine hæmorrhages and puerpural convulsions; to provoke the expulsion of the placenta, of sanguinous clots, hydatids and polypi from the uterus; to restrain excessive discharge of the lochia or catamenia, and to procure abortion; also in leucorrhœa and in incontinentia urinæ. Exter-	Gr. 20–gr. 30, in powder, infusion, or syrup, (as ecbolic every quarter of an hour.)	Extractum ergotæ liquidum Infusum ergotæ Tinctura ergotæ.	287. ℞ Ergotæ, gr. 30. Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥ij. M.D.S.—f℥ß every 10–15 minutes. (Weak labour pains, ecbolic in.) Seifert. 288. ℞ Ergotæ, gr. 5. Sachari, gr. 10. Misce fiat pulvis dent tal. Dos. xxiv. S.—4 de die pulv. j. cap. (Incontinentia urinæ.) Jaksch. 289. ℞ Ergotæ, gr. 120. Aquæ aurantii, f℥ij. Syrupi, Oj. D.S.—Employed inter-

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Ergota—*continued.*		nally applied in hæmorrhages.			nally and externally (f℥j.-f℥ij. pro dose). S.-Syrop hæmostatique. (Hæmorrhagia.) Bonjean.
ESSENTIA ANISI Spiritus anisi Essence of anise (E.) Essence d'anis (Fr.) Essenza d'anice (It.) Anis-essenz (G.) Essenzia anisa (R.)	Take of: Oil of anise, f℥j.; rectified spirit, f℥iv. Mix.	Used as an addition to carminative medicines, to cover unpleasant taste, and to relieve flatulent colic of children.	♏x.-♏xx. in water or sugar.		290. ℞ Essentia anisi, f℥jß. Tincturæ scillæ, ♏x. Extracti hyoscyami, gr. 4. Acidi nitrici diluti, ♏viij. Aquæ anethi, f℥jß. Fiat haustus, horis tertiis capitur. (Dyspnœa.) Copland.
ESSENTIA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ Spiritus menthæ piperitæ concentratus Essence of peppermint (E.) Essence de menthe poivrée (Fr.) Essenza di menta piperita (It.) Pfeffermünz-essenz (G.) Essenzia mjati (R.)	Take of: Oil of peppermint, f℥j.; rectified spirit, f℥iv. Mix.	Used as a carminative to relieve flatulence, and as a vehicle for other medicines.	♏x.-♏xx. in water or on sugar.		291. ℞ Essentia menthæ piperitæ, f℥j. Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f℥iv. Syrupi, f℥iij. Olei cinnamomi, ♏ij. Olei menthæ piperitæ, ♏iij. S.—1-2 hor. f℥ij. cap. (Singultus.) Alibert.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
EXTRACTUM ACONITI Extract of aconite (E.) Extrait d'aconit (Fr.) Estratto d'aconito (It.) Sturmhut-extract (G.) Ekstrakt ljutika (R.)	A liquid extract.	Employed internally as a sedative in rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, and dropsy; applied topically as an anodyne in neuralgia.	Gr. 1–gr. 2 in pill or solution.		292. ℞ Extracti aconiti, gr. 10. Acidi arseniosi, gr. 1. Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 30. Fiat pil. xx. S.—One pill every 4 hours. (Neuralgia.) Harvey Lindsley, U.S. 293. ℞ Extracti aconiti, gr. 6. Tincturæ guaiaci ammoniati, Vini antimoniale, āā ʒjß. D.S.—Ter de die ♏xx. cap. (Arthritis.) Schömann.
EXTRACTUM ALOES BARBADENSIS Extract of Barbadoes aloes (E.) Extrait d'aloé de la Barbade (Fr.) Estratto d'aloe di Barbado (It.) Aloe-extract ostindisches (G.)	A dry extract.	Produces the same effects and used in the same cases as Aloe Barbadensis (see p. 24), but does not cause griping.	Gr. 2–gr. 6 in powder or pill.		294. ℞ Extracti aloes Barbadensis, gr. 30. Jalapæ, gr. 8. Fiat pil. xx. S.—noctu 1–3 pil. cap. (Constipatio.) Heim. 295. ℞ Extracti aloes Barbadensis.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
EXTRACTUM ALOES BARBADENSIS—*continued.* Ekstrakt Barbadoskavo sabura (R.)					Quiniæ sulphatis, āā gr. 20. Fiat pil. xx. D.S.—Noctu pil. j. cap. (Oligocholy.) Pitschaft.
EXTRACTUM ALOES SOCOTRINÆ Extract of socotrine aloes (E.) Extrait d'aloë socotrine (Fr.) Estratto d'aloe socotrina (It.) Aloe-extract, socotrinishes (G.) Ekstrakt sabura (R.)	A dry extract.	Employed for the same purposes as Aloes socotrina (see p. 25), without griping, as an accompaniment of the action.	Gr. 2–gr. 6 in powder or pill.	Decoctum aloes compositum Extractum colocynthidis compositum.	296. ℞ Extracti aloes socotrinæ, gr. 60. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 20. Mastiche, gr. 60. Olei anisi, ♏xx. Fiat pil. xl. S.—Manu nocteque, pil. j. cap. (Dyspepsia.) Chapman.
EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS Extractum chamomillæ Extract of chamomile (E.) Extrait de camomille (Fr.) Estratto di camamilla (It.) Kamillen-extract (G.) Ekstrakt romaschki (R.)	A liquid extract.	Used as a bitter stomachic and tonic in dyspepsia, and as a vehicle for tonic medicines.	Gr. 2–gr. 10 in pill.		297. ℞ Extracti anthemidis, gr. 60. Assafœtidæ, gr. 30. Rhei pulveris, gr. 20. Fiat pil. xxx. S.—Bis de die pil. iij. cap. (Dyspepsia flatulenta.) Ainslie.
EXTRACTUM BELÆ LIQUIDUM Liquid extract of bael (E.)	A liquid extract.	Employed as an astringent in diarrhœa, and in dysenteria.	ʃʒj.–ʃʒij.		298. ℞ Extracti belæ liquidi, ʃʒij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
EXTRACTUM BELÆ LIQUIDUM —*continued.* Extrait liquide d'ægle marmelos (Fr.) Estratto liquido di ægle marmelos (It.) Flüssiges Bael-extract (G.) Shidki ekstrakt baela (R.)					Tincturæ opii, ℥j. Infusi maticæ, ℥v. Syrupi zingiberis, ℥ß. Aquæ ad ℥viij. M.D.S.—Trihora ℥j. cap. (Dysenteria.) Neligan.
EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ Extract of belladonna (E.) Extrait de belladonne (Fr.) Estratto di belladonna (It.) Tollkirschen-extract (G.) Ekstrakt sonnoj oduri (R.)	Of a thick extract consistence.	Employed internally as a sedative and antispasmodic in all cases where belladonna leaves are of use (see p. 48). Applied topically in form of an ointment to the os uteri in spasm of the womb, and to the rectum in tenesmus.	Gr. ¼–gr. 1 in pill, solution, ointment.	Emplastrum belladonnæ.	299. ℞ Extracti belladonnæ, gr. 10. Ferri pulveris, Quiniæ sulphatis, āā gr. 20. Fiat pil. xx. Sumat pil. iv. –pil. v. quâque die. (Neuralgia.) Harvey Lindsley, U.S. 300. ℞ Extracti belladonnæ, gr. 60. Adipis præparatæ, ℥ij. Fiat unguentum. S.—Apply ad rectum. (Tenesmus.) Rademacher. 301. ℞ Extracti bellad., gr. 1. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ijß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Extractum Belladonnæ—*continued.*					Spiriti rectificati, ♏ x. M.D.S.—Twice a-day, as many drops to be given as the child is years old. (Scarlatina, Prophylactic in.) Hufeland.
EXTRACTUM CALUMBÆ Extractum colombo Extract of calumba (E.) Extrait de colombo (Fr.) Estratto di colomba (It.) Kolumbo-extract (G.) Ekstrakt kolumbi (R.)	A solid extract of thick pill consistence.	Employed as a stomachic and tonic in dyspepsia, with a languid state of the stomach and general debility, also in diarrhœa and dysentery.	Gr. 2–gr. 10 in pill or mixture.		302. ℞ Extracti calumbæ, gr. 120. Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥ij. Spiriti ætheris, ℥j. Tincturæ rhei, ℥j. M.D.S.—Ter de die cochl. mens. cap. (Dyspepsia atonica.) Richter.
EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ Extract of Indian hemp (E.) Extrait de chanvre d'Inde (Fr.) Estratto di canape Indice (It.) Hanf-extract, Indischer (G.) Ekstrakt Indeiskoj konopli (R.)	A liquid extract not miscible with water, but readily so with alcohol, and tinges the latter green.	Employed as a narcotic in tetanus, cholera, mania, delirium tremens, and neuralgia.	Gr. ¼–gr. 1 in pill or emulsion.	Tinctura cannabis indicæ.	303. ℞ Extracti cannabis indicæ, gr. 20. Olei olivæ, ℥j. Mucilaginis acaciæ, ℥ß. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vij. Fiat emulsio. D.S.—1–2 hora cochl. mens. (Tetanus, Mania.) Christison.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ LIQUIDUM Liquid extract of yellow cinchona (E.) Extrait liquide de quinquine (Fr.) Estratto liquido di china-china (It.) Flüssiges china-extract (G.) Shidki ekstrakt chinoj kori (R.)	A liquid extract miscible with water. Spec. Grav. 1·100.	Employed as an astringent and tonic in the same cases as yellow cinchona bark (see p. 76).	♏x.–♏xxx. in pill or mixture.		304. ℞ Extracti cinchonæ flavæ liquid., ʃ℥j. Unguenti cantharidis, ℥ß. Medullæ bovis, ℥j. Olei rosmarini, ʃ℥ij. Olei lavandulæ, ʃ℥ß. Misce fiat pomatum. (Alopecia.) Auct.
EXTRACTUM COLCHICI Extract of colchicum (E.) Extrait de colchique (Fr.) Estratto di colchico (It.) Zeitlosen-extract (G.) Ekstrakt besvremjanika (R.)	A liquid extract.	Used as a sedative in rheumatism and in gout.	Gr. ½–gr. 2 in pill or mixture.		305. ℞ Extracti colchici, gr. 1. Extracti colocynthidis compos., Pilulæ hydrargyri, āā gr. 2. Fiat pilula. S.—Bis de die sumenda. (Rheumatismus acutus.) Gregory.
EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM Acetic extract of colchicum (E.) Extrait acetique de colchique (Fr.) Estratto acetico di colchico (It.)	A liquid extract.	Given as a sedative in gout and rheumatism.	Gr. ½–gr. 2 in pill or mixture.		306. ℞ Extracti colchici acetici, gr. 3. Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus, Extracti colocynthidis composit., āā gr. 2.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM—*continued.* Zeitlosen-extract, essigsaurer (G.) Uksusni ekstract besvremjanika (R.)					Fiat pilula tal. dos. iv. S.—Noctu j. sumat. (Arthritis.) Halford.
EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM Compound extract of colocynth (E.) Extrait de coloquinte comp. (Fr.) Estratto di colloquintide comp. (It.) Coloquinten-extract, zusammengesetzter (G.) Sloshni ekstrakt gorkoj tikvi (R.)	Of pilular consistence. Made of: Colocynth pulp, ℥vj.; extract of socotrine aloes, ℥xij.; resin of scammony, ℥iv.; hard soap, in powder, ℥iij.; cardamom seeds, ℥j.; proof spirit, 1 gallon.	A powerful and safe cathartic.	Gr. 3–gr. 10 in pill.		307. ℞ Extracti colocynthidis composit., Saponis, āā gr. 30. Olei anthemidis, ♏ij. Fiat pil. xxx. S.—1–2 pills a-day. (Constipatio.) Auct. incog.
EXTRACTUM CONII Extractum cicutæ conii maculati Extract of hemlock (E.) Extrait de cigue (Fr.) Estratto di cicuta (It.) Schierling-extract (G.) Ekstrakt boligolovi (R.)	Of pilular consistency, slightly soluble in water.	Used as a sedative and alterative in rheumatism and scrofula; also in troublesome cough, in bronchial catarrh, and in asthma.	Gr. 2–gr. 6 in pill, mixture, or ointment.	Pilula conii composita Vapor coniæ.	308. ℞ Extracti conii, gr. 32. Ipecacuanhæ pulv., gr. 4. Morphiæ hydrochloratis, gr. 1. Fiat pilula viij. Sumat. j. hora somni. (Tuberculosis, Tussis in.) J. Hutchinson.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Extractum Conii—*continued.*					309. ℞ Extracti conii, gr. 60. Digitalis pulveris, Hydrargyri subchloridi, āā gr. 5. Fiat pil. xv. Sumat. j. ter die. (Hydrops from heart diseases.) Tanner.
EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ LIQUIDUM Extractum secalis cornuti liquidum Liquid extract of ergot (E.) Extrait liquide de seigle ergotée (Fr.) Estratto liquido di segale ergoti (It.) Flüssiges Mutterkorn-extract (G.) Ekstrakt sporinja (R.)	Of liquid consistence and bitter, acrid taste; miscible with water, more readily so with alcohol, which it tinges red.	Employed as an ecbolic to increase the expulsatory efforts of the womb, and as a powerful styptic in hæmorrhages.	♏x.–♏xxx. in pill, solution, or mixture.		310. ℞ Extracti ergotæ liquidi, ʒß. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iij. Syrupi aurantii, ℥j. M.D.S.–Omn. horâ cochl. mens. cap. (Enterorhagia.) Bonjean.
EXTRACTUM FILICIS LIQUIDUM Balsamum filicis Extractum aspidii filicis æthereum Oleum filicis maris	An oily extract.	Used as an anthelmintic; a most valuable destroyer and expeller of the tapeworm.	♏xv.–♏xxx. in pill, emulsion, confection.		311. ℞ Extracti filicis liquidi, ʒij. Mucilaginis acaciæ, ℥ij. D.S.—In the evening be-

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
EXTRACTUM FILICIS LIQUIDUM —*continued.* Liquid extract of male fern (E.) Oil of fern (E. S.) Extrait liquide de fougére male (Fr.) Estratto liquido di felce (It.) Flüssiges Farnkraut-extract (G.) Shidki ekstrakt paportnika (R.)					gin with infus. sennæ comp. f℥ij.; next day, no food except broth, in the evening, oleum ricini, f℥ß.; in the morning of the following day the above medicine. (Tænia.) Fleming and Rendle. 312. ℞ Extracti filicis liquidi, ♏xx. Filicis rad. pulvis, gr. 20. Fiat pil. xx. S.—10 pills at night, and 10 pills in the morning, followed by an ounce of castor oil. (Tænia.) Peschier. 313. ℞ Extracti gentianæ, gr. 30. Sodæ bicarbonatis, gr. 20. Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥iv. Syrupi limonis, ℥vj.
EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ Extract of gentian (E.) Extrait de gentiane (Fr.) Estratto di genziana (It.) Enzian-extract (G.) Ekstrakt gortschavki (R.)	A bitter extract, soluble in water and in alcohol.	Used as a tonic and as a vehicle for metallic substances, especially for the preparations of iron.	Gr. 2 – gr. 10 in pill.		

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Extractum Gentianæ—*cont.*					M.D.S.—Every 4 hours, f℥ß. cap. (Dyspepsia.) Oesterlen.
EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ Extractum liquiritiæ Extract of liquorice (E.) Extrait de reglisse (Fr.) Estratto di regolizia (It.) Süssholz-extract (G.) Ekstrakt solodkowavo korunja (R.)	Black and dry, of a sweetish taste, soluble in water.	Dissolves slowly in the mouth, and appeases tickling cough; used as an emollient, and as an agreeable flavouring adjunct to other medicines.	Gr. 10–gr. 40 in pill or in mixture.	Confectio sennæ Decoctum aloes compositum Mistura sennæ composita Tinctura aloës Trochisci opii.	314. ℞ Extracti glycyrrhizæ, ℥j. Potassæ carbonatis, gr. 180. Croci, gr. 30. Aquæ ferventis, Oij. Macere per noctem et cola. S.—2–3 horâ, f℥j.–f℥jß. cap. (Catarrhus pulmonum.) T. Fuller.
EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI Extractum ligni campechiani Extract of logwood (E.) Extrait de bois de campeche (Fr.) Estratto di legno campechiano (It.) Blutholz-extract (G.) Ekstrakt krasilnavo dereva (R.)	A thick extract.	Employed as an astringent in old diarrhœa and dysenteria; tinges the stools red.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in pill or mixture.		315. ℞ Extracti hæmatoxyli, gr. 40. Tincturæ catechu, f℥ij. Aquæ fœniculi, f℥jß. Syrupi, f℥j. M.D.S. — Ter de die cochl. thear. (Diarrhœa chronica infantum.) West.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI Extract of hyoscyamus (E.) of henbane (E. S.) Extrait de jusquiame (Fr.) Estratto di giusquiami (It.) Bilsenkraut-extract (G.) Ekstrakt beleni (R.)	Of liquid consistence, and slightly miscible with water.	Given internally as an antispasmodic or anodyne in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, and periostitis; to produce sleep under great restlessness and mental irritability, and in spasmodic affections (in diseases of children it is used in preference to opium). Topically applied to inflamed or tender parts, and to painful hæmorrhoids; used also in neuralgic and rheumatic pain, and for painful glandular swellings.	Gr. 1 – gr. 10 in pill or mixture. Ointment, plaster 1 p. to 4 parts.	Pilula colocynthidis et hyoscyami.	316. ℞ Extracti hyoscyami, gr. 60. Zinci valerianatis, gr. 20. Fiat pil. xxx. Capiat j.–ij. bis terve de die. (Neuralgia facialis.) Neligan. 317. ℞ Extracti hyoscyami, gr. 30. Digitalis fol. pulv., Ipecacuanhæ pulv., āā gr. 5. Glycyrrhizæ rad. pulv. q. s. Fiat pil. xxx. Trihor. pil. j. sumat. (Tussis spasmodicus.) Heim. 318. ℞ Extracti hyoscyami, gr. 60. Emplastr. hydrargyri, ℥ß. Misce fiat emplastrum. (Glandular swellings, painful.) Posner and Simon.

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EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ Magisterium jalapæ Resina jalapæ Extract of jalap (E.) Extrait de jalape (Fr.) Estratto di scialappa (It.) Jalappen-extract (G.) Ekstrakt jalapi (R.)	A soft extract, of dark brown colour, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water.	Used as a drastic hydragogue in chronic constipation of the bowels, and in dropsy.	Gr. 5–gr. 15 in pill or emulsion.		319. ℞ Extracti jalapæ, Hydrargyri subchloridi, Extracti colocynthid. comp., āā gr. 180. Cambogiæ, gr. 40. M.—Divide in pil. xviij. S.—3 pills pro dose. (Constipatio.) United States Pharm.
EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ Extractum ratanhæ Extract of rhatany (E.) Extrait de ratanhia (Fr.) Estratto di ratania (It.) Ratanhia-extract (G.) Ekstrakt ratanja (R.)	Dry and reddish-brown; soluble in water and in alcohol.	Employed as an astringent in profuse mucous discharges, and in passive hæmorrhages.	Gr. 5–gr. 20 in pill or mixture.		320. ℞ Extracti krameriæ, gr. 90. Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥vj. Acidi sulphurici aromatici, ʒß. Syrupi aurantii, ℥j. M.D.S.—1–2 hora, ℥ß. cap. (Metrorhagia.) Oesterlen.
EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ Extract of lettuce (E.) Extrait de laitue (Fr.) Estratto di lattuga (It.) Giftlattich extract (G.) Ekstrakt lattuka (R.)	A liquid extract, miscible with water.	Used as a sedative in spasmodic affections of the respiratory organs, such as angina pectoris, asthma, hydrothorax, also in chorda veneris.	♏v.–♏xv. in pill, powder, or mixture.		321. ℞ Extracti lactucæ, ♏xx. Assafœtidæ, gr. 60. Fiat pil. xxx. D.S.—3 de die pil. iv. cap.

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EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ—*cont.*					(Asthma humidum.) Sundelin. 322. ℞ Extracti lactucæ, ♏ij. Digitalis fol. pulv., gr. ½. Sacchari, gr. 12. Fiat pulv. D. tal. dos. xij. S.—Bihora pulv. j. cap. (Hydrothorax.) Hufeland. 323. ℞ Extracti lactucæ, ♏ij. Digitalis, gr. ½. Sacchari, gr. 15. Misce fiat pulv. D. tal. dos. xij. S.—Bihora pulv. j. cap. (Angina pectoris.) Schlesinger.
EXTRACTUM LUPULI Extract of hop (E.) Extrait de houblon (Fr.) Estratto di lupulo (It.) Hopfen-extract (G.) Ekstrakt chmelja (R.)	A soft extract, of bitter taste and aromatic odour; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol.	Used as a narcotic to induce sleep and to calm nervous irritation, especially of the sexual organs, in satyriasis and chorda venerea; also in rheumatism, gout, and dyspepsia.	Gr. 5–gr. 15 in pill.		324. ℞ Extracti lupuli, gr. 60. Argenti nitratis, gr. 10. Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 90. Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 40.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
EXTRACTUM LUPULI—*cont.*					Fiat pil. xl. Sumat j. bis terve de die. (Gastralgia, with eructations, and tasteless watery vomiting.) H. Green, U. S.
EXTRACTUM MEZEREI ÆTHEREUM Ethereal extract of mezereon (E.) Extrait de mezereum (Fr.) Estratto di mezereo (It.) Seidelbast-extract (G.) Ekstrakt woltschavo lika (R.)	A liquid extract, not miscible with water.	Applied externally as a rubefacient or mild vesicant in violent headache, internal inflammation, and in neuralgia.		Linimentum sinapis compositum.	325. ℞ Extracti mezerei, f℥j. Unguenti cetacei, ℥j. Misce fiat unguentum; apply to the neck. (Cephalalgia.) Auct.
EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ Extractum nucum vomicarum spirituosum Extract of nux vomica (E.) Extrait de noix vomique (Fr.) Estratto di noce vomica (It.) Brechnuss-extract (G.) Ekstrakt tschelibuchi (R.)	A thick extract, slightly soluble in water, and readily so in alcohol.	Employed as a tonic and stomachic in paralytic conditions of the motor or sensitive nerves, or of the muscular fibre; also in affections of the alimentary canal. Externally used in solution, or as an ointment in paralysis and amaurosis.	Gr. ½–gr. 2 in pill, solution, or ointment.		326. ℞ Extracti nucis vomicæ, gr. 80. Extracti glycyrrhizæ, gr. 120. Fiat pil. 100. D.S.—Begin with 1 pill a-day, and gradually increase to 4–5 a-day. (Impotentia, Spermatorrhœa.) Duclos.

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Extractum Nucis Vomicæ—*continued.*					327. ℞ Extracti nucis vomicæ, gr. 1. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. M.D.S.—Ter de die, ♏iij.-♏xij. cap. (Prolapsus ani in infantum.) Schwartz. 328. ℞ Extracti nucis vomicæ, gr. 3. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 6. Pilula rhei composita, gr. 40. Fiat pilul. xij. Sumat. ij. omni nocti. (Constipatio habitualis.) Tanner.
EXTRACTUM OPII Extract of opium (E.) Extrait d'opium (Fr.) Estratto d'oppio (It.) Mohnsaft-extract (G.) Ekstrakt opia (R.)	Of a thick, nearly dry consistence.	Used as a narcotic (see Opium).	Gr. ¼–gr. 2 in pill or powder.	Extractum opii liquidum Trochisci opii Vinum opii.	329. ℞ Extracti opii, gr. 1½. Catechu, gr. 20. Confectio rosæ, q. s. Fiat boli, vj. S.—Mane j. cap. (Diarrhœa chronica.) Parmentier.
EXTRACTUM OPII LIQUIDUM Liquid extract of opium (E.)	A liquid extract.	Used as a narcotic (see Opium).	♏x.-♏xl. in pill or mixture.		330. ℞ Extracti opii liquidi, ♏x.

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Extractum Opii Liquidum—*continued.* Extrait liquide d'opium (Fr.) Estratto liquido d'oppio (It.) Flüssiges opium-extract (G.) Shidki ekstrakt opia (R.)					Belladonnæ foliæ, gr. 60. S.—Wet the leaves in the extract diluted with water, and make, when dry, a cigarette to smoke. (Asthma nervosa.) Cigarettes de belladonne opiacées. Union médicale.
EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS Extract of poppies (E.) Extrait de pavot (Fr.) Estratto di papavero (It.) Mohnkapseln-extract (G.) Ekstrakt makovich golovok (R.)	A soft extract.	Used as an anodyne and hypnotic (see Opium).	Gr. 2–gr. 5 in pill or mixture.		331. ℞ Extracti papaveris, gr. 15½. Acidi benzoici, gr. 12. Fiat pil. vj. S.—Pil. j. pro die. (Catarrhus chronicus.) Paris.
EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ Extract of pareira (E.) Extrait de pareira (Fr.) Estratto di pareira (It.) Grieswurzel-extract (G.) Ekstrakt pareiri (R.)	A soft extract, of slightly bitter taste.	Employed as an astringent in discharges from the urino-genital mucous membrane, in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and cystitis chronica.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in pill.		332. ℞ Extracti pareiræ, gr. 60. Sodæ carbonatis exsiccati, gr. 12. Extracti conii, gr. 6. Syrupi papaveris, q. s. Ut fiant pilulæ, xxiv. S.—Capiat duæ sextâ quâque horâ. (Cystitis chronica.) Neligan.

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EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ LIQUIDUM Liquid extract of pareira (E.) Extrait liquide de pareira (Fr.) Estratto liquido di pareira (It.) Flüssiges Grieswurzel-extract (G.) Shidki ekstrakt pareiri (R.)	A liquid extract.	Used as a diuretic in dropsy, and as an astringent in mucous discharges from the urino-genital organs.	ʒß–ʒij. in mixture.		333. ℞ Extracti pareiræ liquidi, ♏xlviij. Morphiæ hydrochloratis, gr. ½. Acidi hydrochlorici diluti, ♏xl. Decocti pareiræ, ℥vj. M.D.S.—¼ partem sextis horis sumat. (Cystitis.) West.
EXTRACTUM PHYSOSTIGMATIS Extract of Calabar bean (E.) Extrait de féve de Calabar (Fr.) Estratto di fava di Calabar (It.) Calabarbohnen-extract (G.) Ekstrakt Kalabarskavo boba (R.)	A soft extract.	Used to contract the pupil in mydriasis, where the eye is presbyopic, and in traumatic tetanus; also as an antidote in poisoning by atropia or belladonna.	Gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–gr. ¼ in pill or solution with glycerine.		334. ℞ Extracti physostigmatis, gr. 6. Glycerini, ʒj. M.D.S.—♏ij.–♏x. on sugar. (Poisoning by atropia, antidote in.) Kleinwächter.
EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ Extract of quassia (E.) Extrait de frêne amér (Fr.) Estratto di legno amaro (It.) Quassien-extract (G.) Ekstrakt kwassia (R.)	Of a pill consistence, soluble in water.	Used as a vehicle for chalybeate tonics.	Gr. 3–gr. 5 in pill or solution.		335. ℞ Extracti quassiæ, gr. 20. Ferri pulv., gr. 3. Potassæ sulphatis, gr. 6. Carbonis, q. s.

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EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ—*cont.*					Fiat bolus. D.tal. dos. ij. S.—Mane noctuque, j. cap. (Glandular swellings.) Kortum.
EXTRACTUM RHEI Extract of rhubarb (E.) Extrait de rhubarbe (Fr.) Estratto di rabarbaro (It.) Rhabarbar-extract (G.) Ekstrakt revenja (R.)	A very thick extract.	Used as a laxative or tonic (see Rhei radix).	Gr. 3–gr. 5 as a tonic; gr. 5–gr. 15 as a purgative, in pill and mixture.		336. ℞ Extracti rhei, gr. 18. Jalapæ pulv., gr. 15. Cambogiæ, gr. 2. Fiat boli, iv. S.—2 to be taken at a time, with an hour's interval. (Constipatio.) Barbier.
EXTRACTUM SARSÆ LIQUIDUM Liquid extract of sarsaparilla (E.) Extrait liquide de salsepareille (Fr.) Estratto liquido di salsapariglia (It.) Flüssiges Sassaparille-extract (G.) Ekstrakt sarsaparilli (It.)	A liquid extract.	Used as an alterative and diaphoretic in chronic syphilis, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, and obstinate skin affections (see Sarsæ radix).	ʒij.–ʒiv.		337. ℞ Extracti sarsæ liquidi, ℥iv. Tincturæ guaiaci ammoniati, ℥j. Tincturæ iodi, ʒj. M. D. S. — Ter de die cochl. mens. (Syphilis inveterata.) Auct.
EXTRACTUM STRAMONII Extract of stramonium (E.)	A soft extract, soluble in water.	Employed both internally and externally as	Gr. ¼. – gr. ½ in pill, solution,		338. ℞ Ext. stramonii, gr. 1.

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Extractum Stramonii—*cont.* Extrait de la pomme épineuse (Fr.) Estratto di stramoneo (It.) Stechapfel-extract (G.) Ekstrakt durmana (R.)		a sedative, anodyne, and hypnotic in spasmodic affections, troublesome cough, and neuralgia.	ointment: gr. 30 to ʒj.; injections: gr. 6 to fʒj.		Extracti glycyrrhizæ, gr. 60. Fiat pil. vj. quarum j. cap. quam tussis urget. (Tussis, Irritation of the throat.) Hooper. 339. ℞ Extracti stramonii, gr. 12. Vini antimoniali, fʒß. S. — ♏x. to be taken every 3 hours in infusion of chamomile. (Spasmodic affections.) Hufeland. 340.
EXTRACTUM TARAXACI Extract of dandelion (E.) Extrait de dent-de-lion (Fr.) Estratto di pisciacane (It.) Löwenzahnwurzel-extract (G.) Ekstrakt oduvantschika (R.)	A brown soft extract of bitter aromatic taste; soluble in water.	Employed as a cholagogue and diuretic in hepatic affections, jaundice, chronic inflammation or enlargement of the liver, and in dropsy dependent on hepatic obstruction.	Gr. 5–gr. 30 in pill, bolus, or solution.		℞ Extracti taraxaci, ʒß. Aquæ calidæ, fʒvijß. Magnesiæ sulphatis, gr. 360. Tincturæ rhei, fʒij. Tinct. zingiberis, fʒijß. M.—Bis de die fʒj. cap. (the evening dose to be accompanied by a purgative pill). (Congestio hepatis.) C. Hogg.

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FARINA TRITICI Wheaten flour (E.) Farine de froment (Fr.) Farina di frumento (It.) Weizenmehl (G.) Muka pschenitzi (R.)	The grain of wheat ground and sifted.	Used as a dusting powder in burns and scalds, and for enveloping pills.		Cataplasma fermenti.	341. ℞ Farinæ tritici, ℥viij. Anisi, gr. 120. Sacchari, ℔ 1. Jalapæ pulv., gr. 120. Vitelli ovi, viij. F. l. a. biscuits. D.S. —1 ounce pro dose for children from 1 - 3 years, and then more. (Constipatio.) Biscuits purgatives. Formul. Montpellier.
FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM Bilis bovina bubula Extractum fellis bovini Fel tauri Purified ox bile (E.) Fiel de bœuf (Fr.) Bile di bove (It.) Ochsengalle (G.) Sholtsch vola (R.)	A yellowish-green substance, having a taste partly sweet and partly bitter, soluble in water, and in alcohol.	Used as a mild laxative and cholagogue, when there is a deficient secretion of bile, and as an anthelmintic enema in ascarides.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill, capsules, solution; enema: gr. 60–gr. 120 to f℥iv. of warm water.		342. ℞ Fellis bovini purificati, gr. 120. Olei carui, ♏x. Magnesiæ carbonatis, q. s. Fiat pil. xxx. Sumat pil. ij. ter de die. (Constipatio from deficiency of bile.) Clay. 343. ℞ Fellis bovini purificati, gr. 180. Linimenti saponis, f℥iij.

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Fel Bovinum Purificatum—*continued.*					Fiant guttæ acusticæ. (Surditas from indurated wax.) E. G. Clark.
FERRI ARSENIAS Ferrum arsenicicum oxydulatum Arseniate of iron (E.) Arseniate de fer (Fr.) Arseniato di ferro (It.) Eisenarsenit (G.) Mischiakovo-kisloe sheleso (R.)	A tasteless amorphous powder, of a green colour; insoluble in water.	Topically applied as a caustic in ulcerated cancer, lupus, elephantiasis, psoriasis, chronic eczema and lichen. Given internally as an alterative in herpetic and squamous diseases of the skin.	Gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ – gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ in pill. Ointment: gr. 20–gr. 30 to ℥j. adipis.		344. ℞ Ferri arseniatis, gr. 3. Glycyrrhizæ rad. pul., gr. 30. Syrupi aurantii, q. s. Fiat pil. xlviij. S.—1 pill a-day. (Cutaneous affections, chronic.) Biett.
FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATA Ferrum carbonicum saccharatum Saccharated carbonate of iron (E.) Carbonate de fer sucré (Fr.) Carburo di ferro saccarato (It.) Kohlensaures eisenoxyd und zucker (G.) Uglekisloe sheleso s sacharom (R.)	Small coherent lumps of a grey colour, and sweet, very feeble, and chalybeate taste.	The topical effects are very mild; dissolves readily in the fluids of the stomach, and is easily absorbed; used as a tonic and hematinic in cases where the milder chalybeates are indicated.	Gr. 5–gr. 20 in pill, powder, or syrup.	Pilula ferri carbonatis.	345. ℞ Ferri carbonatis saccharati, Sodæ bicarbonatis, āā gr. 60. Divide in vj. part. æq. S.—No. I. ℞ Acidi tartarici, gr. 60. Sacchari, gr. 30. Olei limonis, ♏j. Divide in vj. part. æq. S.—No. II. Dissolve 1 powder of No. I. in water, add

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Ferri Carbonas Saccharata —*continued.*					1 powder of No. II., and drink whilst effervescing. (Dyspepsia cum anæmia.) Pulvis serophorus martiatus, Frank.
FERRI ET AMMONIÆ CITRAS Ammonium citricum ferratum Ammonium citricum martiatum Citras ammonii ferricus Ferri-ammonio citras Ferrico-citras ammoniæ Citrate of iron and ammonia (E.) Citrate de fer et d'ammonia (Fr.) Citrato di ferroe d'ammonio (It.) Citronensaures eisenoxyd-ammoniak (G.) Limonokisloe sheleso i ammjak (R.)	Thin transparent scales of a deep-red colour, and slightly sweetish and astringent taste; soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.	Employed as a mild tonic and hematinic in cases of debility, where the stomach is irritable, or where alkaline carbonates are required to be conjoined in various strumous diseases of children.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in water, or infusion of gentian.	Vinum ferri citratis.	346. ℞ Ferri et ammoniæ citratis, gr. 16. Liquoris ammoniæ, ℥ß. Syrupi, ℥iij. Aquæ camphoræ, ℥vß. M.—Sumat ¼ partem bis de die. (Albuminuria.) Sir B. Brodie. 347. ℞ Ferri et ammoniæ citratis, Ammoniæ carbonatis, āā gr. 5. Aquæ, ℥j. Fiat haustus 4ta quâque horâ sumendus (the ulcers to be touched

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Ferri et Ammoniæ Citras—*continued.*					with diluted nitric acid). (Stomatitis ulcerosa.) T. W. Mackenzie.
FERRI ET QUINIÆ CITRAS Chinio-ferrum citricum Citras ferrico-chinicus Ferrum citricum cum chinio-citrico Citrate of iron and quinia (E.) Citrate de fer et de quinine (Fr.) Citrato di ferro e di chinina (It.) Citronensaures eisenoxyd mit chinin (G.) Limonokisloe sheleso i chinin (R.)	Thin scales of a greenish-golden-yellow colour, somewhat deliquescent, and entirely soluble in water; taste bitter and chalybeate.	Used as a tonic and hematinic in great debility, in convalescence after ague, typhus, and other fevers; also in neuralgia of anemic subjects, and in chlorosis.	Gr. 5–gr. 20 in pill, solution, or mixture.		348. ℞ Ferri et quiniæ citratis, gr. 180. Acidi hydrocyanici diluti, ℥jß. Aquæ aurantii, ℥iv. M.D.S.—Bis de die ℥j. cap. (Anæmia.) Wilkinson. 349. ℞ Ferri et quiniæ citratis, gr. 180. Extracti hyoscyami, Extracti anthemidis, āā gr. 90. Fiat pil. cxx. S.—Bis de die pil. iv. cap. (Neuralgia.) Auct.
FERRI IODIDUM Ferrum hydrojodicum oxydulatum Ferrum jodatum	Crystalline, green with a tinge of brown, inodorous,	Employed as a tonic, hematinic and alterative in scrofula and strumous diseases of the glands,	Gr. 1–gr. 5 in pill or solution; injection: gr. 60 to ℥x.–	Pilula ferri iodidi Syrupus ferri iodidi.	350. ℞ Ferri iodidi, gr. 15. Tincturæ calumbæ, ℥j.

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Ferri Iodidum—*continued.* Iodetum ferrosum Ioduretum ferri Protojoduretum ferri Iodide of iron (E.) Iodate de fer (Fr.) Iodidi di ferro (It.) Iodeisen (G.) Iodistoe sheleso (R.)	deliquescent, soluble in water.	in tabes mesenterica, chlorosis, and amenorrhœa, and in secondary syphilis. Topically injected in blenorrhœa chronica, and in form of ointment applied to ulcers.	fʒxij. ; ointment : gr. 60 to ʒj.		Aquæ destillatæ, fʒvij. M.—Sumat fʒj. bis terve de die. (Chlorosis in strumous habits.) Ashwell.
FERRI OXIDUM MAGNETICUM Æthiops martialis Ferri oxydum nigrum Ferrum oxydato-oxydulatum Oxidum ferroso-ferricum Magnetic oxide of iron (E.) Oxide de fer noir (Fr.) Etiope marziale (It.) Eisenmohr (G.) Tschërnaja okis shelesa (R.)	Brownish - black powder, destitute of taste, strongly magnetic, dissolves in diluted hydrochloric acid.	A very mild tonic and hematinic, readily soluble in the fluids of the stomach, and used when iron is indicated (see Ferrum, p. 138).	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in powder or pill.		351. ℞ Ferri oxidi magnetici, Calumbæ rad. pulv., āā gr. 60. Olei cinnamomi, ♏v. Sacchari pulv., gr. 120. Fiat pulvis, divide in xij. part. æq. Detur in chartam ceratam. S.-Ter de die pulv. j. cap. (Amenorrhœa and Chlorosis.) Brera.
FERRI PEROXIDUM HUMIDUM Ferrum oxydatum hydratum liquidum Liquor ferri oxydati hydrati	A soft, moist, pasty mass, of a reddish-brown colour ; dissolves in diluted hydrochloric acid.	Chiefly employed as an antidote in poisoning by arsenious acid ; used also as a mild hematinic and astringent in diarrhœa.	ʒ¼–ʒß. with water.		352. ℞ Ferri peroxidi humidi, ʒvj. D.S.—Every ¼ to ½ hour

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Ferri Peroxidum Humidum —*continued.* Moist peroxide of iron (E.) Peroxyde de fer humide (Fr.) Sesqui-ossido di ferro umido (It.) Eisenoxydhydrat - flüssigkeit (G.) Vlashni gidrat okisi shelesa (R.)					2–6 tablespoonfuls in hot water. (Arsenic poisoning, antidote in.) Berthold and Bunsen.
FERRI PEROXIDUM HYDRATUM Crocus martis aperitivus Ferri oxidum rubrum peroxidum sesquioxidum Ferrugo Ferrum oxydatum fuscum Ferrum oxydatum hydratum Ferrum oxydatum hydricum Hydras ferricus Hydrated peroxide of iron (E.) Sesquioxyde de fer (Fr.) Sesqui-ossido di ferro (It.) Eisenoxydhydrat (G.) Buraja okis shelesa (R.)	A reddish-brown powder, destitute of taste.	Alterative, tonic, hematinic and emmenagogue, produces blackness of the stools. Used in neuralgia, tic douloureux, sciatica, cardialgia, leucorrhœa, scrofula, amenorrhœa, and paralysis agitans.	Gr. 5–gr. 30 in powder or pill.		353. ℞ Ferri peroxidi hydrati, gr. 180. Morphiæ acetatis, gr. 1. Pulvis cinnamomi comp., gr. 60. Misce fiat pulvis x. S.—3 horâ pulv. j. cap. (Neuralgia facialis.) Fuchs. 354. ℞ Ferri peroxidi hydrati, Extracti conii, āā gr. 60. Fiat pil. xxiv. Sumat ij. bis quotidie. (Leucorrhœa, Scrofula.) A. T. Thomson.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
FERRI PHOSPHAS Ferrum phosphoricum Ferrum phosphoricum oxydatum Phosphoreum ferratum Phosphate of iron (E.) Phosphate de fer (Fr.) Fosfuro di ferro (It.) Phosphorsaures eisenoxyd (G.) Fosfornokisloe zheleso (R.)	A slate-blue amorphous powder, insoluble in water, soluble in hydrochloric acid.	Employed as a tonic and hematinic in diabetes, scrofula, carcinoma, rachitis, and chlorosis.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in powder or pill.	Syrupus ferri phosphatis.	355. ℞ Ferri phosphatis, gr. 30. Myrrhæ pulv., gr. 12. Sacchari, gr. 6. Misce fiat pulvis vj. Sumat j. mane meridieque. (Scrofula infantum.) Neligan. 356. ℞ Ferri phosphatis, ℥ss. Conii fol. pulv., gr. 120. Fiat pulvis. Sprinkle on the surface of the sore. (Carcinoma, ulcerated.) R. Reece.
FERRI SULPHAS Chalcanthum Ferrum sulphuricum purum Sal aquilæ martis Sulphas ferrosus Vitriolum chalybis martis viride factitium Sulphate of iron (E.) Sulfate de fer (Fr.)	Crystals of a greenish-blue colour and styptic taste; soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.	Topically applied as an astringent to ulcers, to check capillary hæmorrhage; to diminish profuse discharges, as in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, chronic ophthalmia, acne, sycosis, rupia, and to repress erysipelas. Employed internally as a tonic, hematinic,	Gr. 1 – gr. 5 in pill, powder, or aqueous solution; injection in gonorrhœa, gr. 2–gr. 10 to f℥j.	Ferri sulphas exsiccata Pilula aloes et ferri.	357. ℞ Ferri sulphatis, gr. 5. Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 3. Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. xij. S.—3–4 de die p.j. (Hypertrophia lienis.) F. Farre. 358. ℞ Ferri sulphatis, gr. 60. Myrrhæ,

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Ferri Sulphas—*continued.* Vetriolo verde (It.) Schwefelsaures eisenoxyd (G.) Shelesni kuporos (R.)		styptic, astringent and anthidrotic, in passive hæmorrhage, asthma humida, chronic mucous catarrh, old dysentery, colliquative sweating, diabetes, gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa.			Galbani, āā gr. 180. Extracti taraxaci, q. s. Fiat pil. ccx. S.—3 horâ pil. vj. cap. (Chlorosis.) Kämpf. 359. ℞ Ferri sulphatis, Aluminis, āā gr. 60. Acaciæ gummi, Kino, āā gr. 120. Fiat pulvis. S.—For external use. (Hæmorrhagia capillaris.) Posner and Simon.
FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATA Ferrum sulphuricum calcinatum Dried sulphate of iron (E.)	A fine powder.	Used like Ferri sulphas (see p. 136).	Gr. ½.–gr. 3 in pill or powder.		360. ℞ Ferri sulphatis exsiccati, Extracti gentianæ, āā gr. 30. Fiat pil. xij. Sumat pil. j.–pil. ij. ter de die. (Anæmia.) Hooper.
FERRI SULPHAS GRANULATA	Small granular crystals of a pale greenish - blue colour,	Used like Ferri sulphas (see p. 136).	Gr. 1 – gr. 5 in pill, solution, or mixture.		361. ℞ Ferri sulphatis granulata, gr. 60.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Ferri Sulphas Granulata—*continued.* Granulated sulphate of iron (E.)	mildly styptic taste; soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.				Aquæ destillatæ, ℥viij. Fiat lotio. (Sore nipples.) Underwood.
FERRUM Mars Iron (E.) Fer (Fr.) Ferro (It.) Eisen (G.) Sheleso (R.)	Wrought iron in the form of wire or nails, and free from oxide; of a whitish-grey colour, and a peculiar and styptic taste. When rubbed becomes odorous.	In its metallic form iron acts only mechanically, and, like its preparations, blackens the stools. The local effects of ferruginous preparations are very astringent. Internally they render the alvine evacuations more solid, and occasion costiveness. Generally these preparations are employed as hematinic and tonic in anæmia, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, metrorrhagia, and as astringents and styptics in profuse mucous discharges in leucorrhœa, chronic gonorrhœa, old diarrhœa, and in hæmorrhages; also in affections of the spleen, such as hypertrophia and	Gr. 1-gr. 5 in pill.	Emplastrum ferri Ferri arsenias Ferri carbonas saccharata Ferri et ammoniæ citras Ferri et quiniæ citras Ferri iodidum Ferri oxidum magneticum Ferri peroxidum humidum Ferri peroxidum hydratum Ferri phosphas Ferri sulphas Ferri sulphas exsiccata Ferri sulphas granulata Ferrum redactum Ferrum tartaratum Liquor ferri perchloridi	362. ℞ Ferri pulv., gr. 36. Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ, gr. 40. Olei juniperi, ♏x. Fiat massula ope mucilaginis et in pilulas xxiv. divide, capiat duas ter in die. (Amenorrhœa chlorotica.) Neligan.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Ferrum—*continued.*		chronic splenitis, in scrofula, rachitis, hysteria, chorea, and epilepsy, especially when attended with anæmia.		Liquor ferri perchloridi fortior Liquor ferri pernitratis Liquor ferri persulphatis Mistura ferri aromatica Mistura ferri composita Pilula ferri carbonatis Pilula ferri iodidi Syrupus ferri iodidi Syrupus ferri phosphatis Tinctura ferri acetatis Tinctura ferri perchloridi Trochisci ferri redacti Vinum ferri Vinum ferri citratis.	
FERRUM REDACTUM Alcohol martis Ferri pulvis Ferrum limatum pulveratum Limatura martis alcoholisata	A fine greyish-black and magnetic powder.	Readily soluble in the alimentary canal, and very efficacious in anæmia, but causes unpleasant eructations of hydrogen gas.	Gr. 1–gr. 5 in powder, pill, or bolus.		363. ℞ Ferri redacti, gr. 3. Magnesiæ carbonatis, gr. 15. Cinnamomi, gr. 6. Sacchari, gr. 60.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Ferrum Redactum—*continued.* Limatura martis præparata Reduced iron (E.) Limaille de fer (Fr.) Ferro limato (It.) Eisenfeile (G.) Opilki shelesa (R.)		Used as a tonic and hematinic (see Ferrum, p. 138).			Misce fiat pulv. vj. S.—Mane et vesper pulv. j. (Rachitis, Atrophia infantum.) Hufeland. 364. ℞ Ferri redacti, gr. 45. Quassiæ ligni pulv., Cinnamomi pulv., āā gr. 30. Fiat pil. xx. S.—Pulv., j. quotidie ante cibium. (Chlorosis.) Union médicale. 365. ℞ Ferri tartarati, gr. 2. Pulvis cinnamomi compos, gr. 1½. Sacchari, gr. 2. Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. xij. S.—Ter quaterve in die pulv. j. cap. (Anæmia infantum.) Evanson.
FERRUM TARTARATUM Ferri potassio-tartras Ferro kali-tartaricum Ferrum tartarisatum Mars solubilis Tartarus ferratus Tartras kalico-ferricus lixiviæ et ferri Tartarated iron (E.) Tartrate de potasse et de fer (Fr.) Tartaro marziale solubile (It.) Eisenweinstein (G.) Vinokamenokisloe sheleso (R.)	Thin transparent scales, of a deep garnet colour, slightly sweetish and astringent in taste, soluble in water, and sparingly so in alcohol.	A mild tonic and hematinic. Used like Ferri et ammoniæ citras (see p. 132).	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in powder, pill, or solution.		

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FICUS Caricæ Fig (E.) Figues (Fr.) Fico (It.) Feigen (G.) Inshir (R.)	The dried fruit, compressed, soft, but tough; pulp brown and sweet; seeds very numerous, small and hard.	Used as a laxative and emollient, with milk, in abscesses of the gums and in inflammation in the mouth.	In decoction, gr. 60 to f℥j.	Confectio sennæ.	366. ℞ Fici, gr. 120. coque cum Aquæ, f℥vj. Cola fiat gargarisma. (Cynanche tonsillaris.) A. T. Thomson.
FILIX MAS Radix filicis maris Male fern (E.) Polypody (E. S.) Fougére mâle (Fr.) Felce (It.) Farnkrautwurzel (G.) Paportnikovi koren (R.)	The tufted, scaly, greenish-brown rhizome; powder greenish-yellow, with a disagreeable odour, and a nauseous, bitter, somewhat astringent taste.	Used as an anthelmintic, especially to expel the tapeworm.	Gr. 50–gr. 150 in powder; decoction: ʒj.–ʒiij. to f℥vj.	Extractum filicis liquidum.	367. ℞ Filicis maris pulv., gr. 180. Divide in tres part. æquales. S.—1 powder to be taken every hour, stirred up in tea; taking between each dose f℥j. of castor oil; solid food to be abstained from for some days previously. (Tænia.) Wauruch.
FŒNICULI FRUCTUS Semen fœniculi marathri Fennel fruit (E.) Fenouil (Fr.) Finocchio dulce (It.) Fenchelsamen (G.)	Taste and odour aromatic.	Employed as an aromatic, carminative, and lactagogue in flatulent colic, in indigestion, and to increase the secretion of the mammary glands.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder or infusion.	Aqua fœniculi.	368. ℞ Fœniculi fructi, Aurantii corticis, ãã gr. 60. Sacchari, gr. 120. Magnesiæ carbonatis, ʒj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Fœniculi Fructus—*continued.* Semja voloshskavo ukropa (R.)					Misce fiat pulvis galactopœus. S.—Cochl. thear. trihor. cap. (Scanty milk secretion.) Rosenstein.
GALBANUM Gummi galbanum metopium Galbanum (E.) (Fr.) Galbano (It.) Mutterharz (G.) Galban (R.)	Irregular and translucent tears, agglutinated into masses, of a greenish-yellow colour, with a strong and disagreeable odour, and acrid, bitter taste.	Employed as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and expectorant in chronic mucous catarrh, chronic rheumatism, hysteria, and amenorrhœa; and as a mild irritant applied to indolent swellings.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in pill, emulsion or mixture.	Emplastrum galbani Pilulæ assafœtidæ compositæ.	369. ℞ Galbani, gr. 120. Aceti scillæ, Aquæ fœniculi, āā ℥ij. Spiriti ætheris nitrosi, ℥j. Syrupi, ℥ß. M.D.S.—3–4 de die cochl. mens. cap. (Asthma humida.) Jahn.
GALLA Gallæ quercinæ turcicæ Nuces gallarum Poma gallarum Galls (E.) Noix de galles (Fr.) Noce di galla (It.) Galläpfel (G.) Tschernilnie oreschki (R.)	Hard, heavy, globular bodies, bluish-green on the surface, yellowish-white within and intensely astringent.	Employed internally as an astringent in alvine hæmorrhages, old diarrhœa, and dysenteria. Topically used as an astringent in scalds and burns; as a gargle in relaxation of the uvula; as an injection in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, and as a wash in flabby ulcers, prolapsus recti, prolapsus	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder or pill; infusion: ℥ß to ℥vj.; gargle: ℥j. to ℥vj.–℥x.; lotion or injection: ℥j. to Oß.–Oj.; ointment: gr. 60 to ℥j.	Acidum gallicum Acidum tannicum Tinctura gallæ Unguentum gallæ Unguentum gallæ cum opio.	370. ℞ Gallæ pulv., gr. 120. Aquæ fervidæ, Oj. Macere per semihoram et cola. S.—Astringent gargle, lotion, and injection. (Relaxed uvula, Gonorrhœa, Flabby ulcers.) Taddei. 371. ℞ Gallæ, gr. 360.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
GALLA—*continued.*		vaginæ; also as an ointment in piles.			Infunde vini albi, ℥vj. digere per 24 horas, filtra. D.S.—Compresses applied 4 times a-day. (Pregnancy, to harden nipples during.) Strahl. 372. ℞ Gallæ, gr. 120. Camphoræ, gr. 30. Adipis præparati, ℥ß. Misce fiat unguentum. (Hæmorrhoids.) Posner and Simon.
GENTIANÆ RADIX Gentian root (E.) Racine de la gentiane (Fr.) Radice di genziana (It.) Enzianwurzel (G.) Koren gortschavki (R.)	Twisted, wrinkled, brown externally, yellow within, tough and spongy; taste at first sweetish, afterwards very bitter.	Employed as a bitter stomachic in dyspepsia and other gastric disorders, attended with debility or torpidity, and unaccompanied by febrile disorders, or inflammatory condition of the gastro-intestinal membrane.	Gr. 5–gr. 20 in powder, pill; decoction: ℥ß. to ℥vj.	Extractum gentianæ Infusum gentianæ compositum Mistura gentianæ Tinctura gentianæ composita.	373. ℞ Gentianæ rad., ℥ij. Aurantii cort., ʒj. Canellæ albæ cort., ℥ß. Misce fiat pulvis cui infunde cum vini xerici, ℥xxxij. digere per aliq. dies, fine calore colentur. D.S.—℥ß.-℥j. pro dose. (Dyspepsia.) Vinum amare. Segnitz.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
GLYCERINUM Glycerinium Oxydum glycerilicum Glycerine (E.) Glycérine (Fr.) Gliceriana (It.) Oelzucker (G.) Glizerin (R.)	A clear and colourless fluid, oily to the touch, without odour, of a sweet taste, freely miscible with water or alcohol. Sp. Gr. 1·25.	Applied as an emollient to chapped hands, skin affections, with great dryness, excoriations, pruritus, psoriasis, pityriasis, scalds, in deafness, arising from dryness of the meatus, and as a vehicle for lotions. Given internally as a palliative in phthisis and cough.	ʒj.–ʒij. in solution.	Glycerinum acidi carbolici Glycerinum acidi gallici Glycerinum acidi tannici Glycerinum amyli Glycerinum boracis Linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone.	374. ℞ Glycerini, ℥iij. Syrupi ferri iodidi, ℥ß. Morphiæ acetatis, gr. 2. M.D.S.—ʒj. ter quaterve de die. (Phthisis pulmonum.) N. S. Davis, U.S. 375. ℞ Glycerini, ℥ß. Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 20. Aquæ sambuci, ℥vijß. D.S.—Lotion. Apply to the scalp. (Eruptions of the scalp, to allay itching in.) Neligan.
GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI Glycerine of carbolic acid (E.) Glycerole d'acide carbolique (Fr.) Glicerolo d'acido carbolico (It.) Carbolsaures glycerol (G.) Fenilno-kisli glicerol (R.)	Composed of: Carbolic acid, ℥j.; glycerine, f℥iv. Rub them together.	Applied as an irritant and antiseptic in squamous cutaneous affections.			376. ℞ Glycerini acidi carbolici, f℥j. Tincturæ opii, fʒj. Olei amygdalæ dulc, ♏xx. D. S. — Apply with a camel-hair brush. (Psoriasis.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
GLYCERINUM ACIDI GALLICI Glycerine of gallic acid (E.) Glycerole d'acide gallique (Fr.) Glicerolo d'acido gallico (It.) Gallussaures glycerol (G.) Tschernilno-kisli glicerol (R.)	Composed of: Gallic acid, ℥j.; glycerine, f℥iv. Rub and heat.	Applied as a local astringent in bruises, sprains, and skin diseases, and to arrest capillary hæmorrhage.			377. ℞ Glycerini acidi gallici, f℥ß. D.S.—Apply to the navel. (Hæmorrhage from the navel.) Auct.
GLYCERINUM ACIDI TANNICI Glycerine of tannic acid (E.) Glycerole tannique (Fr.) Glicerolo d'acido tannico (It.) Gerbsaures glycerol (G.) Dubilno-kisli glicerol (R.)	Composed of: Tannic acid, ℥j.; glycerine, f℥iv.	Applied to the skin as a local astringent in eczematous eruption, and to arrest capillary hæmorrhage.			378. ℞ Glycerini acidi tannici, f℥j. D.S.—One teaspoonful to be used for external application. (Eczema.) Aran.
GLYCERINUM AMYLI Glycerine of starch (E.) Glycerole d'émpois (Fr.) Glicerolo d'amido (It.) Glycerol-stärke (G.) Glicerol krochmala (R.)	Composed of: Starch, ℥j.; glycerine, f℥viij. Rub and heat until a translucent jelly is formed.	Applied as an emollient in erysipelas; also to scalds and burns and to chapped hands.			379. ℞ Glycerini amyli, f℥iv. Cretæ preparatæ, gr. 30. D.S.—Apply to the skin. (Erysipelas.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
GLYCERINUM BORACIS Glycerine of borax (E.) Glycerole de borax (Fr.) Glicerolo di borace (It.) Borax glycerol (G.) Glicerol buri (R.)	Composed of: Borax in powder, ℥j.; glycerine, f℥iv. Rub them together.	Applied as an astringent to chapped hands, excoriations, cracked tongue, sore nipples, and aphthous ulcerations in the mouth.			380. ℞ Glycerini boracis, f℥j. Aquæ rosæ, f℥viij. S.—Apply on lint. (Excoriations, Bruises.) Oesterlen.
GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX Lignum dulce Radix dulcis liquiritiæ scythicæ Liquorice root (E.) Réglisse (Fr.) Regolizia (It.) Süssholz (G.) Solodkovi koren (R.)	Long cylindrical pieces, tough and pliable; greyish-brown externally, yellow internally, odourless, and with a sweet mucilaginous and slightly acrid taste.	Employed as an emollient in catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes, and as a flavouring adjunct to other medicines.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder, pill, or infusion: ℥ß. to ℥vj.	Confectio terebinthinæ Decoctum sarsæ compositum Extractum glycyrrhizæ Infusum lini Pilula hydrargyri Pilula ferri iodidi.	381. ℞ Glycyrrhizæ rad. pulv., Acaciæ gummi pulv., āā gr. 120. Aquæ ferventis, f℥iv. adde: Vini antimoniale, f℥ij. Tincturæ opii, ♏xx. M. D. S.—Cochl. mens. j. bi.-trihor. cap. (Catarrhus pulmonum.) Wood, U.S.
GOSSYPIUM Bombyx Cotton wool (E.) Côton (Fr.) Cotone (It.) Algodon (Spanish.) Baumwolle (G.) Watte (G.) Chloptschataja bumaga (R.)	A filamentous substance, consisting of tubular hair; insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether.	Applied as an astringent to burns and scalds, in erysipelas and in eczema; and introduced with the speculum into the vagina to arrest hæmorrhage.		Pyroxylin.	382. ℞ Gossypii, q. s. Glycerini, ℥iij. Boracis, gr. 60. S.—Apply to the gums. (Gingivitis.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
GRANATI RADICIS CORTEX Cortex radicis mali punicæ Pomegranate root bark (E.) Ecorce de racine de grenadier (Fr.) Scorze di radice di granato (It.) Granatwurzelrinde (G.) Kora granatnavo kornja (R.)	Quills or fragments, greyish-yellow externally, yellow internally, of little odour, and astringent, slightly bitter taste.	Used as an anthelmintic, especially in tapeworm; and as a styptic in chronic diarrhœa.	Gr. 30–gr. 60 in powder or decoction.	Decoctum granati radicis.	383. ℞ Granati radicis cort., ℥ß. Divide in pulv. vj. Sumat j. omn. ½ horâ. (Tænia.) Joy. 384. ℞ Granati radicis cort., ℥ß. Lactis vaccinæ recentis, Oiv. Decoque ad Oij. Sumat f℥jß. 3 horâ. (Diarrhœa chronica.) Hooper.
GUAIACI LIGNUM Guaiacum magna matrice Lignum benedictum sanctum vitæ xylagium Guaiacum wood (E.) Bois de guaiac (Fr.) Legno di guajaco (It.) Guajak-holz (G.) Derevo bakauta (R.)	Small chips or coarse powder.	Much milder than Guaiaci resina, and used in similar cases (see p. 148).	℥ß.–℥ij. pro die in decoction.	Decoctum sarsæ compositum.	385. ℞ Guaiaci ligni, gr. 15. Mucilaginis acaciæ, f℥j. Potassæ nitratis, gr. 5. Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥x. Syrupi papaveris, f℥ß. Misce fiat haustus. S.—Ter die sumendus. (Rheumatismus chronicus.) Brande.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
GUAIACI RESINA Gummi guaiaci Guaiacum resin (E.) Gomme de guaiac (Fr.) Resina di guajaco (It.) Guajak-harz (G.) Kamed bakauta (R.)	Large masses of a brownish or greenish-brown colour; the fractured surface resinous; translucent at the edges.	Employed as a stimulant, alterative, and diaphoretic, in chronic rheumatism in persons with relaxed constitution; in chronic skin diseases of scrofulous or syphilitic subjects; in syphilis after the mercurial treatment, and in amenorrhœa.	Gr. 10 – gr. 30 in pill, powder, solution or emulsion.	Mistura guaiaci Pilula hydrargyri subchloridi composita Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata.	386. ℞ Guaiaci resinæ, gr. 30. Hydrargyri subchloridi, gr. 20. Saponis, q. s. Fiat pil. xl. S.—Ter de die pil. ij. cap. (Syphilis.) Oesterlen. 387. ℞ Guaiaci resinæ, ℥iv. Potassæ carbonatis, gr. 90. Pimentæ pulv., ℥j. Spiriti tenuioris, f℥xvj. Digere per dies paucas et cola. S.—A teaspoonful 3 times a-day in milk or wine. (Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa.) Dewees, U.S.
HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM Lignum campechianum cœruleum Logwood (E.) Bois de campêche (Fr.) Legno di campechiano (It.)	Externally of a dark colour, internally reddish-brown; with a feeble, but agreeable odour, and sweetish taste.	Employed as an astringent in old diarrhœas and dysentery; also in hæmorrhages and in leucorrhœa; and as an anthi-	℥ß. – ℥j. pro die in decoction.	Decoctum hæmatoxyli Extractum hæmatoxyli.	388. ℞ Hæmatoxyli ligni, ℥ß. Fiat cum aquæ q. s. infusum, f℥vj. D.S.—Bi-trihora, f℥ß.–℥j. cap.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM—*cont.* Blutholz (G.) Krasilnoe derevo (R.)	Imparts a dark-pink colour to the saliva when chewed, and colours the stools when swallowed.	drotic to restrain profuse sweating in phthisis.			(Diarrhœa infantum.) Marshall Hall.
HEMIDESMI RADIX Asclepias pseudosarsa Hemidesmus indicus Periploca indica Radix nannari Smilax aspera Hemidesmus root (E.) Racine de periploca d'inde (Fr.) Radice di periploca indica (It.) Nannary-wurzel (G.) Koren indeskoj sarsaparili (R.)	Yellowish-brown, of fragrant odour and very agreeable flavour.	Used as an alterative, diuretic, and diaphoretic in syphilitic cutaneous eruptions, and in diseases of the kidneys.	Infusion: ℥ß. to f℥vj.	Syrupus hemidesmi.	389. ℞ Hemidesmi radicis, ℥ij. coque cum Aqua q. s. ad colat., f℥viij. Syrupi hemidesmi, f℥ij. D.S.—Ter de die, f℥j. cap. (Syphilis, affection of the skin.) Auct.
HIRUDO Badella Sanguisuga The leech (E.) Sangsues (Fr.) Mignatte (It.) Blutegel (G.) Pjavki (R.)	Body elongated, plano-convex; the back olive-green, the mouth large, with numerous pointed cutting teeth.	Applied as an antiphlogistic in inflammatory affections; also in hæmorrhoidal tumours, in prolapsus recti, amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa.*	Every leech draws from f℥j. to ℥ij. of blood.		

* To stop the bleeding after leech bites, apply dry lint, or alum and gum, or lunar caustic

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
HORDEUM DECORTICATUM Hordeum mundatum perlatum Semen hordei excorticatum Pearl barley (E.) Orge mondé (Fr.) Orzo mondo (It.) Perlgerste (G.) Jatschnaja krupa (R.)	White rounded seeds, deprived of the skin.	Used in decoction as a demulcent, and as a vehicle for other medicines in catarrh of the bronches or digestive canal; also in febrile complaints.	Decoction: ℥j.–℥ij. to f℥vj.–f℥x.	Decoctum hordei.	390. ℞ Hord. decorticati, ℥ij. coque cum aqua, Oß. After the water being thrown away add Aquæ bulliente, Oiv. coque ad Oij.; filtra dein adde Fici, ℥ijß. Glycyrrhizæ radicis, gr. 300. Uvæ, ℥ijß. Aquæ, Oj. coque ad reman. Oij., filtra. S.–To be taken during the day. (Gastro enteritis.) A. Stillé, U.S.
HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM Deutojoduretum hydrargyri Hydrargyrum bijodatum rubrum Hydrargyrum biniodidum perjodatum Iodetum hydrargyricum Red iodide of mercury (E.) Bi-iodure de mercure (Fr.) Bi-ioduro di mercurio (It.)	A crystalline powder of a vermilion colour, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, freely so in ether or in an aqueous solution of iodide of potassium.	Employed as an alterative in syphilis, scrofula, lupus, and bronchocele. The topical effects are irritant and caustic. Used as an ointment externally in syphilitic, scrofulous, and carcinomatous ulcers; in tinea, lupus, lichen, leucoma, and chronic blepharitis.	G. $\frac{1}{16}$–gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ in pill, powder, solution (with ether or iodide of potassium), or syrup. Ointment: gr. 1–gr. 20 to ℥j.	Unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri.	391. ℞ Hydrargyri iodidi rubri, gr. 1. Potassii iodidi, gr. 50. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. Syrupi, f℥v. Misce fiat syrup. D.S.—1–2 de die, f℥ß.–f℥j. cap. (Syphilis, Scrofula.) Gibert.

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HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM—*continued.* Quecksilberjodid (G.) Dvu-jodistaja rtutj (R.)					392. ℞ Hydr. iod. rubri, gr. 1. Potassii iodidi, gr. ½. Aquæ, Oij. Misce fiat enema. (Ascarides.) Trousseau & Pidoux.
HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE Hydrargyri iodidum Hydrargyrum iodatum flavum Hydrargyrum subiodatum Iodetum hydrargyrosum Protojoduretum hydrargyri mercurii Green iodide of mercury (E.) Protojodure de mercure (Fr.) Uni-ioduro di mercurio (It.) Quecksilberjodür (G.) Iodistaja rtutj (R.)	A dull-green powder, insoluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in an aqueous solution of iodide of potassium.	Given as an alterative in syphilis and scrofula, especially when these occur in the same individual; also in syphilis of children, and in ophthalmia.	Gr. 1–gr. 3 in pill, powder, or mixture. Ointment: gr. 30–gr. 60 to ℥j. Eye-ointment: gr. 2 to gr. 60.		393. ℞ Hydrargyri iodidi viridis, gr. 6. Guaiaci resinæ, gr. 48. Extracti glycyrrhizæ, gr. 30. Fiat pil. xlviij. S.—3–4 de die pil. j.–ij. cap. (Syphilis infantum.) Ricord. 394. ℞ Hydrargyri iodidi viridis, gr. 3. Potassii iodidi, gr. 120. Tincturæ rhei, f℥j. Extracti sarsæ liquidi, f℥iij. M.D.S.—Cochl. thear j. bis de die cap. (Syphilis, Laryngitis folliculosa.) H. Green, U.S.

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HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE —*continued.*					395. ℞ Hydrargyri iodidi viridis, gr. 6. Morphiæ acetatis, gr. 8. Adipis præparati, ℥j. Misce fiat unguentum. (Glandular enlargements.) Pelletan.
HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum Hydrargyrum oxydatum rubrum Mercurius calcinatus corallinus præcipitatus ruber Oxidum hydrargyri Pulvis principem vigonis Red oxide of mercury (E.) Oxide rouge de murcure (Fr.) Ossido rosso di mercurio (It.) Rothes quecksilberoxyd (G.) Krasnaja okis rtuti (R.)	An orange-red powder.	Employed as an alterative in syphilis, and applied as a caustic to excrescences, venereal warts, chancres, and indolent fungous ulcers.	Gr. ⅛–gr. ½ in pill or powder. Externally in powder or ointment.	Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri.	396. ℞ Hydrargyri oxidi rubri, gr. 3. Opii pulveris, gr. 6. Sacchari lactis, gr. 180. Fiat pulvis xij. S.—Ter de die pulv., j. cap. (Syphilis.) Wendt. 397. ℞ Hydrargyri oxidi rubri, Aluminis, āā gr. 30. Sabinæ pulveris, gr. 120. Misce fiat pulvis. S.—For external use. (Condylomata.) Schubarth.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM Bichloretum hydrargyri Deutochloretum hydrargyri Draco venenatus Hydrargyri bichloridum Hydrargyrum bichloridum corrosivum Hydrargyrum corrosivum sublimatum Hydrargyrum haloidatum Hydrargyrum muriaticum corrosivum Laudanum minerale corrosivum Malleus metallorum Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus Sublimatum corrosivum Perchloride of mercury (E.) Corrosive sublimate (E. S.) Bichlorure de mercure (Fr.) Bicloruro di mercurio (It.) Quecksilberchlorid (G.) Sulema (R.)	Heavy colourless masses of prismatic crystals; the taste highly acrid and metallic; more soluble in alcohol than in water, and still more so in ether.	Employed internally as an alterative in syphilis, rheumatism, diseases of the bones, chronic skin affections, disorders of the nervous system, and dropsical complaints. Applied externally as a caustic in onychia maligna; as a lotion in lepra, psoriasis, scabies; as a wash to venereal ulcers; as a collyrium to chronic eye affections of a venereal nature; as a gargle in ulcers of the tonsils, and as an ointment in porrigo.	Gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ in pill, solution; injection: gr. 1–gr. 3 to f℥j.; ointment: gr. 20 to ℥j.; lotion, gargle.	Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi Lotio hydrargyri flava.	398. ℞ Hydrargyri perchloridi, gr. 12. Solve in aqua, q. s. Micæ panis, Sacchari, āā q. s. Fiat pil. ccxl. D.S.–1st–3d day 4 pills, then every other day 2 pills more, until on the 27th day 30 pills ($1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) are taken. After meals. (Syphilis.) Dzondi. 399. ℞ Hydrargyri perchloridi, gr. 120. Solve in spiriti rectif., q. s. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥vj. D.S. — Inject into the vagina, f℥j. at first, and then f℥iij.–f℥iv. with O℔. warm water. (Pruritus vulvæ.) Trousseau. 400. ℞ Hydrargyri perchloridi, gr. 4.

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HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM —*continued.*					Infusi dulcamaræ, f℥vj. D.S.—Wash the face before bedtime. (Porrigo larvata.) Asherson. 401. ℞ Hydrargyri perchloridi, gr. 2. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥viij. D.S.—Wash. (Syphilitic affection, preventive against.) Hunter.
HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM Aquila alba Calomelas Draco mitigatus Hydrargyrum chloratum mite Hydrargyrum chloridum Hydrargyrum muriaticum mite Manna metallorum Mercurius dulcis Panacea mercurialis Panchimagogum minerale Protochloretum hydrargyri	A dull white, heavy, and nearly tasteless powder, rendered yellowish by trituration in a mortar; insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether.	Employed internally as an alterative in glandular affections, chronic skin diseases, and hepatic disorders; as a purgative in threatened apoplexy, mental disorders, dropsical affections, and in diseases of children, where a purgative is required; as a sedative in yellow fever, cholera, dysentery, liver affections, inflammatory dis-	Gr. ⅛–gr. 1 as alterative; gr. 2–gr. 5 as purgative; gr. 20–gr. 30 as sedative; in pill, powder, or syrup. Gargle (with lime-water); enema: gr. 2–gr. 6 to f℥vj.; ointment: gr. 10–gr. 60 to ℥j.	Lotio hydrargyri nigra Pilula hydrargyri subchloridi composita Unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi.	402. ℞ Hydrargyri subchlor., Antimonii sulphurati, āā gr. 1. Sacchari, gr. 10. Misce fiat pulvis. D. tal dos. xij. S.—2–3 de die pulv. j. (Hepatic disorders, Skin diseases.) Pulvis alterans Plummeri. 403. ℞ Hydrargyri subchloridi, gr. 3.

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HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM—*continued.* Submurias hydrargyri Subchloride of mercury (E.) Calomel (E. S.) Protochlorure de mercure (Fr.) Unicloruro di mercurio (It.) Quecksilberchloriir (G.) Chloristaja rtutj (R.) Kalomel (G. and R. Syn.)		eases, and fever; also in syphilis. Locally as a gargle in venereal sore throat, and as an ointment in chronic cutaneous affections.			Amyli, gr. 30. Sacchari, gr. 90. Misce fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. xij. S.—3 de die pulv. j. (Syphilis neonatorum.) Wendt. 404. ℞ Hydrargyri subchloridi, gr. 1. Digitalis fol. pul. gr. ½. Pulvis tragacanthæ comp., gr. 6. Misce fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. vj. S. — Sextis horis pulv. j. (Hydrocephalus.) Ure. 405. ℞ Hydrargyri subchloridi, gr. 20. Hydrargyri oxidi rubri, gr. 10. Sacchari, ℥ß. Misce fiat pulvis. D.S.—Used like snuff 3 times a-day. (Ozæna.) Trousseau.

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HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM—*continued.*					406. ℞ Hydrargyri subchloridi, gr. 30. Opii pulv., gr. 40. tere cum Aqua calcis, f℥iij. M.D.S.—To dress syphilitic ulcers, and to inject between preputium and glans. (Phymosis, Chanker.) Rust.
HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS Hydrargyri sulphas flavus Mercurius flavus Vitriolum hydrargyratum Turpethum minerale Sulphate of mercury (E.) Turbith minerale (Fr.) Turbitto minerale (It.) Schwefelsaures quecksilber (G.) Sernokislaja okis rtuti (R.)	A white crystalline, heavy powder, rendered yellow by affusion of water; entirely volatilised by heat; has an acrid taste; nearly insoluble in water.	Used, though but seldom, as an alterative or emetic in croup, in obstinate swellings of the testicles, in chronic ophthalmia, and in cephalic affections.	Gr. ¼–gr. ½ as alterative; gr. 1–gr. 5 as emetic, in powder or pill.	Hydrargyri perchloridum Hydrargyri subchloridum.	407. ℞ Hydrargyri sulphatis, gr. 1. Amyli, gr. 5. Misce fiat pulvis. S.—Used like snuff. (Cephalic affections.) G. B. Wood, U.S.
HYDRARGYRUM Aqua metallorum argentea Argentum vivum Chameleon minerale	A metal, fluid at common temperature, brilliantly lustrous, and easily	Used internally as a mechanical agent to remove obstructions of the bowels, as intussuscep-	f℥ij.–f℥vj.	Hydrargyrum cum creta Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro	408. ℞ Hydrargyri, f℥ß. Acidi nitrici, f℥j. solve et adde Aquæ, Oij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
HYDRARGYRUM—*continued.* Illusor chymicorum Mercurius currens vivus Proteus Servus fugitivus Mercury (E.) Quicksilver (E. S.) Mercure (Fr.) Mercurio (It.) Quecksilber (G.) Rtutj (R.)	divisible into spherical globules.	tion, intestinal invagination. Preparations of mercury are employed as alteratives in scrofula, syphilis, gout, skin diseases; as purgatives to promote the secretions, especially of the liver, and to produce counter-irritation, and thereby relieve affections of the head and of the skin; as sialagogues in fevers, inflammatory diseases, venereal affections, cholera, and in chronic diseases of the nervous system, such as tetanus, mania, epilepsia, hysteria, hemiplegia, and neuralgia.		Emplastrum hydrargyri Linimentum hydrargyri Pilula hydrargyri Suppositoria hydrargyri Unguentum hydrargyri Unguentum hydrargyri compositum Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum Hydrargyri iodidum viride Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum Hydrargyri perchloridum Hydrargyri subchloridum Hydrargyri sulphas Hydrargyrum ammoniatum Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi Lotio hydrargyri flava	Misce fiat lotio. D.S.—fʒß. to be applied every morning. (Psoriasis, Prurigo.) Joy. 409. ℞ Hydrargyri, fʒvj. D.S.—To be given, followed by Oleum olivæ, fʒß. (Obstructio intestinum.) Krusch.

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HYDRARGYRUM—*continued.*				Lotio hydrargyri nigra Pilula hydrargyri subchloridi composita Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati Unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri.	
HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum Hydrargyri præcipitatum album Hydrargyrum ammoniato-muriaticum Lac mercuriale Mercurius præcipitatus albus Turpethum album Ammoniated mercury (E.) Hydrochlorate de mercure et d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Cloramida di mercurio (It.)	An opaque-white powder.	Applied in form of an ointment as an irritant and antiparasitic in porrigo, impetigo, herpes, scabies, tinea capitis, ophthalmia tarsi, and to destroy pediculi.		Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati.	410. ℞ Hydrargyri ammoniati, gr. 120. Adipis præparati, gr. 360. Misce fiat unguentum. (Tinea capitis.) Heim.

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HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM —*continued.* Quecksilberamid-chlorid (G.) Belaja osadotschnaja rtutj (R.)					
HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA Mercury with chalk (E.) Mercure avec de la craie (Fr.) Mercurio e creta (It.) Quecksilber mit kreide (G.) Rtutj s melom (R.)	A powder of a light grey colour, insoluble in water.	Employed as an alterative in infantile syphilis, in strumous affections, or enlarged mesenteric glands in children; also to improve and promote the secretions of the liver, pancreas, and bowels in disorders of the digestive organs, accompanied by clay-coloured stools.	Gr. 3–gr. 8 in powder; ointment: gr. 20-gr. 40 to ℥j.		411. ℞ Hydrargyri cum creta, gr. 10. Pulvis cretæ aromatici, gr. 20. Pulvis tragacanthæ compos., gr. 30. Misce fiat pulvis x. S.—Sumat j. 4ta quâque horâ. (Diarrhœa infantum.) Ure. 412. ℞ Hydrargyri cum creta, gr. 30. Unguenti cetacei, ℥j. Misce fiat unguentum. (Excoriationes ani.) Quain.
HYOSCYAMI FOLIA Herba cunicularis dentis caballini	Leaves sinuate, clammy, and hairy; when fresh they have	Employed as an anodyne, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, and sedative	Gr. 1–gr. 5 in powder, pill, or infusion; cata-	Extractum hyoscyami Tinctura hyoscyami.	413. ℞ Hyoscyami foliæ, Stramonii foliæ,

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HYOSCYAMI FOLIA—*continued.* Herba fabæ suillæ palladiæ Hyoscyamus leaves (E.) Jusquiame (Fr.) Giusquiami (It.) Bilsenkraut (G.) Belena (R.)	a strong unpleasant odour and slightly acrid taste.	in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, periostitis, painful affections of the urino-genital organs, milk abscess, scirrhus, carcinoma, asthma spasmodica, spasmodic stricture, spasm vesicæ, spasm ani, strumous ophthalmia, in cough and irritation of teething.	plasma, ointment; enema: gr. 30 to ʒvj.		Dulcamaræ. Sambuci flor, āā ℥ß. Adipis præparatæ, ℔ij. Heat together until all moisture is evaporated, and strain the ointment. (Frost-bites, Chilblains.) Spielmann.
INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS Infusum chamomillæ Infusion of chamomile (E.) Infusion de camomille (Fr.) Infusione di camamilla (It.) Kamillen-aufguss (G.) Nastoj romaschek (R.)	Take of: Chamomile flowers ℥ß.; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for 15 minutes, and strain.	Taken warm to promote or to excite vomiting; the cold infusion is used as an aromatic stomachic in dyspepsia, flatulent colic, and in painful menstruation.	fʒj.–fʒiv.		414. ℞ Infusi anthemidis, fʒvj. Vitelli ovi, j. Assafœtidæ, gr. 120. Misce fiat enema. (Colica menstrualis.) Posner and Simon. 415. ℞ Infusi anthemidis, fʒj. Spiriti camphoræ, ʒj. Fiat lotio. (Ulcera from blisters in typhus.) Colles.
INFUSUM AURANTII Infusion of orange peel (E.)	Take of: Bitter orange peel,	Used as an agreeable stomachic, and is an ex-	fʒj.–fʒij.		416. ℞ Infusi aurantii, fʒiv.

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INFUSUM AURANTII—*continued.* Infusion d'orange (Fr.) Infusione di melarancia (It.) Pomeranzen-aufguss (G.) Nastoj pomeranzow (R.)	℥ß.; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for 15 minutes, and strain.	cellent vehicle for saline purgatives, bitter tinctures, ammoniacal preparations.			Sodæ bicarbonatis, gr. 30. Tincturæ rhei, ʃ℥ß. Tincturæ cascarillæ, ʃ℥ijß. Syrupi, ʃ℥j. M.D.S.—Bihor cochl. mens. cap. (Dyspepsia.) Dal Piaz.
INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM Compound infusion of orange peel (E.)	Take of: Bitter orange peel, ℥ij; fresh lemon peel, gr. 60; cloves bruised, gr. 30; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for 15 minutes, and strain.	Used as an aromatic stomachic in dyspepsia and gastralgia.	ʃ℥j.-ʃ℥ij.		417. ℞ Infusi aurantii compos., ʃ℥ix. Acidi hydroclorici diluti, ♏xx. Syrupi zingiberis, ʃ℥j. Fiat haustus horis duas ante prandium quotidie sumendus. (Dyspepsia.) Paris.
INFUSUM BUCHU Infusum bucco diosmæ Infusion of buchu (E.) Infusion de diosma (Fr.) Infusione di diosma (It.) Bukko-aufguss (G.) Nastoj diosmi (R.)	Take of: Buchu leaves, ℥ß.; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for one hour, and strain.	Employed as a tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic in chronic diseases of the urino-genital organs, especially chronic cases with copious secretion.	ʃ℥j.-ʃ℥iv.		418. ℞ Infusi buchu, Oß. Tincturæ buchu, Tinct. cubebæ, āā ʃ℥ß. M.D.S.—Ter de die, ʃ℥j. cap. (Catarrhus vesicæ.) Oesterlen.

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INFUSUM CALUMBÆ Infusion of calumba (E.) Infusion de colombo (Fr.) Infusione di colomba (It.) Kolumbo-aufguss (G.) Nastoj kolombi (R.)	Take of: Calumba root, ℥ß.; cold distilled water, Oß. Macerate in a covered vessel for one hour, and strain.	Used as a stomachic and tonic in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and dysentery.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		419. ℞ Infusi calumbæ, f℥j. Acidi hydrocyanici diluti, ♏iij. Fiat haustus.—S. bis de die capit. (Gastrodynia.) Waring.
INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI Infusion of cloves (E.) Infusion de girofle (Fr.) Infusione di garafano (It.) Gewürznelken-aufguss (G.) Nastoj gvosdiki (R.)	Take of: Cloves, bruised, ℥ß; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for half-an-hour, and strain.	Employed as an aromatic stomachic in dyspepsia, flatulent colic, and gout. The addition of ammonia increases its efficacy.	f℥j.–f℥iv.		420. ℞ Infusi caryophylli, f℥vj. D.S.—One tablespoonful pro dose. (Emesis graviditatis.) Dewees, U.S.
INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ Infusion of cascarilla (E.) Infusion de cascarille (Fr.) Infusione di cascariglia (It.) Kaskarillen-aufguss (G.) Nastoj kaskarilli (R.)	Take of: Cascarilla bark, ℥j.; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for one hour, and strain.	Employed as an aromatic tonic, and as a vehicle for acids or alkalies.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		421. ℞ Infusi cascarillæ, f℥vij. Sodæ bicarbonatis, gr. 180. Tincturæ cardamomi comp., f℥vj. M.D.S.—A wineglassful two hours before and after dinner. (Dyspepsia.) Abernethy.

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INFUSUM CATECHU Infusion of catechu (E.) Infusion de cachou (Fr.) Infusione di caccin (It.) Katechu-aufguss (G.) Nastoj japonskavo soka (R.)	Take of: Catechu, pale, gr. 160; cinnamon bark, gr. 30; boiling water, O℔. Infuse in a covered vessel for half-an-hour, and strain.	Given as an astringent in chronic diarrhœa; in form of an enema in relaxed bowels; as a gargle in relaxed gums, and as injection in leucorrhœa.	℥j.–℥ij. enema, gargle, injection.		422. ℞ Infusi catechu, ℥vj. Tincturæ kino, ℥ij. Misce fiat gargarisma. (Hypertrophia tonsillæ.) Waring.
INFUSUM CHIRATÆ Infusion of chiretta (E.) Infusion de gentiane chyraitta (Fr.) Infusione di genziana chiratta (It.) Enzianchiretten-aufguss (G.) Nastoj gortschavki chirata (R.)	Take of: Chiretta, ℥ss; distilled water at 120° F., O℔. Infuse in a covered vessel for half-an-hour, and strain.	Used as a stomachic in dyspepsia of gouty subjects.	℥j.–℥ij.		423. ℞ Infusi chiratæ, ℥j. Liquoris ammoniæ, ♏x. Tincturæ aurantii, ℥ij. Fiat haustus. S.—Mane meridieque sumend. (Dyspepsia, acid.) Neligan.
INFUSUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ Infusion of yellow bark (E.) Infusion de quinquina (Fr.) Infusione di china-china (It.) China-aufguss (G.) Nastoj chinoj kori (R.)	Take of: Yellow cinchona bark, ℥ss; boiling water, O℔. Infuse in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.	Employed as a tonic and stomachic in cases where the stomach is very delicate, and cannot support more active preparations of cinchona.	℥j.–℥ij.		424. ℞ Infusi cinchonæ flavæ, Infusi rosæ acidi, āā ℥iv. M. D.S—℥jss. ter de die sumendus. (Convalescence, tonic in.) Joy.

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INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ Infusum angusturæ Infusion of cuspariæ (E.) Infusion d'angusture (Fr.) Infusione d'angustura (It.) Angustura-aufguss (G.) Nastoj angusturi (R.)	Take of: Cusparia bark, ℥ss; distilled water at 120° F., Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.	Used as a tonic, stimulant, and stomachic in low fever, bilious diarrhœa and dysentery; also in muscular debility, and dyspepsia.	fʒj.–fʒij.		425. ℞ Infusi cuspariæ, fʒvj. Cuspariæ pulv., gr. 20. Tincturæ opii, ♏xx. Tincturæ lavandulæ comp., ♏xl. M.D.S.—fʒij. quartis horis sumend. (Diarrhœa, with exhaustion.) E. G. Clark.
INFUSUM CUSSO Infusum brayeræ anthelmintici Infusion of kousso (E.) Infusion de brayère anthelmintique (Fr.) Infusione di cosso (It.) Kosso-aufguss (G.) Nastoj kusso (R.)	Take of: Kousso, in powder, ℥ss; boiling water, fʒviij. Infuse in a covered vessel for fifteen minutes, without straining.	Used as an anthelmintic in tænia.	fʒiv.–fʒviij.		426. ℞ Infusi cusso, fʒiv. Dent. tal. dos. II. S.—In the evening, a herring salad and bitter beer; in the following morning, coffee; then one dose of the infusion; half-an-hour later, the second dose; three hours later, fʒj. of castor-oil; strict diet. (Tænia.) Auct.

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INFUSUM DIGITALIS Infusion of digitalis (E.) Infusion de digitale (Fr.) Infusione di digitella (It.) Fingerhut-aufguss (G.) Nastoj naperstotschnoj travi (R.)	Take of: Digitalis leaves, gr. 30; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for one hour, and strain.	Employed as an arterial sedative in diseases of the heart, aneurism, active hæmorrhages, dropsy, febrile and inflammatory diseases.	f℥ij.–f℥iv.		427. ℞ Infusi digitalis, f℥vj. Extracti krameriæ, gr. 60. Syrupi limonis, f℥j. M.D.S.—1–2 horâ cochl. mens. cap. (Hæmoptysis.) Clarus.
INFUSUM DULCAMARÆ Infusion of dulcamara (E.) Infusion de douce-amèr (Fr.) Infusione di dolciamáro (It.) Bittersüss-aufguss (G.) Nastoj sladkogorkavo paslena (R.)	Take of: Dulcamara, ℥j.; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for half-an-hour, and strain.	Used as an expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic, in chronic pulmonary catarrh, rheumatism, gout, lepra, eczema, and psoriasis.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		428. ℞ Infusi dulcamaræ, f℥ij. D.S.—Pro die, and gradually increase the dose. (Lepra.) Elliotson.
INFUSUM ERGOTÆ Infusum secale cornutum Infusion of ergot (E.) Infusion de seigle ergoté (Fr.) Infusione di segale ergote (It.) Mutterkorn-aufguss (G.) Nastoj sporinji (R.)	Take of: Ergot, in powder, ℥ss; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for half-an-hour, and strain.	Used as an ecbolic, to increase labour pains, to provoke the expulsion of the placenta, and to restrain uterine hæmorrhages.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		429. ℞ Infusi ergotæ, f℥iv. Acaciæ gummi, gr. 60. Extracti cannabis indicæ, gr. 2. Syrupi, f℥j. M.D.S.—½ horâ cochl. mens. cap. (Metrorrhagia acuta.) Posner and Simon.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM Compound infusion of gentian (E.) Infusion composé de gentiane (Fr.) Infusione di genziana composta (It.) Zusamengesetzter Enzianaufguss (G.) Sloshni nastoj gortschavki (R.)	Take of: Gentian root, bitter orange peel, of each, gr. 60; fresh lemon peel, ʒ ss; boiling water, O ß. Infuse in a covered vessel for one hour, and strain.	Employed as a stomachic and tonic in dyspepsia.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		430. ℞ Infusi gentianæ comp., Aquæ cinamomi, āā f℥vj. Magnesiæ carbonatis, gr. 20. F. haustus ante prandium et hori somni sumendus. (Dyspepsia, acid.) Brande.
INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ Infusum ratanhæ Infusion of rhatany (E.) Infusion de ratanhia (Fr.) Infusione di ratania (It.) Ratanhia-aufguss (G.) Nastoj ratanja (R.)	Take of: Rhatany root, ʒ ß.; boiling water, O ß. Infuse in a covered vessel for one hour, and strain.	Used as an astringent and tonic in profuse mucous discharge, in passive hæmorrhages, old diarrhœas, and in fluor albus; also as a gargle in relaxed uvula.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		431. ℞ Infusi krameriæ, f℥xj. Potassæ nitratis, gr. 10. Pulvis ipecacuanhæ comp., gr. 5. Syrupi aurantii, f℥j. Fiat haustus quartis horis sumendus. (Hæmoptysis.) Thomas. 432. ℞ Inf. krameriæ, f℥vj ß. Acidi sulph. dil., f℥ß. Syrupi mori, f℥j. Misce fiat gargarisma. (Relaxed uvula and fauces.) Copland.

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INFUSUM LINI Infusion of linseed (E.) Infusion de semences de lin (Fr.) Infusione di semenza di lino (It.) Leinsamen-aufguss (G.) Nastoj lnanoj muki (R.)	Take of: Linseed, gr. 160; fresh liquorice root, gr. 60; boiling water, O℥. Infuse in a covered vessel for four hours, and strain.	Employed as an emollient in irritation or inflammation of the pulmonary and urino-genital organs, in alvine irritation, enteritis, dysentery, and gonorrhœa.	f℥ij.–f℥iv., with sliced lemon and sugar-candy; enema, f℥iv.–f℥viij.		433. ℞ Infusi lini, f℥viij. Olei lini, f℥ij. Misce fiat enema. (Enteritis.) Swediaur.
INFUSUM LUPULI Infusion of hop (E.) Infusion de houblon (Fr.) Infusione di lupulo (It.) Hopfen-aufguss (G.) Nastoj chmelja (R.)	Take of: Hop, ʒ℥. ; boiling water, O℥. Infuse in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.	Employed as a mild and agreeable tonic and hypnotic in dyspepsia, and in agrypnia.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		434. ℞ Infusi lupuli, f℥ij. Potassii iodidi, gr. 5. Fiat haustus 8 horis sumendus. (Pneumonia, advanced stage.) Upsher, U.S.
INFUSUM MATICÆ Infusion of matico (E.) Infusion de matico (Fr.) Infusione di matico (It.) Soldatenkraut-aufguss (G.) Nastoj matika (R.)	Take of: Matico leaves, ʒ℥. ; boiling water, O℥. Infuse in a covered vessel for half-an-hour, and strain.	Used as an aromatic stimulant in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and cystitis; and topically as a styptic for staunching blood from slight cuts, leech bites, also in wounds of the gums, and in scorbutic gums.	f℥j.–f℥iv.		435. ℞ Infusi maticæ, f℥vj. Tincturæ cardamomi comp., f℥ß. M.D.S.—A wineglassful to be taken every 4 hours. (Menorrhagia.) West.
INFUSUM QUASSIÆ Infusion of quassia (E.) Infusion de frêne amér (Fr.)	Take of: Quassia wood, 60	Used as a tonic and stomachic in dyspepsia	f℥j.–f℥ij.		436. ℞ Infusi quassiæ, f℥jß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Infusum Quassiæ—*continued.* Infusione di legno amaro (It.) Quassien-aufguss (G.) Nastoj kvassia (R.)	grains; cold distilled water, Oß. Macerate in a covered vessel for half-an-hour, and strain.	(frequently with chalybeates), also as a fly-poison.			Myrrhæ, gr. 10. Potassæ sulph., gr. 30. Tincturæ cinnamomi, ♏xxx. Misce fiat haustus. Bis de die sumend. (Hypochondriasis.) E. G. Clark.
INFUSUM RHEI Infusion of rhubarb (E.) Infusion de rhubarbe (Fr.) Infusione di rabarbaro (It.) Rhabarber-aufguss (G.) Nastoj revenja (R.)	Take of: Rhubarb root, ℥ij; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for one hour, and strain.	Used as a stomachic and gentle purgative, and as an adjunct to, or a vehicle for other mild purgatives or tonics.	f℥j.–ij.		437. ℞ Infusi rhei, Decocti aloes compositi, Infusi gentianæ compositi, Infusi caryophilli, āā f℥jß. M.D.S.—Bis de die, f℥jß. capit. (Constipatio.) Bright. 438. ℞ Infusi rhei, f℥vß. Potassæ sulph., gr. 12. Tincturæ aurantii, f℥ß. Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥jß. M.—Capiat, f℥ß., pro re natâ. (Constipatio infantum.) West.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
INFUSUM ROSÆ ACIDUM Infusum rosæ compositum Acid infusion of roses (E.) Infusion de rose rouge acide (Fr.) Infusione acido della rosa (It.) Saurer Rosenblüthen-aufguss (G.) Kisli nastoj rosovich tzwetov (R.)	Take of: Dried red-rose petals, ℥ij; diluted sulphuric acid, fʒj.; boiling water, Oß. Add the acid to the water, infuse the petals in the mixture in a covered vessel for half-an-hour, and strain.	Used as a mild and agreeable refrigerant and astringent drink in febrile disorders, hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, and colliquative sweats, and as a vehicle for saline purgatives, gargles, and others.	fʒj.–fʒij.		439. ℞ Infusi rosæ acidum, fʒiijß. Tincturæ myrrhæ, fʒß. Sacchari, ʒß. Misce fiat gargarisma. (Relaxed throat.) Hooper.
INFUSUM SENEGÆ Infusion of senega (E.) Infusion de sénéga (Fr.) Infusione di polygala senega (It.) Senega-aufguss (G.) Nastoj senegi (R.)	Take of: Senega root, ʒß.; boiling water, Oß.; Infuse in a covered vessel for one hour, and strain.	Given as a stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic (with ammonia), in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, chronic catarrh, croup, dropsy, and rheumatism.	fʒj.–fʒij.		440. ℞ Infusi senegæ, ad. fʒviij. Ammoniæ carbonatis, gr. 30. Tincturæ scillæ, fʒß. Tincturæ camphoræ cum opio, fʒß. Syrupi tolutani, fʒß. M.D.S.—Quartis horis, fʒj. cap. (Bronchitis chronica.) Neligan.
INFUSUM SENNÆ Infusion of senna (E.) Infusion de séné (Fr.) Infusione di sena (It.)	Take of: Senna, ʒj.; ginger, gr. 30; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a	Given as a purgative in constipation and inactivity of the alimentary canal, also in worms.	fʒj.–fʒij.	Mistura sennæ composita.	441. ℞ Infusi sennæ, fʒiv. Mannæ, ʒß. Tincturæ sennæ, fʒj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Infusum Sennæ—*continued.* Sennesblätter-aufguss (G.) Nastojaleksandriskavolista (R.)	covered vessel for one hour, and strain.				M.D.S.—Binis vicibus capitur. (Constipatio.) Auct. 442. ℞ Infusi sennæ, ℥ij. Magnesiæ sulphatis, gr. 300. Infusi lini, ℥iv. M.D.S.—℥ij. omn. horâ sumend. (Hæmatemesis.) J. Hamilton. 443. ℞ Infusi sennæ, Aquæ pimentæ, āā ℥j. Potassæ tartratis, gr. 120. Tincturæ aurantii, ℥j. M.D.S.—℥j.-℥ij. trihor. cap. (Constipatio infantum.) Savory.
INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ Infusion of serpentary (E.) Infusion de serpentaire (Fr.) Infusione di serpentaria (It.) Schlangenwurzel-aufguss (G.)	Take of: Serpentary root, ℥ss; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.	Employed as a stimulant in continued and intermittent fevers, in the low and advanced stage of typhus, and as an expectorant and dia-	℥j.-℥ij.		444. ℞ Infusi serpentariæ, ℥vj. Ipecacuanhæ pulv., gr. 60. Tincturæ opii, ℥ij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Infusum Serpentariæ—*cont.* Nastoj smeinavo kornja (R.)		phoretic in bronchial catarrh.			M.—fʒj. pro dose. (Bronchitis.) S. H. Dickson, U.S. 445. ℞ Inf. serpentariæ, fʒix. Ammoniæ carbonatis, gr. 5. Syrupi, fʒj. Fiat haustus. S.—Bis de die sumend. (Febris.) Paris. 446. ℞ Infusi uvæ ursi, fʒvij. Tincturæ catechu, Syrupi zingiberis, āā fʒß. M.D.S.—Bihor fʒj. capitur. (Gonorrhœa.) Cooper. 447. ℞ Infusi uvæ ursi, fʒxiv. Acidi sulphurici diluti, ♏xx. Syrupi papaveris, fʒjß. Fiat haustus. 3–4 de die sumendus. (Laryngitis, Bronchitis.) Copland.
INFUSUM UVÆ URSI Infusion of bearberry (E.) Infusion de busserole (Fr.) Infusione d'uva d'orzo (It.) Bärentrauben-aufguss (G.) Nastoj medveshich jagod (R.)	Take of: Bearberry leaves, ℥ß; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.	Used as an astringent in chronic affections of the bladder, attended by increased secretion of mucus; also in gonorrhœa.	fʒj.–fʒij.		

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
INFUSUM VALERIANÆ Infusion of valerian (E.) Infusion de valeriane (Fr.) Infusione di valeriana (It.) Baldrian-aufguss (G.) Nastoj maunavo kornja (R.)	Take of: Valerian root, gr. 120; boiling water, Oß. Infuse in a covered vessel for one hour, and strain.	Employed as a nervous stimulant and anti-spasmodic in epilepsy, chorea, hypochondriasis, and hysteria; also in low forms of fever.	fʒj.–fʒij.		448. ℞ Infusi valerianæ, fʒvj. Tincturæ valerianæ ammon., fʒj. Aquæ camphoræ, fʒß. Fiat haustus. Ter de die sumendus. (Hysteria.) Gregory. 449. ℞ Infusi valerianæ, fʒiv. Quiniæ sulph., gr. 10. Vini opii, ♏xx. Syrupi aurantii, fʒvj. M. D. S.—2–3 horâ cochl. mens. cap. (Febris typhoidea.) Broqua. 450. ℞ Infusi valerianæ, fʒiij. Assafœtidæ, gr. 60. Vitelli ovi, j. Fiat emulsio. D.S.—For 2 enemas. (Spasms, Colic.) Posner and Simon.
IODUM Antalogenium Fucinium Iodina	Laminar crystals of a peculiar odour, dark colour, and metallic lustre; spar-	Employed as an alterative and tonic in bronchocele, scrofula, hypertrophy of the glands,	Gr. ¼–gr. 1 in powder, pill, solution, mixture, gargle; oint-	Cadmii iodidum Ferri iodidum Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum	451. ℞ Iodi, gr. 10. Potassii iodidi, gr. 60. Liquoris potassæ, fʒj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Iodum—*continued.* Iodinum Iodium Varecinium Iodine (E.) Iode (Fr.) Iodio (It.) Iod (G.) Iod (R.)	ingly soluble in water, freely dissolved by alcohol, by ether, and by an aqueous solution of iodide of potassium.	liver, spleen, uterus, ovaries, mammæ, prostata, parotis, ; in chronic paralysis, chorea, syphilis, phagadenic ulcers, acute rheumatism, and gout; as an emmenagogue in amenorrhœa; as an injection in hydrocele; for inhalation in phthisis. As a topical remedy in cutaneous scrofula, lupus, eczema, lichen, prurigo, psoriasis, impetigo, scabies, chilblains, erysipelas, phlegmonous inflammation, chronic laryngitis, and photophobia scrofulosa; also in ozæna.	ment: gr. 2–gr. 10 to ℥j.	Hydrargyri iodidum viride Linimentum iodi Linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone Liquor iodi Pilula ferri iodidi Potassii iodidum Sulphuris iodidum Syrupus ferri iodidi Tinctura iodi Unguentum cadmii iodidi Unguentum iodi Unguentum plumbi iodidi Unguentum sulphuris iodidi Vapor iodi.	Syrupi sarsæ, f℥iij. M.D.S.—Bis de die, f℥j. sumendus. (Glandular swellings.) H. Green, U.S. 452. ℞ Iodi, gr. 3–gr. 6. Potassii iodidi, gr. 6–gr. 12. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥vj. Fiat gargle. (Ptyalismus mercurialis.) Troschel. 453. ℞ Iodi, gr. 10. Potassii iodidi, gr. 60. Aquæ, Syrupi rhei, āā f℥ij. M.D.S.—Ter de die cochl. thear. sum. (Scrofula.) H. Green, U.S. 454. ℞ Iodi, gr. 15. Potassii iodidi, gr. 60. Tincturæ opii, f℥ij. Adipis præparati, ℥ij. Misce fiat unguentum. (Tumor albus.) Lugol.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
IPECACUANHA Bexugillo Cajosanga Pigaya Radix brasiliensis dysenterica ipecacuanhæ Ipecacuanha (E.) Ipécacuanha (Fr.) Radica emetica (It.) Brechwurzel (G.) Rvotni koren (R.)	Brown, contorted pieces, consisting of two portions, the cortical or active, which is brittle, and a slender tough white woody centre. Powder, pale brown, with a faint, though nauseous odour, and a somewhat acrid and bitter taste.	In small doses promotes the secretion of the bronchial mucous membrane; in larger doses produces nausea and vomiting. Employed as an emetic to evacuate the over-loaded stomach, in whooping cough, croup, and indigestion; also to promote the passage of biliary calculi, in the beginning of fever, in acute mucous bronchial catarrh and in asthma; as a nauseant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and expectorant in mucous bronchial catarrh, whooping cough, bronchial hæmorrhage, and dysentery.	Gr. ½–gr. 2 as expectorant; gr. 15–gr. 30 as emetic; in powder, pill, infusion, or mixture.	Pilula conii composita Pilula ipecacuanhæ cum scilla Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus Trochisci ipecacuanhæ Trochisci morphiæ et ipecacuanhæ Vinum ipecacuanhæ.	455. ℞ Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 20. Vini ipecacuanhæ, f℥ij. Aquæ, f℥j. Fiat haustus. (Emetic.) A. T. Thomson. 456. ℞ Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 20. Aquæ ferventis, f℥v. Infunde ad colat, f℥iv. Oxymel scillæ, f℥ß. M.—f℥j. every 10 minutes until it operates. (Emetic for children.) Merei. 457. ℞ Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 60. Zinci oxidi, Extracti conii, āā gr. 30. Sacchari, ℥ij. Mucilag. tragacanthæ, q. s. Fiat trochisci lx. S.—3 de die, ij.–iij. sumend. (Tussis convulsivus.) Oesterlen. 458. ℞ Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 60.

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IPECACUANHA—*continued.*					Aquæ, f℥xij. Decoque, ad f℥vj. Sumat f℥ij. sextis horis. (Dysenteria chronica.) Joy.
JALAPA Celopa Radix convolvuli americani Radix gialappæ jalapæ mechoacannæ nigræ Jalap (E.) Jalap (Fr.) Scialappa (It.) Jalappe (G.) Jalapni koren (R.)	Large ovoid tubercular lumps, presenting, when cut, a yellowish grey surface with dark brown concentric circles.	Employed as an active purgative in constipation, when not connected with inflammatory condition of the alimentary canal; also in meningitis, hydrocephalus, hydrops and helminthiasis.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in pill or powder (for children, gr. 2–gr. 6).	Extractum jalapæ Pulvis jalapæ compositus Pulvis scammonii compositus Resina jalapæ Tinctura jalapæ.	459. ℞ Jalapæ, gr. 2. Rhei rad. pulv., Cinnamomi pulv., āā gr. 1. M. f. pulv. D.S.–Pro. dose. (Constipatio infantum.) Savory. 460. ℞ Jalapæ, gr. 25. Tincturæ sennæ, f℥ij. Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f℥x. Potas. tart. acid., gr. 60. Syrupi zingiberis, f℥j. Fiat haustus omni mane sumendus. (Anasarca.) Gregory.
JALAPÆ RESINA Extractum jalapæ spirituosum Magisterium jalapæ	Dark-brown opaque fragments, readily reduced to a pale-brown powder, sweet-	Used as a drastic in obstinate costiveness and in dropsy.	Gr. 2–gr. 5 in pill, powder, or emulsion.		461. ℞ Jalapæ resinæ, gr. 5. Pulvis amygdalæ comp., gr. 30.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
JALAPÆ RESINA—*continued.* Resin of jalap (E.) Resine de jalap (Fr.) Resina di scialappa (It.) Jalappenharz (G.) Jalapnaja smola (R.)	ish in odour, acrid in the throat, easily soluble in alcohol, partially so in ether; insoluble in water.				simul terantur, adde: Aquæ destillatæ, f℥jß. Fiat haustus. (Constipatio.) Neligan.
KAMALA Camala Kamela Rottlera tinctoria Kamala (E.) (Fr.) (It.) (G.) (R.)	Fine granular powder of a brick-red colour, mixes indifferently with water, but dissolves when boiled with alcohol, forming a red solution; readily soluble in ether.	Employed as a purgative and anthelmintic in tapeworm.	Gr. 30 – gr. 120 in powder or tincture.		462. ℞ Kamalæ, ℥viij. macere cum Spiritus rectificatus, Oj. Fiat tinctura. S.—f℥j.–f℥iv. pro dose. (Tænia.) Anderson. 463. ℞ Kamalæ, gr. 60. Aquæ fœniculi, f℥iij. M.D.S.—Well shaken. f℥j. every hour. (Tænia infantum.) Steiner.
KINO Gummi gambiæ kino rubrum astringens Resina kino	Reddish-black fragments, inodorous, very astringent, tinges the saliva blood-red when chewed,	Employed as an astringent in obstinate chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, hæmorrhages. Applied topically to flabby ulcers, and as an	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in pill, powder, solution, gargle, injection, wash.	Pulvis catechu compositus Pulvis kino compositus Tinctura kino.	464. ℞ Kino, gr. 10. Opii, gr. ½. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 2. Sacchari, gr. 10. Olei cinnamomi, ♏j.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Kino—*continued.* Kino (E.) (Fr.) (It.) (R.) Kinoharz (G.)	soluble in water and in alcohol.	astringent gargle in relaxed throat.			Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos viij. S.—Omn. horâ pulv. j. capitur. (Metrorrhagia.) Oesterlen.
KRAMERIÆ RADIX Radix ratanhiæ Rhatany root (E.) Racine de ratanhia (Fr.) Radice di ratania (It.) Ratanhia-wurzel (G.) Rataniev-koren (R.)	Brownish-red externally, reddish-yellow internally, strongly astringent, tinging the saliva red.	Used as an astringent in profuse mucous discharges, in passive hæmorrhages; also for tooth-powder.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder, pill, or decoction: ℥ß.–℥j. to f℥vj.	Extractum krameriæ Infusum krameriæ Pulvis catechu compositus Tinctura krameriæ.	465. ℞ Krameriæ radicis, ℥j. coque cum Aqua q. s. ad colat., f℥vj. Tincturæ catechu, Tincturæ kino, āā f℥j. M.D.S.—Sponges dipped into this mixture to be introduced into the vagina. (Leucorrhœa, Prolapsus vaginæ.) Posner et Simon.
LAC Lac vaccinum Milk (E.) Lait (Fr.) Latte (It.) Milch (G.) Moloko (R.)	An opaque, white, emulsive liquid, with a bland, sweetish taste, and a faint and peculiar odour. Sp. gr. 1·030.	Given as an emollient in irritation of the pulmonary and digestive organs, and as a nutritive in consumption; used also as an antidote in poisoning by caustic and acrid substances.	Oß.–iv. pro die.	Mistura scammonii.	466. ℞ Lactis, f℥vj. Camphoræ, gr. 120. Aquæ menthæ viridis, f℥ij. M.D.S. — 4ta quâque horâ, f℥ß sumend. (Bronchitis senilis.) Neligan.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LACTUCA Herba intybi angusti lactucæ virosæ Lettuce (E.) Laitue (Fr.) Lattuga (It.) Giftlattich (G.) Lattuk (R.)	A flowering herb: *Lactuca virosa*, Linn.	Used as a very mild sedative in spasmodic affections, and in agrypnia.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder or infusion.	Extractum lactucæ.	467. ℞ Lactucæ, ℥ß. infunde cum Aquæ ferventis, f℥vj. Syrupi aurantii, f℥j. M.D.S. — Omn. horâ cochl. mens. cap. (Agrypnia.) Hildenbrand.
LAUROCERASI FOLIA Folia pruni laurocerasi Cherry-laurel leaves (E.) Laurier-cerise, feuilles de (Fr.) Lauroregio, foglia di (It.) Kirschlorbeer-blätter (G.) Lavrovischnovia listja (R.)	Smooth and shining leaves, deep-green, emitting, when bruised, the odour of ratafia.	Applied as a sedative lotion or cataplasma to painful ulcers and cancerous sores.	Cataplasm, with linseed; lotion (infused with water).	Aqua laurocerasi.	468. ℞ Laurocerasi foliæ, ℥jv. infunde cum Aqua fervida, Oij. M.D.S.—Lotion. (Cancerous tumours.) Waring.
LIMONIS CORTEX Cortex citri Epidermis baccarum citri Flavedo cortex citri Lemon peel (E.) Citron, écorce de (Fr.) Cedro, scorze di (It.) Citronenschale (G.) Limonaja kora (R.)	Thin slices of a yellow colour, dotted with numerous oil-vesicles, fragrant and aromatic, and of a slightly bitter taste.	Used as an aromatic, stomachic, and as a flavouring addition to other medicines.	Gr. 5–gr. 15 in powder.	Infusum aurantii compositum Infusum gentianæ compositum Oleum limonis Syrupus limonis Tinctura limonis.	469. ℞ Limonis corticis, gr. 20. Cinnamomi corticis, gr. 40. Gentianæ radicis, gr. 120. Valerianæ radicis, ℥ß. F. Species, to let it stand with a pint of red wine for 24 hours, decant

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIMONIS CORTEX—*continued.*					and take a wineglassful twice a-day. (Hysteria.) Posner et Simon.
LIMONIS SUCCUS Succus citri limonum Lemon juice (E.) Citron, suc de (Fr.) Cedro, succo di (It.) Citronensaft (G.) Limoni sok (R.)	A slightly turbid yellowish liquor, of sharp acid taste, and grateful odour.	Employed as a refreshing beverage and refrigerant in febrile diseases, rheumatism, gout, and scurvy; also as an antidote in poisoning by alkalies and narcotics.	fʒj.–fʒiv.	Syrupus limonis.	470. ℞ Limonis succi, fʒvj. D.S.—Bihor. cochl. mensuale. (Hydrops inflammatoria.) Cohen.
LINI FARINA Linseed meal (E.) Farine de lin (Fr.) Farina di lino (It.) Leinsamen-mehl (G.) Lnanaja muka (R.)	A greyish-brown powder.	Employed as an emollient poultice to inflamed and suppurating surfaces.*		Cataplasma lini Cataplasma carbonis Cataplasma conii Cataplasma sinapis Cataplasma sodæ chloratæ.	
LINI SEMINA Linseed (E.) Lin, semences de (Fr.) Lino, semenza di (It.) Leinsamen (G.) Lnanoe semja (R.)	Small oval, flattened, and pointed seeds, smooth shining, brown externally, yellowish-white within, and	Used as an emollient in infusion or decoction to allay irritation or inflammation of the mucous membranes.	Decoction or infusion, ʒß. to fʒvj.	Farina lini Infusum lini.	471. ℞ Lini semina, ʒß. infunde Aquæ fervidæ, Oj. Vini antimoniale, fʒij.

* *Abernethy's direction for Poultice.*—The basin should be first scalded with a little hot water, a small quantity of finely powdered linseed meal is then put into it, and then a little hot water, taking care to incorporate it thoroughly; then add a little more meal and a little more water, and work it together till no lumps remain, and it becomes the consistence of a pancake.

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LINI SEMINA—*continued.*	of a mucilaginous oily taste.				M.D.S.—Bihor. cochl. mens. cap. (Catarrhus.) G. B. Wood, U.S.
LINIMENTUM ACONITI Liniment of aconite (E.) Liniment d'aconit (Fr.) Linimento d'aconito (It.) Sturmhut-liniment (G.) Ljutika masj (R.)	Take of: Aconite root, in powder, ℥xx.; camphor, ℥j.; rectified spirit, a sufficiency to make Oj.	Applied externally as an anodyne in neuralgia and in rheumatism.			472. ℞ Linimenti aconiti, f℥j. S.—To be well rubbed in. (Neuralgia.) Auct.
LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ Linimentum ammoniaci ammoniatum volatile Oleum ammoniatum Sapo ammoniæ Liniment of ammonia (E.) Liniment volatil (Fr.) Linimento volatile (It.) Flüchtige Salbe (G.) Letutschaja masj (R.)	Take of: Solution of ammonia, f℥j.; olive oil, f℥iij. Mix together.	Used as a rubefacient in rheumatic and neuralgic pains; also as a counter-irritant to relieve internal inflammation.			473. ℞ Linimenti ammoniæ, Liquoris ammoniæ fortior, āā f℥ij. D.S.—Vesicans. (Pleuritis.) Gondret.
LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ Liniment of belladonna (E.) Liniment de belladonne (Fr.) Linimento di belladonna (It.)	Composed of: Belladonna root, ℥xx.; camphor, ℥j.; rectified spirit, a sufficiency to make Oj.	Applied externally as an anodyne to allay pain and irritation in neuralgia, gout, ulcers, and in glandular enlargements.			474. ℞ Linimenti belladonnæ, f℥viij. Tincturæ belladonnæ, f℥ij.

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LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ—*continued.* Tollkirschen-liniment (G.) Masj sonnoj oduri (R.)					Fiat linimentum saepe utendum. (Neuralgia.) Neligan.
LINIMENTUM CALCIS Liniment of lime (E.) Liniment de chaux (Fr.) Linimento di calce (It.) Kalk-liniment (G.) Isvestkovaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Solution of lime, olive oil, of each f℥ij.	Applied as an emollient to burns and scalds, to freckles; also to heal tedious blisters.			475. ℞ Linimenti calcis, f℥j. Liquoris ammoniæ, f℥j. M. — External application. (Ephelis, Freckles.) E. Wilson.
LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ Oleum camphoratum Liniment of camphor (E.) Liniment de camphre (Fr.) Linimento di canfora (It.) Kampher-liniment (G.) Kamfornaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Camphor, ʒj.; olive oil, f℥iv.	Used as a stimulant and anodyne embrocation in sprains, bruises, chilblains, rheumatic and other pains; also in mercurial ulcers and glandular swellings.		Linimentum chloroformi Linimentum hydrargyri Linimentum terebinthinæ aceticum.	476. ℞ Linimenti camphoræ, f℥ß. Tincturæ pyrethri, f℥vj. Liquoris ammoniæ, f℥ij. Misce fiat linimentum. (Chilblains, Rheumatism.) Copland.
LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM Linimentum volatile camphoratum	Composed of: Camphor, ʒijß.; oil of lavender, f℥j.; strong solution of	Applied externally as a powerful irritant in rheumatic pains, and in-			477. ℞ Linimenti camphoræ comp.,

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LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM—*continued.* Linimentum ammoniaci-camphoratum Compound liniment of camphor (E.) Liniment volatil camphré (Fr.) Linimento volatile canforato (It.) Flüchtiges Kampher-liniment (G.) Kamfornaja letutschaja masj (R.)	ammonia, ℥v.; rectified spirit, ℥xv.	dolent glandular tumours.			Linimenti saponis, āā part æq. Misce fiat linimentum. (Graviditas, pain in the loins.) Montgomery. 478. ℞ Linimenti camphoræ comp., ℥j. Fellis bovini purificati, gr. 60. Fiat linimentum. Nocte manuque utendum. (Surditas atonica.) Allnatt.
LINIMENTUM CHLOFORMI Liniment of chloroform (E.) Liniment de chloroform (Fr.) Linimento di chloroformio (It.) Chloroform-liniment (G.) Masj chloroforma (R.)	Composed of: Chloroform, liniment of camphor, of each ℥ij.	Applied as an anodyne in neuralgic and other pains.			479. ℞ Linimenti chloroformi, ℥ij. Unguenti belladonnæ, ℥ß. Potassii bromidi, gr. 60. Misce fiat unguentum. (Rheumatismus.) Auct.
LINIMENTUM CROTONIS Liniment of croton oil (E.)	Composed of: Croton oil, ℥j.; oil of cajeput, recti-	Rubbed repeatedly on the skin, it occasions redness and a pustular			480. ℞ Linimenti crotonis, ℥j.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LINIMENTUM CROTONIS—*cont.* Liniment d'huile de croton (Fr.) Linimento d'olio di crotone (It.) Crotonöl-liniment (G.) Krotonovaja masj (R.)	fied spirit, of each ℥iijß.	eruption, and is used as a counter-irritant in internal inflammation.			S.—Rub the chest. (Pleuritis.) Anon.
LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI Liniment of mercury (E.) Liniment de mercure (Fr.) Linimento di mercurio (It.) Quecksilber-liniment (G.) Rtutnaja shidkaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Ointment of mercury, ℥j.; solution of ammonia, liniment of camphor, of each f℥j.	Used as an irritant embrocation in chronic tumours, and in chronic affections of the joints, in order to excite absorption.			481. ℞ Linimenti hydrargyri, f℥ß. Olei terebinthinæ, f℥ß. Linimenti camph., f℥j. Misce fiat linimentum. (Cutaneous affections.) Guy.
LINIMENTUM IODI Liniment of iodine (E.) Liniment de iode (Fr.) Linimento di iodio (It.) Iod-liniment (G.) Iodovaja shidkaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Iodine, ℥j¼; iodide of potassium, ℥ß.; camphor, ℥¼; rectified spirit, f℥x.	Applied externally as an irritant in lupus, cutaneous scrofula, diseases of the joints, acute rheumatism and gout, also in chronic laryngitis.			482. ℞ Linimenti iodi, f℥ß. Olei cajuputi, f℥j. Fiat liniment. Apply to the skin of the throat. (Laryngitis chronica.) Auct.
LINIMENTUM OPII Liniment of opium (E.) Liniment d'opium (Fr.) Linimento d'oppio (It.) Opium-liniment (G.) Opinaja shidkaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Tincture of opium, liniment of soap, of each f℥ij.	Used as an anodyne embrocation in neuralgic pains, sprains, and bruises.			483. ℞ Linimenti opii, f℥j. S.—Apply locally. (Rheumatism.) Anon.

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LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI CUM SAPONE Liniment of iodide of potassium and soap (E.) Liniment de iodure de potassium et de savon (Fr.) Linimento di ioduro di potassio e sapone (It.) Iodkaliseife-liniment (G.) Masj jodistavo kali i mila (R.)	Composed of: Hard soap cut small, iodide of potassium, of each ℥jß. ; glycerine, f℥j. ; oil of lemon, f℥j.; distilled water, f℥x.	Applied as an irritant to glandular enlargements and scrofulous tumours.			484. ℞ Linimenti potasii iodidi, f℥j. D.S.—Apply locally. (Parotitis.) Anon.
LINIMENTUM SAPONIS Liniment of soap (E.) Liniment de savon (Fr.) Linimento di sapone (It.) Seifen-liniment (G.) Milnaja shidkaja masj (R.)	Take of: Hard soap, ℥2½; camphor, ℥j½; oil of rosemary, f℥iij.; rectified spirit, f℥xviij.; distilled water, f℥ij.	Used as an irritant in local pains, sprains, bruises, and in rheumatism.		Linimentum opii.	485. ℞ Linim. saponis, f℥iij. Chloroformi, f℥j. Fiat linimentum. (Rheumatism.) Philadelphian formula.
LINIMENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM Compound liniment of mustard (E.) Liniment de moutarde composé (Fr.) Linimento di mostardo composto (It.) Zusammengesetztes Senf-liniment (G.) Sloshnaja masj gortschitzi (R.)	Composed of: Oil of mustard, f℥j.; camphor, ℥¼; ethereal extract of mezereon, gr. 40.; castor oil, f℥v.; rectified spirit, f℥iv.	Used as a rubefacient and counter-irritant in internal inflammatory diseases.			486. ℞ Linimenti sinapis comp. f℥ß. S.—Rub the chest. (Pleuropneumonia.) Auct.

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LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ Liniment of turpentine (E.) Liniment de terebinthine (Fr.) Linimento di trementina (It.) Terpentin-liniment (G.) Terpentinaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Soft soap, ℥ij.; camphor, ʒj.; oil of turpentine, fʒ xvj.	Applied as an irritant in chronic rheumatism, sore throat, sprains, and neuralgic affections of the extremities; also as a dressing for burns and scalds.			487. ℞ Linimenti terebinthinæ, fʒij. Linimenti camphoræ comp. fʒjß. Linimenti opii, fʒß. Olei olivæ, fʒß. Olei cajuputi, fʒij. Misce fiat linimentum. (Rheumatismus.) Copland.
LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ ACETICUM Liniment of turpentine and acetic acid (E.) Liniment de terebinthine et d'acide acetique (Fr.) Linimento di trementina e d'acido acetico (It.) Liniment von Terpentin und Essigsäure (G.) Masj terpentina i uksusnoj kisloti (R.)	Composed of: Oil of turpentine, acetic acid, liniment of camphor, of each fʒj.	Employed as a powerful irritant embrocation in peritonitis and pleuro-pneumonia.			488. ℞ Linimenti terebinthinæ acetici, fʒj. S.—Rub the abdomen. (Peritonitis.) Auct.
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ Solution of ammonia (E.) Ammoniaque liquide (Fr.) Ammoniaca liquida (It.)	A clear solution, having the odour and taste of ammonia, sp. gr. 0·959.	Employed as a diaphoretic and expectorant in continued fever, asthenic pneumonia, and bronchitis senilis; also as an	♏x.–♏xxx.	Linimentum ammoniæ.	489. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ, ♏x. Aquæ cum saccharo, fʒiij.

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Liquor Ammoniæ—*continued.* Ammoniak-flüssigkeit (G.) Shidki ammjak (R.)	One fluid drachm contains gr. 5·2 of ammonia.	antispasmodic and nervine stimulant to remove the cerebral disorders of intoxication, in nervous headache, and as an antacid in dyspepsia.			Fiat haustus. 2–3 times a-day. (To remove the ill effects of tobacco and alcoholic drinks.) Tessier. 490. ℞ Liq. ammon., ♏lxxx. Lactis vaccini, ℥iv. Fiat injectio, ℥j. to be injected daily. (Amenorrhœa.) Lavagna. 491. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis, ℥j. Camphoræ pulv., gr. 5. Syrupi, ℥j. Aquæ sambuci, ℥jv. M.D.S.—Omn. horâ cochl. mens. cap. (Mistura diaphoretica.) Brera. 492. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis, ℥vj. Spiriti rectificati, ℥ij. Fiat lotio. (Mammitis.) Clark.
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS Acetas ammoniæ liquidus Ammoniacum aceticum solutum Liquor mindereri Solutio acetatis ammoniaci Spiritus mindereri Solution of acetate of ammonia (E.) Liqueur d'acetate d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Liquore d'acetato d'ammoniaco (It.) Essigsaure Ammoniak-flüssigkeit (G.) Uksusnokisli ammjak (R.)	A colourless liquid, of a mild salty taste.	Employed as a diaphoretic and diuretic in febrile and inflammatory diseases, and in morbus Brightii. Used externally (when diluted with water) as a wash to inflamed and bruised parts, chronic ophthalmia, porrigo, and to inflamed nipples.	℥ij.–℥vj.		

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LIQUOR AMMONIÆ CITRATIS Solution of citrate of ammonia (E.) Liqueur de citrate d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Liquore di citrato d'ammoniaco (It.) Citronensaure Ammoniakflüssigkeit (G.) Limonokisli ammjak (R.)	Composed of: Citric acid, ʒiij.; strong solution of ammonia, fʒij ss; distilled water, Oj.	Given as a stimulant in gastric irritation, in the later stages of inflammatory and febrile attacks, in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in calculi, and in gout; also to remove cerebral disorders of intoxication.	fʒij.-fʒvj.		493. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ citratis, fʒß. Ætheris, ♏x. Syrupi limonis, fʒij. Aquæ destillatæ, fʒvj. Fiat haustus. S.—Ter de die sumendus. (Tussis.) Guy.
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIOR Liquor ammonii caustici Spiritus salis ammoniaci caustici Strong solution of ammonia (E.) Ammoniaque liquide concentrée (Fr.) Ammoniaca liquida forte (It.) Æzende Ammoniak-flüssigkeit (G.) Jedki naschatirni spirt (R.)	A colourless liquid, with a characteristic and very pungent odour and strong alkaline reaction. Sp. Gr. 0·891.	Applied topically as a rubefacient in rheumatic and other pains, and as a vesicant and counter-irritant in internal inflammation; also as a caustic in bites of serpents and rabid animals. Used internally, when diluted, as a stimulant in tussis, convulsions, rheumatism, and gout.	♏iij. - ♏x. in water.	Ammoniæ phosphas Linimentum camphoræ compositum Liquor ammoniæ Liquor ammoniæ citratis Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus Tinctura opii ammoniata.	494. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ fortior, fʒj. Tincturæ guaiaci, fʒij. Tincturæ opii, fʒß. D.S.—Ter de die, ♏x.-♏xx. in decoct. sarsæ. (Rheumatismus chronicus.) C. F. Meyer. 495. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ fortior, ♏vj. Tincturæ opii, ♏x. Olei amygdalæ, fʒj. M.D.S.—fʒj. to be injected into the ear, pre-

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Liquor Ammoniæ Fortior—*continued.*					viously washed out with soap-water. (Otorrhœa.) Rust.
LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI Butyrum antimonii Liquor antimonii terchloridi Liquor stibii chlorati Solution of chloride of antimony (E.) Liqueur de chlorure d'antimoine (Fr.) Liquore di cloruro antimonico (It.) Chlorantimon-flüssigkeit (G.) Sjurmanaja shidkost (R.)	A heavy liquid, of a yellowish-red colour. Sp. Gr. 1·47.	Applied as a caustic, without causing pain, to wounds from bites of rabid animals and venomous serpents; also to ulcers with excessive granulations, carcinoma, pustula maligna, and staphiloma.		Antimonii oxidum.	496. ℞ Liquoris antimonii chloridi, ℥j. Hydrargyri perchloridi, gr. 60. Adipis præparatæ, ℥j. Misce fiat unguentum. (Carcinoma.) Posner et Simon.
LIQUOR ARSENICALIS Liquor arsenicalis Fowleri arsenici kalinus potassæ arsenitis Solutio arsenitis kalici Fowleri Tinctura mineralis Fowleri Arsenical solution (E.) Fowler's solution (E. S.)	A reddish alkaline liquor, having the odour of lavender. Sp. Gr. 1·009. Contains 4 gr. of arsenious acid in every fluid ounce.	Employed internally as an alterative and antiperiodic in intermittent fevers and periodic diseases, as ague, hemicrania, periodic neuralgia, angina pectoris, chorea; and in chronic skin affections, such as lepra,	♏ij.–♏viij. 1 to 3 times a day in mixture; for inhalations: ♏v.–♏x. in water.		497. ℞ Liquor. arsenicalis, ℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ij. S.—3 de die ♏iv., crescendo at, ♏xij. (Psoriasis.) Romberg. 498. ℞ Liquor. arsenicalis, ℥jß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR ARSENICALIS—*cont.* Liqueur d'arsenite de potasse (Fr.) Teinture minerale de Fowler (Fr. S.) Liquore d'arsenito di potassa (It.) Liquore arsenicale di Fowler (It. S.) Arsenigsaure Kali-flüssigkeit (G.) Fowler's tropfen (G. S.) Rastvor mischjakovistavo kali (R.) Kapli Fowlera (R. S.)		psoriasis, pityriasis, eczema, and impetigo.* I have used successfully the inhalations of the atomized liquid in cases of spasmodic asthma.			Tincturæ cinchonæ, f℥iij. Syrupi auranti, f℥j. Misce.—Sumat f℥j. bis terve in die. (Intermittent fever, Neuralgia.) H. Green, U.S. 499. ℞ Liquoris arsenicalis, f℥j. Vini antimoniale, Vini ipecacuanhæ, Liquoris potassæ, āā f℥ijß. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥xij. Misce.—f℥j. ter de die sumendus. (Hay fever.) F. W. Mackenzie.
LIQUOR ARSENICI HYDROCHLORICI Liquor arsenici chloridi Hydrochloric solution of arsenic (E.) Liqueur de chlorure d'arsenic (Fr.) Liquore d'idroclorato d'arsenico (It.)	A colourless liquid of acid reaction. Sp. Gr. 1·009. Contains 4 gr. of arsenious acid in every fluid ounce.	Used like Liquor arsenicalis (see p. 188).	♏ij.–♏viij.		500. ℞ Liquoris arsenici chloridi, f℥j. D.S.—Bis de die, ♏x. sumat. (Arthritis, when the urine is clear, and of a low spec. grav.) Trousseau.

* Always to be taken after meals.

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LIQUOR ARSENICI HYDROCHLORICI—*continued.* Arsenchlorid-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor chloristovodorodnavo mischjaka (R.)					
LIQUOR ATROPIÆ Solution of atropia (E.) Solution d'atropine (Fr.) Soluzione d'atropina (It.) Atropin-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor atropina (R.)	Composed of: Atropia, gr 4.; rectified spirit, f℥j.; distilled water, f℥vij.	Employed topically to dilate the pupil; internally and hypodermatically, as a sedative and anodyne in neuralgia, chorea, epilepsy, catalepsy, and whooping cough.	♏iv.–♏xij. internally; ♏ij.–♏x. hypodermatic injection.		501. ℞ Liquoris atropiæ, f℥j. Tincturæ aurantii, fʒij. Aquæ aurantii, f℥iv. Magnesiæ sulphatis, ℥j. M.D.S—Trihor. cochl. mens. cap. (Constipatio chronica.) Auct.
LIQUOR ATROPIÆ SULPHATIS Solution of sulphate of atropia (E.) Solution de sulfate d'atropine (Fr.) Soluzione di solfato d'atropina (It.) Schwefelsaure Atropin-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor sernokislavo atropina (R.)	Composed of: Sulphate of atropia, gr. 4; distilled water, f℥j.	Used like the Liquor atropiæ.	♏iv.–♏xij.: hypodermatically, ♏ij.–♏viij.		502. ℞ Liquoris atropiæ sulphatis, f℥j. D.S.—♏ij.–♏x. (gr. $\frac{1}{80}$–gr. $\frac{1}{40}$) to be injected under the skin. (Neuralgia.) A. Eulenburg.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONIÆ CITRATIS Solution of citrate of bismuth and ammonia (E.) Liqueur de citrate de bismuth et d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Liquore di citrato di bismuto-ammoniaco (It.) Citronensaure Wismuth-ammoniak-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor limonokislavo vismuta i ammjaka (R.)	A colourless solution, with a saline and slightly metallic taste. Sp. Gr. 1·122. Miscible with water.	Used as a sedative in gastralgia, tussis convulsivus, gastritis ulcerosa, and asthma.	fʒß.–fʒj.		503. ℞ Liquoris bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis, fʒß. Aquæ aurantii, fʒj. M.D.S.—Trihor cochl. thear. cap. (Gastritis ulcerosa.) Martyn.
LIQUOR CALCIS Aqua calcaria calcis Solution of lime (E.) Lime water (E. S.) Eau de chaux (Fr.) Acqua di calce (It.) Kalkwasser (G.) Isvestkovaja voda (R.)	A clear solution, of alkaline reaction.	Used as an antacid in diarrhœa, dysentery, rachitis, osteomalacia, caries, and dyspepsia. Applied topically as a desiccant to sore nipples, ulcers with profuse secretion, burns, scalds, chronic and moist skin affections, gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa.	fʒj.–fʒiv. with milk or bitter tinctures.	*In which solution of lime is used:* Argenti oxidum Linimentum calcis Lotio hydrargyri flava Lotio hydrargyri nigra.	504. ℞ Liquoris calcis, fʒß. D.S.—Take with milk 3–4 times a-day. (Scrofula.) Shapter. 505. ℞ Liquoris calcis, Olei lini, āā fʒvj. Misce fiat lotio. (Combustio, Ulcera.) Tanner.
LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORATÆ Liquor calcariæ chloratæ	Composed of: Chlorinated lime,	Used as an antiseptic gargle in diphtheria and stomatitis aphthosa.	♏xxx.–♏lx. in milk or water.		506. ℞ Liquoris calcis chloratæ, fʒxij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORATÆ—*continued.* Liquor calcis chloridi muriatis Solution of chlorinated lime (E.) Solution de hydrochlorate de chaux (Fr.) Liquore d'idroclorato di calce (It.) Chlorkalkwasser (G.) Rastvor chlornokisloj isvesti (R.)	1 ℔.; distilled water, Cj. Sp. Gr. 1·035.	Applied in blepharitis and in purulent ophthalmia of children; and as an antiparasitic in scabies and in tinea capitis.			Acidi hydrocyanici diluti, ℥j. Fiat lotio. Sign. Poison. Apply to. (Cutaneous diseases, with itching.) Neligan.
LIQUOR CALCIS SACCHARATUS Saccharated solution of lime (E.) Eau de chaux sucrée (Fr.) Acqua di calce saccarato (It.) Gezuckertes Kalkwasser (G.) Saccharnaja isvestkovaja voda (R.)	Composed of: Slaked lime, ℥j.; refined sugar, ℥ij.; distilled water, Oj. Sp. Gr. 1·052.	Used as an antacid and astringent in obstinate dyspepsia; also in chronic diarrhœa of children.*	♏xv.–♏lx.		507. ℞ Liquoris calcis saccharati, ℥ij. Aquæ anethi, ℥j. D.S. — 1 teaspoonful every hour. (Diarrhœa infantum.) Auct.
LIQUOR CHLORI Acidum muriaticum oxygenatum Aqua chlori oxymuriatica Liquor chlorinii	A yellowish-green liquid, smelling strongly of chlorine. Sp. Gr. 1·003.	Employed as a stimulant and antiseptic in typhus, scarlatina, and malignant sore throat; as a gargle in putrid sore throat and diphtheria;	♏x.–♏xx. in water; gargle: ℥ß. to ℥iij.–℥vj.		508. ℞ Liquoris chlori, ℥ß. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv. Syrupi, ℥ß. Tragacanthæ gummi, gr. 10.

* To be taken after meals.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR CHLORI—*continued.* Solution of chlorine (E.) Eau de chlore (Fr.) Soluzione di cloro (It.) Chlorwasser (G.) Chlornaja voda (R.)		as a local bath in liver affections; and as a deodorising application to cancerous and other fœtid ulcers.			Fiat gargarisma. (Diphtheritis.) Ratier. 509. ℞ Liquoris chlori, ℥j. Syrupi limonis, ℥ij. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥viij. M.D.S. — ♏x. - ♏xij. every 6–8 hours. (Scarlatina.) Tweedie.
LIQUOR EPISPASTICUS Linimentum cantharidis Blistering liquid (E.) Liqueur vésicant (Fr.) Liquore vesicante (It.) Canthariden-flüssigkeit (G.) Pusir proisvodjastchaja shidkost (R.)	Composed of: Cantharides, in powder, ʒviij.; acetic acid, ℥iv.; ether, a sufficiency to make ℥xx.	Used to produce rapid vesication in inflammatory diseases, especially in pleuritis, pericarditis, meningitis, and tumor albus.			510. ℞ Liquoris epispastici, ℥j. S.—Apply with a camel-hair brush. (Tumor albus.) Auct.
LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI Liquor chloreti ferrici ferri muriatici oxydati ferri sesquichlorati Oleum martis per deliquium Solution of perchloride of iron (E.)	A thick red-brown liquid. Composed of: Strong solution of perchloride of iron, ℥v.; distilled water, ℥xv.	Used internally as a tonic and styptic in anæmia, chlorosis, scrofula, erysipelas, retention of urine, arising from spasmodic stricture, incontinentia urinæ infantum, dysenteria; to diminish the disposition to worms	♏x.-♏xxx. in water or syrup; for infants: ♏ij.-♏v.		511. ℞ Liquoris ferri perchloridi, ℥iij. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j. Syrupi, ℥ij. M.D.S.—Bihorio cochl. thear. cap. (Dysenteria.) Baudon.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI—*continued.* Liqueur de perchlorure de fer (Fr.) Liquore di percloruro di ferro (It.) Eisenchlorürflüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor chloristavo shelesa (R.)		in children, in passive hæmorrhages and in leucorrhœa; injected also into aneurismal sacs.			512. ℞ Liquoris ferri perchloridi, ℥ß. Decocti ulmi, Oj. M.D.S.—Vaginal injection. (Leucorrhœa.) Sandras.
LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI FORTIOR Liquor ferri perchloridi (Br. Ph. 64.) Liquor ferri sesquichlorati fortior Strong solution of perchloride of iron (E.) Liqueur de perchlorure de fer concentré (Fr.) Liquore di percloruro di ferro forte (It.) Eisenchloridlösung (G.) Krepki rastvor chloristavo shelesa (R.)	An orange-brown solution, with a strong styptic taste; miscible with water or alcohol in all proportions. Sp. Gr. 1·338.	Applied as a caustic to venereal warts, and to spongy granulations; as an astringent to ulcers with copious discharge; as a styptic to arrest capillary hæmorrhage, or from leech bites, or after the extraction of teeth.		Liquor ferri perchloridi. Tinctura ferri perchloridi.	513. ℞ Liquoris ferri perchloridi fortior, ℥ß. D.S. — Imbibe round pieces of lint with the fluid, place between two pieces of linen, press and remove the lint; when dry, apply to the bleeding surfaces. (Hæmorrhagia.) Langenbeck.
LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS Liquor ferri nitrici oxydati Persequinitras ferri	A clear solution, of a reddish-brown colour, slightly astringent and acid	Employed internally as a tonic, hæmatinic, and astringent in chronic diarrhœa, choleraic diar-	♏x.-♏xl. in water.		514. ℞ Liquoris ferri pernitratis, ℥iij. Syrupi, ℥v.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS—*continued.* Solution of pernitrate of iron (E.) Liqueur de nitrate de fer (Fr.) Liquore di nitrato di ferro (It.) Flüssiges salpetersaures Eisenoxyd (G.) Shidkaja asotnokislaja okis shelesa (R.)	to taste. Sp. Gr. 1·107.	rhœa, leucorrhœa, hæmatemesis, hæmorrhage from the bowels or uterus; also as a topical astringent.			Aquæ destillatæ, f℥iij. Misce, capiat f℥ß. sextis horis. (Diarrhœa chronica, Leucorrhœa.) Neligan.
LIQUOR FERRI PERSULPHATIS Liquor oxysulphatis ferri Solution of persulphate of iron (E.) Liqueur de sulfate de fer (Fr.) Liquore di solfato di ferro (It.) Flüssiges schwefelsaures Eisenoxyd (G.) Rastvor sernokislavo shelesa (R.)	A dense solution, of a dark-red colour, inodorous, and very astringent; miscible in all proportions with water or alcohol. Sp. Gr. 1·441.	Applied externally as a caustic and astringent.		Ferri et ammoniæ citras Ferri et quiniæ citras Ferri oxidum magneticum Ferri peroxidum humidum Ferrum tartaratum Tinctura ferri acetatis.	515. ℞ Liquoris ferri persulphatis, f℥j. Spiriti camphoræ, f℥ij. D.S.—Apply locally. (Noma.) Auct.
LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS Liquor hydrargyri nitrici oxydati	A colourless strongly acid solution. Sp. Gr. 2·246.	Employed as a caustic in ulcerated cervix uteri, lupus, cancer, warts, herpes exedens, syphilitic			516. ℞ Liquoris hydrarg. nitrat. acid., f℥ij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus—*continued.* Liquor supernitratis hydrargyri Acid solution of nitrate of mercury (E.) Liqueur de nitrate acide de mercure (Fr.) Liquore di nitrato acido di mercurio (It.) Flüssiges salpetersaures Quecksilberoxyd (G.) Rastvor asotnokisloj okisi rtuti (R.)		and scrofulous ulcers, lepra, condyloma, psoriasis, and in asthma (cauterisation of the pharynx).			Tragacanthæ pulv., quant. sufficit. Ut fiat pasta caustica. (Lupus.) Neligan.
LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI Liquor hydrargyri bichloridi Liquor mercurialis Solution of perchloride of mercury (E.) Liqueur de perchlorure de mercure (Fr.) Liquore di bicloruro di mercurio (It.) Sublimatlösung (G.) Rastvor sulemi (R.)	Composed of: Perchloride of mercury, chloride of ammonium, of each gr. 10; distilled water, ℥j.	Employed internally as an alterative in syphilis, and topically as a caustic to syphilitic ulcers, condylomata, syphilitic skin affections, pruritus, and in ophthalmia.	ʒß.–ʒij.		517. ℞ Liquoris hydrargyri perchloridi, ʒj. D.S.—ʒj., with a chalybeate, thrice a-day to be taken. (Hypertrophia uteri.) Oldham.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR IODI Solution of iodine (E.) Solution d'hydroiodate ioduré de potasse (Fr.) Soluzione d'idroiodato iduro di potassa (It.) Iodhaltige Iodkalilösung (G.) Iodni rastvor jodistavo kali (R.)	Composed of: Iodine, gr. 20; iodide of potassium, gr. 30; distilled water, ℥j.	Given as an alterative in syphilis, scrofula, and for glandular tumours.	♏xx.-♏xxx. in water.		518. ℞ Liquoris iodi, ℥ß. Potassæ bicarbonatis, gr. 60. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj. M.D.S.—Ter de die cochl. mens. cap. (Scrofula.) Auct.
LIQUOR LITHIÆ EFFERVESCENS Aqua lithiæ effervescens Effervescing solution of lithia (E.) Lithia water (E. S.) Eau de lithion (Fr.) Acqua di litio (It.) Lithion wasser (G.) Litinaja voda (R.)	A clear and sparkling liquid, of an agreeable acidulous taste.	Used as a diuretic and antilithic in gout and other diseases, where urate of soda is deposited in the tissues; also as a refrigerant in febrile disorders.	℥v.-℥x.		519. ℞ Liquoris lithiæ effervescent, ℥vj. S.—To take twice a-day. (Lithiasis.) Auct.
LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS Aqua magnesiæ bicarbonatis Solution of carbonate of magnesia (E.) Fluid magnesia (E. S.) Eau magnésienne (Fr.)	A clear, slightly effervescent liquid.	Used as an antacid, antilithic, and antemetic in diarrhœa of children; in calculous diseases, in vomiting of pregnancy, and in diabetes.	℥j.-℥ij.		520. ℞ Liquoris magnesiæ carbonatis, ℥vj. Tincturæ calumbæ, ℥vj. Tincturæ benzoini compos., ℥ij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS—*continued.* Liquore di carbonato di magnesia (It.) Flüssige Bitterde (G.) Shidkaja magnesia (R.)					M.D.S.—2–3 de die, ℥j. sumendus. (Emesis in graviditate.) Auct.
LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS Solution of acetate of morphia (E.) Solution d'acetate de morphine (Fr.) Liquore d'acetato di morfina (It.) Essigsaure Morphium-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor uksusnokislavo morfia (R.)	Composed of: Acetate of morphia, gr. 4; diluted acetic acid, ♏viij.; rectified spirit, ℥ij.; distilled water, ℥vj.	Given internally as an anodyne, antispasmodic, or hypnotic, in all cases when acetate of morphia is used (see p. 220). Employed also hypodermatically to alleviate pain.	♏x.–♏lx.		521. ℞ Liquoris morphiæ acetatis, ℥ij. Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ℥iv. Syrupi zingiber., ℥ß. M.D.S.—Adessertspoonful every 1-2 hours after a dose of castor oil had been given. (Colica flatulenta.) Auct.
LIQUOR MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS. Liquor morphiæ murias Solution of hydrochlorate of morphia (E.) Solution d'hydrochlorate de morphine (Fr.) Liquore d'idroclorato di morfina (It.)	Composed of: Hydrochlorate of morphia, gr. 4; diluted hydrochloric acid, ♏viij.; rectified spirit, ℥ij.; distilled water, ℥vj.	Employed as an anodyne, antispasmodic, and hypnotic to alleviate pain in neuralgia, gastrodynia, to relieve tetanus, the effects of strychnia, obstinate vomiting; also in maniacal delirium.	♏xx.–♏lx.		522. ℞ Liquoris morphiæ hydrochloratis, ♏xxx. Aquæ aurantii, ℥j. Syrupi aurantii, ℥ß. Fiat haustus. S.—Horâ somni sumendus. (Agrypnia.) Neligan.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS—*continued.* Salzsaure Morphium-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor solenokislavo morfia (R.)					
LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS Acetas plumbi basicus Acetum plumbicum saturni Extractum saturni Liquor plumbi diacetatis Solution of subacetate of lead (E.) Goulard extract (E. S.) Acétate de plomb liquide (Fr.) Extrait de saturne (Fr. S.) Estratto di saturno (It.) Bleiessig (G.) Swinzovi uksus (R.)	A dense, clear, colourless liquid, with alkaline reaction, and a sweet, astringent taste. Sp. Gr. 1·26.	Applied topically as an astringent to parts affected with phlegmonous or erysipelatous inflammation, to whitlows, burns, sprains, wounds, ulcers, abscesses, and inflamed tendons; also in ophthalmia.		Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus Unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum.	523. ℞ Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, fʒij. Spiriti camphoræ, fʒvij. D.S.—Apply to the breasts. (Hypertrophia mammæ.) Brodie. 524. ℞ Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, fʒij. Acidi sulphurici, ♏xx. Aquæ, Oj. M.D.S.—External application. (Gangrena, Anthrax.) Mayerhoffer. 525. ℞ Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, fʒß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS —*continued.*					Vitelli ovi, ij. Olei lini, ℥iv. Fiat linimentum. (Combustio.) Schwartze.
LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS Aqua plumbi saturnina vegeto-mineralis Goulardi Diluted solution of subacetate of lead (E.) Goulard water (E. S.) Eau de saturne (Fr.) Acqua di saturno (It.) Bleiwasser (G.) Swinzovaja voda (R.)	A clear solution. Composed of: Solution of subacetate of lead, rectified spirit, of each ℥ij.; distilled water, ℥xix ß.	Used as a cooling and astringent wash in phlegmonous inflammation, in ulcers with profuse discharge, and in gonorrhœa; also in cases of sprains and burns.			526. ℞ Liquoris plumbi subacetatis diluti, ℥vj. Spiriti rosmarini, Tincturæ opii, āā ℥j. M.D.S.—To apply 5–6 times a-day. (Hæmorrhoides dolorosæ.) Graves.
LIQUOR POTASSÆ Aqua potassæ Liquor kali hydrici Solution of potash (E.) Potasse caustique liquide (Fr.) Idrato di potassa liquida (It.) Kalilauge (G.) Stschelok jedkavo kali (R.)	A limpid, colourless, transparent, inodorous liquid, having an acrid taste; has a soapy feel when rubbed between the fingers, strongly attracts carbonic acid; corrodes flint glass, and rapidly dissolves	Given internally as an antacid in indigestion, with acidity of the stomach, to diminish the acidity of the urine in lithiasis, rheumatismus, and gout; as a resolvent alterative in enlargements and induration of the lymphatic and se-	♏xv.–♏lx. in beer, milk, water, or syrup; for children, ♏ij.–♏v.		527. ℞ Liquoris potassæ, ℥ij. Potassæ nitratis, gr. 120. Spiriti ætheris nitrosi, ℥iij. Syrupi scillæ, ℥vj. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj. M.—Sumat ℥ß. ex cyatho aquæ 3 in die.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Liquor Potassæ—*continued.*	oxide of lead, and should therefore always be preserved in green glass bottles. Sp. Gr. 1·058.	creting glands, in ovarian tumours, in scrofula, and in syphilis; applied externally in cutaneous affections, in acne punctata; as a diuretic given in dropsy, and as an expectorant in chronic bronchitis, to diminish the viscidity of the mucus.			(Hydrops.) Fergusson. 528. ℞ Liquoris potassæ, ♏xx. Misturæ cretæ, f℥j. Tincturæ calumbæ, f℥j. Fiat haustus. (Dyspepsia, acid.) Hooper. 529. ℞ Liquoris potassæ, Olei lini, āā, f℥ß. Fiat linimentum. (Eczema.) Hebra. 530. ℞ Liquoris potassæ, ♏x. Tincturæ hyoscyami, ♏xx. Infusi buchu, f℥jß. Misce fiat haustus, ter die sumendus. (Catarrhus vesicæ.) Tanner.
LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS Aqua potassæ effervescens	A clear and sparkling liquid, with an	Employed as a diuretic and antilithic in affections of the urinary	Oß.–Oj.		531. ℞ Liquoris potassæ effervescentis, f℥iij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM—*continued.* Linimentum ammoniaci-camphoratum Compound liniment of camphor (E.) Liniment volatil camphré (Fr.) Linimento volatile canforato (It.) Flüchtiges Kampher-liniment (G.) Kamfornaja letutschaja masj (R.)	ammonia, f℥v.; rectified spirit, f℥xv.	dolent glandular tumours.			Linimenti saponis, āā part æq. Misce fiat linimentum. (Graviditas, pain in the loins.) Montgomery. 478. ℞ Linimenti camphoræ comp., f℥j. Fellis bovini purificati, gr. 60. Fiat linimentum. Nocte manuque utendum. (Surditas atonica.) Allnatt.
LINIMENTUM CHLOFORMI Liniment of chloroform (E.) Liniment de chloroform (Fr.) Linimento di chloroformio	Composed of: Chloroform, liniment of camphor, of each f℥ij.	Applied as an anodyne in neuralgic and other pains.			479. ℞ Linimenti chloroformi, f℥ij.

Solution of arseniate of soda (E.) Liqueur d'arseniate de soude (Fr.) Liquore d'arseniato di soda (It.) Arsensaure Natron-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor mischjakovokislavo natra (R.)					hours. (Cutaneous affections.) Posner and Simon.	203
LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORATÆ Liquor natri chlorati hypochlorosi Labarraci	A colourless, alkaline liquid, with an astringent taste, and feeble odour of	Given internally as a disinfectant and antiseptic in putrid or malignant fever, typhus, scar-	♏x.–♏xx. in water; gargle: 1 part to 15 parts of wa-		535. ℞ Liquoris sodæ chloratæ,	

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI CUM SAPONE Liniment of iodide of potassium and soap (E.) Liniment de iodure de potassium et de savon (Fr.) Linimento di ioduro di potassio e sapone (It.) Iodkaliseife-liniment (G.) Masj jodistavo kali i mila (R.)	Composed of: Hard soap cut small, iodide of potassium, of each ℥jß.; glycerine, f℥j.; oil of lemon, f℥j.; distilled water, f℥x.	Applied as an irritant to glandular enlargements and scrofulous tumours.			484. ℞ Linimenti potasii iodidi, f℥j. D.S.—Apply locally. (Parotitis.) Anon.
LINIMENTUM SAPONIS Liniment of soap (E.) Liniment de savon (Fr.) Linimento di sapone (It.) Seifen-liniment (G.) Milnaja shidkaja masj (R.)	Take of: Hard soap, ℥2½; camphor, ℥j¼; oil of rosemary, f℥iij.; rectified spirit, f℥xviij.; distilled water, f℥ij.	Used as an irritant in local pains, sprains, bruises, and in rheumatism.		Linimentum opii.	485. ℞ Linim. saponis, f℥iij. Chloroformi, f℥j. Fiat linimentum. (Rheumatism.) Philadelphian formula.
LINIMENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM Compound liniment of mustard (E.) Liniment de moutarde composé (Fr.) Linimento di mostardo composto (It.) Zusammengesetztes Senf-liniment (G.) Sloshnaja masj gortschitzi (R.)	Composed of: Oil of mustard, f℥j.; camphor, ℥¼; ethereal extract of mezereon, gr. 40.; castor oil, f℥v.; rectified spirit, f℥iv.	Used as a rubefacient and counter-irritant in internal inflammatory diseases.			486. ℞ Linimenti sinapis comp. f℥ß. S.—Rub the chest. (Pleuropneumonia.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ Liniment of turpentine (E.) Liniment de terebinthine (Fr.) Linimento di trementina (It.) Terpentin-liniment (G.) Terpentinaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Soft soap, ℥ij.; camphor, ℥j.; oil of turpentine, fʒ xvj.	Applied as an irritant in chronic rheumatism, sore throat, sprains, and neuralgic affections of the extremities; also as a dressing for burns and scalds.			487. ℞ Linimenti terebinthinæ, fʒij. Linimenti camphoræ comp. fʒjß. Linimenti opii, fʒß. Olei olivæ, fʒß. Olei cajuputi, fʒij. Misce fiat linimentum. (Rheumatismus.) Copland.
LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ ACETICUM Liniment of turpentine and acetic acid (E.) Liniment de terebinthine et d'acide acetique (Fr.) Linimento di trementina e d'acido acetico (It.) Liniment von Terpentin und Essigsäure (G.) Masj terpentina i uksusnoj kisloti (R.)	Composed of: Oil of turpentine, acetic acid, liniment of camphor, of each fʒj.	Employed as a powerful irritant embrocation in peritonitis and pleuro-pneumonia.			488. ℞ Linimenti terebinthinæ acetici, fʒj. S.—Rub the abdomen. (Peritonitis.) Auct.
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ Solution of ammonia (E.) Ammoniaque liquide (Fr.) Ammoniaca liquida (It.)	A clear solution, having the odour and taste of ammonia, sp. gr. 0·959.	Employed as a diaphoretic and expectorant in continued fever, asthenic pneumonia, and bronchitis senilis; also as an	♏x.–♏xxx.	Linimentum ammoniæ.	489. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ, ♏x. Aquæ cum saccharo, fʒiij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Liquor Ammoniæ—*continued.* Ammoniak-flüssigkeit (G.) Shidki ammjak (R.)	One fluid drachm contains gr. 5·2 of ammonia.	antispasmodic and nervine stimulant to remove the cerebral disorders of intoxication, in nervous headache, and as an antacid in dyspepsia.			Fiat haustus. 2–3 times a-day. (To remove the ill effects of tobacco and alcoholic drinks.) Tessier. 490. ℞ Liq. ammon., ♏lxxx. Lactis vaccini, ℥iv. Fiat injectio, ℥j. to be injected daily. (Amenorrhœa.) Lavagna.
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS Acetas ammoniæ liquidus Ammoniacum aceticum solutum Liquor mindereri Solutio acetatis ammoniaci Spiritus mindereri Solution of acetate of ammonia (E.) Liqueur d'acetate d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Liquore d'acetato d'ammoniaco (It.) Essigsaure Ammoniak-flüssigkeit (G.) Uksusnokisli ammjak (R.)	A colourless liquid, of a mild salty taste.	Employed as a diaphoretic and diuretic in febrile and inflammatory diseases, and in morbus Brightii. Used externally (when diluted with water) as a wash to inflamed and bruised parts, chronic ophthalmia, porrigo, and to inflamed nipples.	ʒij.–ʒvj.		491. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis, ℥j. Camphoræ pulv., gr. 5. Syrupi, ℥j. Aquæ sambuci, ℥jv. M.D.S.—Omn. horâ cochl. mens. cap. (Mistura diaphoretica.) Brera. 492. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis, ℥vj. Spiriti rectificati, ʒij. Fiat lotio. (Mammitis.) Clark.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ CITRATIS Solution of citrate of ammonia (E.) Liqueur de citrate d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Liquore di citrato d'ammoniaco (It.) Citronensaure Ammoniakflüssigkeit (G.) Limonokisli ammjak (R.)	Composed of: Citric acid, ℥iij.; strong solution of ammonia, fʒij ss; distilled water, Oj.	Given as a stimulant in gastric irritation, in the later stages of inflammatory and febrile attacks, in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in calculi, and in gout; also to remove cerebral disorders of intoxication.	fʒij.-fʒvj.		493. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ citratis, fʒß. Ætheris, ♏x. Syrupi limonis, fʒij. Aquæ destillatæ, fʒvj. Fiat haustus. S.—Ter de die sumendus. (Tussis.) Guy.
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIOR Liquor ammonii caustici Spiritus salis ammoniaci caustici Strong solution of ammonia (E.) Ammoniaque liquide concentrée (Fr.) Ammoniaca liquida forte (It.) Æzende Ammoniak-flüssigkeit (G.) Jedki naschatirni spirt (R.)	A colourless liquid, with a characteristic and very pungent odour and strong alkaline reaction. Sp. Gr. 0·891.	Applied topically as a rubefacient in rheumatic and other pains, and as a vesicant and counter-irritant in internal inflammation; also as a caustic in bites of serpents and rabid animals. Used internally, when diluted, as a stimulant in tussis, convulsions, rheumatism, and gout.	♏iij. - ♏x. in water.	Ammoniæ phosphas Linimentum camphoræ compositum Liquor ammoniæ Liquor ammoniæ citratis Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus Tinctura opii ammoniata.	494. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ fortior, fʒj. Tincturæ guaiaci, fʒij. Tincturæ opii, fʒß. D.S.—Ter de die, ♏x.-♏xx. in decoct. sarsæ. (Rheumatismus chronicus.) C. F. Meyer. 495. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ fortior, ♏vj. Tincturæ opii, ♏x. Olei amygdalæ, fʒj. M.D.S.—fʒj. to be injected into the ear, pre-

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIOR—*continued.*					viously washed out with soap-water. (Otorrhœa.) Rust.
LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI Butyrum antimonii Liquor antimonii terchloridi Liquor stibii chlorati Solution of chloride of antimony (E.) Liqueur de chlorure d'antimoine (Fr.) Liquore di cloruro antimonico (It.) Chlorantimon-flüssigkeit (G.) Sjurmanaja shidkost (R.)	A heavy liquid, of a yellowish-red colour. Sp. Gr. 1·47.	Applied as a caustic, without causing pain, to wounds from bites of rabid animals and venomous serpents; also to ulcers with excessive granulations, carcinoma, pustula maligna, and staphiloma.		Antimonii oxidum.	496. ℞ Liquoris antimonii chloridi, f℥j. Hydrargyri perchloridi, gr. 60. Adipis præparatæ, ℥j. Misce fiat unguentum. (Carcinoma.) Posner et Simon.
LIQUOR ARSENICALIS Liquor arsenicalis Fowleri arsenici kalinus potassæ arsenitis Solutio arsenitis kalici Fowleri Tinctura mineralis Fowleri Arsenical solution (E.) Fowler's solution (E. S.)	A reddish alkaline liquor, having the odour of lavender. Sp. Gr. 1·009. Contains 4 gr. of arsenious acid in every fluid ounce.	Employed internally as an alterative and antiperiodic in intermittent fevers and periodic diseases, as ague, hemicrania, periodic neuralgia, angina pectoris, chorea; and in chronic skin affections, such as lepra,	♏ij.-♏viij. 1 to 3 times a-day in mixture; for inhalations: ♏v.-♏x. in water.		497. ℞ Liquor. arsenicalis, f℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥ij. S.—3 de die ♏iv., crescendo at, ♏xij. (Psoriasis.) Romberg. 498. ℞ Liquor. arsenicalis, f℥jß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR ARSENICALIS—*cont.* Liqueur d'arsenite de potasse (Fr.) Teinture minerale de Fowler (Fr. S.) Liquore d'arsenito di potassa (It.) Liquore arsenicale di Fowler (It. S.) Arsenigsaure Kali-flüssigkeit (G.) Fowler's tropfen (G. S.) Rastvor mischjakovistavo kali (R.) Kapli Fowlera (R. S.)		psoriasis, pityriasis, eczema, and impetigo.* I have used successfully the inhalations of the atomized liquid in cases of spasmodic asthma.			Tincturæ cinchonæ, fʒiij. Syrupi auranti, fʒj. Misce.—Sumat fʒj. bis terve in die. (Intermittent fever, Neuralgia.) H. Green, U.S. 499. ℞ Liquoris arsenicalis, fʒj. Vini antimoniale, Vini ipecacuanhæ, Liquoris potassæ, āā fʒijß. Aquæ destillatæ, fʒxij. Misce.—fʒj. ter de die sumendus. (Hay fever.) F. W. Mackenzie.
LIQUOR ARSENICI HYDROCHLORICI Liquor arsenici chloridi Hydrochloric solution of arsenic (E.) Liqueur de chlorure d'arsenic (Fr.) Liquore d'idroclorato d'arsenico (It.)	A colourless liquid of acid reaction. Sp. Gr. 1·009. Contains 4 gr. of arsenious acid in every fluid ounce.	Used like Liquor arsenicalis (see p. 188).	♏ij.-♏viij.		500. ℞ Liquoris arsenici chloridi, fʒj. D.S.—Bis de die, ♏x. sumat. (Arthritis, when the urine is clear, and of a low spec. grav.) Trousseau.

* Always to be taken after meals.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Lini Semina—*continued.*	of a mucilaginous oily taste.				M.D.S.—Bihor. cochl. mens. cap. (Catarrhus.) G. B. Wood, U.S.
LINIMENTUM ACONITI Liniment of aconite (E.) Liniment d'aconit (Fr.) Linimento d'aconito (It.) Sturmhut-liniment (G.) Ljutika masj (R.)	Take of: Aconite root, in powder, ℥xx.; camphor, ℥j.; rectified spirit, a sufficiency to make Oj.	Applied externally as an anodyne in neuralgia and in rheumatism.			472. ℞ Linimenti aconiti, f℥j. S.—To be well rubbed in. (Neuralgia.) Auct.
LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ Linimentum ammoniaci ammoniatum volatile Oleum ammoniatum Sapo ammoniæ Liniment of ammonia (E.) Liniment volatil (Fr.) Linimento volatile (It.) Flüchtige Salbe (G.) Letutschaja masj (R.)	Take of: Solution of ammonia, f℥j.; olive oil, f℥iij. Mix together.	Used as a rubefacient in rheumatic and neuralgic pains; also as a counter-irritant to relieve internal inflammation.			473. ℞ Linimenti ammoniæ, Liquoris ammoniæ fortior, āā f℥ij. D.S.—Vesicans. (Pleuritis.) Gondret.
LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ Liniment of belladonna (E.) Liniment de belladonne (Fr.) Linimento di belladonna (It.)	Composed of: Belladonna root, ℥xx.; camphor, ℥j.; rectified spirit, a sufficiency to make Oj.	Applied externally as an anodyne to allay pain and irritation in neuralgia, gout, ulcers, and in glandular enlargements.			474. ℞ Linimenti belladonnæ, f℥viij. Tincturæ belladonnæ, f℥ij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ—*continued.* Tollkirschen-liniment (G.) Masj sonnoj oduri (R.)					Fiat linimentum saepe utendum. (Neuralgia.) Neligan.
LINIMENTUM CALCIS Liniment of lime (E.) Liniment de chaux (Fr.) Linimento di calce (It.) Kalk-liniment (G.) Isvestkovaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Solution of lime, olive oil, of each f℥ij.	Applied as an emollient to burns and scalds, to freckles; also to heal tedious blisters.			475. ℞ Linimenti calcis, f℥j. Liquoris ammoniæ, f℥j. M. — External application. (Ephelis, Freckles.) E. Wilson.
LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ Oleum camphoratum Liniment of camphor (E.) Liniment de camphre (Fr.) Linimento di canfora (It.) Kampher-liniment (G.) Kamfornaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Camphor, ʒj.; olive oil, f℥iv.	Used as a stimulant and anodyne embrocation in sprains, bruises, chilblains, rheumatic and other pains; also in mercurial ulcers and glandular swellings.		Linimentum chloroformi Linimentum hydrargyri Linimentum terebinthinæ aceticum.	476. ℞ Linimenti camphoræ, f℥ß. Tincturæ pyrethri, f℥vj. Liquoris ammoniæ, f℥ij. Misce fiat linimentum. (Chilblains, Rheumatism.) Copland.
LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM Linimentum volatile camphoratum	Composed of: Camphor, ʒijß.; oil of lavender, f℥j.; strong solution of	Applied externally as a powerful irritant in rheumatic pains, and in-			477. ℞ Linimenti camphoræ comp.,

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum—*continued.* Linimentum ammoniaci-camphoratum Compound liniment of camphor (E.) Liniment volatil camphré (Fr.) Linimento volatile canforato (It.) Flüchtiges Kampher-liniment (G.) Kamfornaja letutschaja masj (R.)	ammonia, ℥v.; rectified spirit, ℥xv.	dolent glandular tumours.			Linimenti saponis, āā part æq. Misce fiat linimentum. (Graviditas, pain in the loins.) Montgomery. 478. ℞ Linimenti camphoræ comp., ℥j. Fellis bovini purificati, gr. 60. Fiat linimentum. Nocte manuque utendum. (Surditas atonica.) Allnatt.
LINIMENTUM CHLOFORMI Liniment of chloroform (E.) Liniment de chloroform (Fr.) Linimento di chloroformio (It.) Chloroform-liniment (G.) Masj chloroforma (R.)	Composed of: Chloroform, liniment of camphor, of each ℥ij.	Applied as an anodyne in neuralgic and other pains.			479. ℞ Linimenti chloroformi, ℥ij. Unguenti belladonnæ, ℥ß. Potassii bromidi, gr. 60. Misce fiat unguentum. (Rheumatismus.) Auct.
LINIMENTUM CROTONIS Liniment of croton oil (E.)	Composed of: Croton oil, ℥j.; oil of cajeput, recti-	Rubbed repeatedly on the skin, it occasions redness and a pustular			480. ℞ Linimenti crotonis, ℥j.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LINIMENTUM CROTONIS—*cont.* Liniment d'huile de croton (Fr.) Linimento d'olio di crotone (It.) Crotonöl-liniment (G.) Krotonovaja masj (R.)	fied spirit, of each f℥iijß.	eruption, and is used as a counter-irritant in internal inflammation.			S.—Rub the chest. (Pleuritis.) Anon.
LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI Liniment of mercury (E.) Liniment de mercure (Fr.) Linimento di mercurio (It.) Quecksilber-liniment (G.) Rtutnaja shidkaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Ointment of mercury, ℥j.; solution of ammonia, liniment of camphor, of each f℥j.	Used as an irritant embrocation in chronic tumours, and in chronic affections of the joints, in order to excite absorption.			481. ℞ Linimenti hydrargyri, f℥ß. Olei terebinthinæ, f℥ß. Linimenti camph., f℥j. Misce fiat linimentum. (Cutaneous affections.) Guy.
LINIMENTUM IODI Liniment of iodine (E.) Liniment de iode (Fr.) Linimento di iodio (It.) Iod-liniment (G.) Iodovaja shidkaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Iodine, ʒj¼; iodide of potassium, ʒß.; camphor, ʒ¼; rectified spirit, f℥x.	Applied externally as an irritant in lupus, cutaneous scrofula, diseases of the joints, acute rheumatism and gout, also in chronic laryngitis.			482. ℞ Linimenti iodi, f℥ß. Olei cajuputi, f℥j. Fiat liniment. Apply to the skin of the throat. (Laryngitis chronica.) Auct.
LINIMENTUM OPII Liniment of opium (E.) Liniment d'opium (Fr.) Linimento d'oppio (It.) Opium-liniment (G.) Opinaja shidkaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Tincture of opium, liniment of soap, of each f℥ij.	Used as an anodyne embrocation in neuralgic pains, sprains, and bruises.			483. ℞ Linimenti opii, f℥j. S.—Apply locally. (Rheumatism.) Anon.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI CUM SAPONE Liniment of iodide of potassium and soap (E.) Liniment de iodure de potassium et de savon (Fr.) Linimento di ioduro di potassio e sapone (It.) Iodkaliseife-liniment (G.) Masj jodistavo kali i mila (R.)	Composed of: Hard soap cut small, iodide of potassium, of each ℥jß.; glycerine, f℥j.; oil of lemon, f℥j.; distilled water, f℥x.	Applied as an irritant to glandular enlargements and scrofulous tumours.			484. ℞ Linimenti potasii iodidi, f℥j. D.S.—Apply locally. (Parotitis.) Anon.
LINIMENTUM SAPONIS Liniment of soap (E.) Liniment de savon (Fr.) Linimento di sapone (It.) Seifen-liniment (G.) Milnaja shidkaja masj (R.)	Take of: Hard soap, ℥2¼; camphor, ℥j¼; oil of rosemary, f℥iij.; rectified spirit, f℥xviij.; distilled water, f℥ij.	Used as an irritant in local pains, sprains, bruises, and in rheumatism.		Linimentum opii.	485. ℞ Linim. saponis, f℥iij. Chloroformi, f℥j. Fiat linimentum. (Rheumatism.) Philadelphian formula.
LINIMENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM Compound liniment of mustard (E.) Liniment de moutarde composé (Fr.) Linimento di mostardo composto (It.) Zusammengesetztes Senf-liniment (G.) Sloshnaja masj gortschitzi (R.)	Composed of: Oil of mustard, f℥j.; camphor, ℥¼; ethereal extract of mezereon, gr. 40.; castor oil, f℥v.; rectified spirit, f℥iv.	Used as a rubefacient and counter-irritant in internal inflammatory diseases.			486. ℞ Linimenti sinapis comp. f℥ß. S.—Rub the chest. (Pleuropneumonia.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ Liniment of turpentine (E.) Liniment de terebinthine (Fr.) Linimento di trementina (It.) Terpentin-liniment (G.) Terpentinaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Soft soap, ℥ij.; camphor, ʒj.; oil of turpentine, f℥xvj.	Applied as an irritant in chronic rheumatism, sore throat, sprains, and neuralgic affections of the extremities; also as a dressing for burns and scalds.			487. ℞ Linimenti terebinthinæ, f℥ij. Linimenti camphoræ comp. f℥jß. Linimenti opii, f℥ß. Olei olivæ, f℥ß. Olei cajuputi, fʒij. Misce fiat linimentum. (Rheumatismus.) Copland.
LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ ACETICUM Liniment of turpentine and acetic acid (E.) Liniment de terebinthine et d'acide acetique (Fr.) Linimento di trementina e d'acido acetico (It.) Liniment von Terpentin und Essigsäure (G.) Masj terpentina i uksusnoj kisloti (R.)	Composed of: Oil of turpentine, acetic acid, liniment of camphor, of each f℥j.	Employed as a powerful irritant embrocation in peritonitis and pleuro-pneumonia.			488. ℞ Linimenti terebinthinæ acetici, f℥j. S.—Rub the abdomen. (Peritonitis.) Auct.
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ Solution of ammonia (E.) Ammoniaque liquide (Fr.) Ammoniaca liquida (It.)	A clear solution, having the odour and taste of ammonia, sp. gr. 0·959.	Employed as a diaphoretic and expectorant in continued fever, asthenic pneumonia, and bronchitis senilis; also as an	♏x.–♏xxx.	Linimentum ammoniæ.	489. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ, ♏x. Aquæ cum saccharo, f℥iij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ—*continued.* Ammoniak-flüssigkeit (G.) Shidki ammjak (R.)	One fluid drachm contains gr. 5·2 of ammonia.	antispasmodic and nervine stimulant to remove the cerebral disorders of intoxication, in nervous headache, and as an antacid in dyspepsia.			Fiat haustus. 2–3 times a-day. (To remove the ill effects of tobacco and alcoholic drinks.) Tessier. 490. ℞ Liq. ammon., ♏lxxx. Lactis vaccini, ℥iv. Fiat injectio, ℥j. to be injected daily. (Amenorrhœa.) Lavagna.
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS Acetas ammoniæ liquidus Ammoniacum aceticum solutum Liquor mindereri Solutio acetatis ammoniaci Spiritus mindereri Solution of acetate of ammonia (E.) Liqueur d'acetate d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Liquore d'acetato d'ammoniaco (It.) Essigsaure Ammoniak-flüssigkeit (G.) Uksusnokisli ammjak (R.)	A colourless liquid, of a mild salty taste.	Employed as a diaphoretic and diuretic in febrile and inflammatory diseases, and in morbus Brightii. Used externally (when diluted with water) as a wash to inflamed and bruised parts, chronic ophthalmia, porrigo, and to inflamed nipples.	℥ij.–℥vj.		491. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis, ℥j. Camphoræ pulv., gr. 5. Syrupi, ℥j. Aquæ sambuci, ℥jv. M.D.S.—Omn. horâ cochl. mens. cap. (Mistura diaphoretica.) Brera. 492. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis, ℥vj. Spiriti rectificati, ℥ij. Fiat lotio. (Mammitis.) Clark.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ CITRATIS Solution of citrate of ammonia (E.) Liqueur de citrate d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Liquore di citrato d'ammoniaco (It.) Citronensaure Ammoniakflüssigkeit (G.) Limonokisli ammjak (R.)	Composed of: Citric acid, ℥iij.; strong solution of ammonia, f℥ij ℥; distilled water, Oj.	Given as a stimulant in gastric irritation, in the later stages of inflammatory and febrile attacks, in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in calculi, and in gout; also to remove cerebral disorders of intoxication.	fʒij.-fʒvj.		493. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ citratis, fʒß. Ætheris, ♏x. Syrupi limonis, fʒij. Aquæ destillatæ, fʒvj. Fiat haustus. S.—Ter de die sumendus. (Tussis.) Guy.
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIOR Liquor ammonii caustici Spiritus salis ammoniaci caustici Strong solution of ammonia (E.) Ammoniaque liquide concentrée (Fr.) Ammoniaca liquida forte (It.) Æzende Ammoniak-flüssigkeit (G.) Jedki naschatirni spirt (R.)	A colourless liquid, with a characteristic and very pungent odour and strong alkaline reaction. Sp. Gr. 0·891.	Applied topically as a rubefacient in rheumatic and other pains, and as a vesicant and counter-irritant in internal inflammation; also as a caustic in bites of serpents and rabid animals. Used internally, when diluted, as a stimulant in tussis, convulsions, rheumatism, and gout.	♏iij. - ♏x. in water.	Ammoniæ phosphas Linimentum camphoræ compositum Liquor ammoniæ Liquor ammoniæ citratis Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus Tinctura opii ammoniata.	494. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ fortior, fʒj. Tincturæ guaiaci, fʒij. Tincturæ opii, fʒß. D.S.—Ter de die, ♏x.-♏xx. in decoct. sarsæ. (Rheumatismus chronicus.) C. F. Meyer. 495. ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ fortior, ♏vj. Tincturæ opii, ♏x. Olei amygdalæ, fʒj. M.D.S.—fʒj. to be injected into the ear, pre-

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Liquor Ammoniæ Fortior—*continued.*					viously washed out with soap-water. (Otorrhœa.) Rust.
LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI Butyrum antimonii Liquor antimonii terchloridi Liquor stibii chlorati Solution of chloride of antimony (E.) Liqueur de chlorure d'antimoine (Fr.) Liquore di cloruro antimonico (It.) Chlorantimon-flüssigkeit (G.) Sjurmanaja shidkost (R.)	A heavy liquid, of a yellowish-red colour. Sp. Gr. 1·47.	Applied as a caustic, without causing pain, to wounds from bites of rabid animals and venomous serpents; also to ulcers with excessive granulations, carcinoma, pustula maligna, and staphiloma.		Antimonii oxidum.	496. ℞ Liquoris antimonii chloridi, f℥j. Hydrargyri perchloridi, gr. 60. Adipis præparatæ, ℥j. Misce fiat unguentum. (Carcinoma.) Posner et Simon.
LIQUOR ARSENICALIS Liquor arsenicalis Fowleri arsenici kalinus potassæ arsenitis Solutio arsenitis kalici Fowleri Tinctura mineralis Fowleri Arsenical solution (E.) Fowler's solution (E. S.)	A reddish alkaline liquor, having the odour of lavender. Sp. Gr. 1·009. Contains 4 gr. of arsenious acid in every fluid ounce.	Employed internally as an alterative and antiperiodic in intermittent fevers and periodic diseases, as ague, hemicrania, periodic neuralgia, angina pectoris, chorea; and in chronic skin affections, such as lepra,	♏ij.–♏viij. 1 to 3 times a-day in mixture; for inhalations: ♏v.–♏x. in water.		497. ℞ Liquor. arsenicalis, f℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥ij. S.—3 de die ♏iv., crescendo at, ♏xij. (Psoriasis.) Romberg. 498. ℞ Liquor. arsenicalis, f℥jß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Liquor Arsenicalis—*cont.* Liqueur d'arsenite de potasse (Fr.) Teinture minerale de Fowler (Fr. S.) Liquore d'arsenito di potassa (It.) Liquore arsenicale di Fowler (It. S.) Arsenigsaure Kali-flüssigkeit (G.) Fowler's tropfen (G. S.) Rastvor mischjakovistavo kali (R.) Kapli Fowlera (R. S.)		psoriasis, pityriasis, eczema, and impetigo.* I have used successfully the inhalations of the atomized liquid in cases of spasmodic asthma.			Tincturæ cinchonæ, f℥iij. Syrupi auranti, f℥j. Misce.—Sumat f℥j. bis terve in die. (Intermittent fever, Neuralgia.) H. Green, U.S. 499. ℞ Liquoris arsenicalis, f℥j. Vini antimoniale, Vini ipecacuanhæ, Liquoris potassæ, āā f℥ijß. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥xij. Misce.—f℥j. ter de die sumendus. (Hay fever.) F. W. Mackenzie.
LIQUOR ARSENICI HYDROCHLORICI Liquor arsenici chloridi Hydrochloric solution of arsenic (E.) Liqueur de chlorure d'arsenic (Fr.) Liquore d'idroclorato d'arsenico (It.)	A colourless liquid of acid reaction. Sp. Gr. 1·009. Contains 4 gr. of arsenious acid in every fluid ounce.	Used like Liquor arsenicalis (see p. 188).	♏ij.-♏viij.		500. ℞ Liquoris arsenici chloridi, f℥j. D.S.—Bis de die, ♏x. sumat. (Arthritis, when the urine is clear, and of a low spec. grav.) Trousseau.

* Always to be taken after meals.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Liquor Arsenici Hydrochlorici—*continued.* Arsenchlorid-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor chloristovodorodnavo mischjaka (R.)					
LIQUOR ATROPIÆ Solution of atropia (E.) Solution d'atropine (Fr.) Soluzione d'atropina (It.) Atropin-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor atropina (R.)	Composed of: Atropia, gr 4.; rectified spirit, f℥j.; distilled water, f℥vij.	Employed topically to dilate the pupil; internally and hypodermatically, as a sedative and anodyne in neuralgia, chorea, epilepsy, catalepsy, and whooping cough.	♏iv.–♏xij. internally; ♏ij.–♏x. hypodermatic injection.		501. ℞ Liquoris atropiæ, f℥j. Tincturæ aurantii, fʒij. Aquæ aurantii, f℥iv. Magnesiæ sulphatis, ℥j. M.D.S—Trihor. cochl. mens. cap. (Constipatio chronica.) Auct.
LIQUOR ATROPIÆ SULPHATIS Solution of sulphate of atropia (E.) Solution de sulfate d'atropine (Fr.) Soluzione di solfato d'atropina (It.) Schwefelsaure Atropin-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor sernokislavo atropina (R.)	Composed of: Sulphate of atropia, gr. 4; distilled water, f℥j.	Used like the Liquor atropiæ.	♏iv.–♏xij.; hypodermatically, ♏ij.–♏viij.		502. ℞ Liquoris atropiæ sulphatis, f℥j. D.S.—♏ij.–♏x. (gr. $\frac{1}{80}$–gr. $\frac{1}{40}$) to be injected under the skin. (Neuralgia.) A. Eulenburg.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONIÆ CITRATIS Solution of citrate of bismuth and ammonia (E.) Liqueur de citrate de bismuth et d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Liquore di citrato di bismuto-ammoniaco (It.) Citronensaure Wismuth-ammoniak-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor limonokislavo vismuta i ammjaka (R.)	A colourless solution, with a saline and slightly metallic taste. Sp. Gr. 1·122. Miscible with water.	Used as a sedative in gastralgia, tussis convulsivus, gastritis ulcerosa, and asthma.	f℥ß.–f℥j.		503. ℞ Liquoris bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis, f℥ß. Aquæ aurantii, f℥j. M.D.S.—Trihor cochl. thear. cap. (Gastritis ulcerosa.) Martyn.
LIQUOR CALCIS Aqua calcaria calcis Solution of lime (E.) Lime water (E. S.) Eau de chaux (Fr.) Acqua di calce (It.) Kalkwasser (G.) Isvestkovaja voda (R.)	A clear solution, of alkaline reaction.	Used as an antacid in diarrhœa, dysentery, rachitis, osteomalacia, caries, and dyspepsia. Applied topically as a desiccant to sore nipples, ulcers with profuse secretion, burns, scalds, chronic and moist skin affections, gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa.	f℥j.–f℥iv. with milk or bitter tinctures.	*In which solution of lime is used:* Argenti oxidum Linimentum calcis Lotio hydrargyri flava Lotio hydrargyri nigra.	504. ℞ Liquoris calcis, f℥ß. D.S.—Take with milk 3–4 times a-day. (Scrofula.) Shapter. 505. ℞ Liquoris calcis, Olei lini, āā f℥vj. Misce fiat lotio. (Combustio, Ulcera.) Tanner.
LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORATÆ Liquor calcariæ chloratæ	Composed of: Chlorinated lime,	Used as an antiseptic gargle in diphtheria and stomatitis aphthosa.	♏xxx.–♏lx. in milk or water.		506. ℞ Liquoris calcis chloratæ, f℥xij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORATÆ—*continued.* Liquor calcis chloridi muriatis Solution of chlorinated lime (E.) Solution de hydrochlorate de chaux (Fr.) Liquore d'idroclorato di calce (It.) Chlorkalkwasser (G.) Rastvor chlornokisloj isvesti (R.)	1 ℔.; distilled water, Cj. Sp. Gr. 1·035.	Applied in blepharitis and in purulent ophthalmia of children; and as an antiparasitic in scabies and in tinea capitis.			Acidi hydrocyanici diluti, ℥j. Fiat lotio. Sign. Poison. Apply to. (Cutaneous diseases, with itching.) Neligan.
LIQUOR CALCIS SACCHARATUS Saccharated solution of lime (E.) Eau de chaux sucrée (Fr.) Acqua di calce saccarato (It.) Gezuckertes Kalkwasser (G.) Saccharnaja isvestkovaja voda (R.)	Composed of: Slaked lime, ℥j.; refined sugar, ℥ij.; distilled water, Oj. Sp. Gr. 1·052.	Used as an antacid and astringent in obstinate dyspepsia; also in chronic diarrhœa of children.*	♏xv.–♏lx.		507. ℞ Liquoris calcis saccharati, ℥ij. Aquæ anethi, ℥j. D.S. — 1 teaspoonful every hour. (Diarrhœa infantum.) Auct.
LIQUOR CHLORI Acidum muriaticum oxygenatum Aqua chlori oxymuriatica Liquor chlorinii	A yellowish-green liquid, smelling strongly of chlorine. Sp. Gr. 1·003.	Employed as a stimulant and antiseptic in typhus, scarlatina, and malignant sore throat; as a gargle in putrid sore throat and diphtheria;	♏x.–♏xx. in water; gargle: ℥ß. to ℥iij.–℥vj.		508. ℞ Liquoris chlori, ℥ß. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv. Syrupi, ℥ß. Tragacanthæ gummi, gr. 10.

* To be taken after meals.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR CHLORI—*continued.* Solution of chlorine (E.) Eau de chlore (Fr.) Soluzione di cloro (It.) Chlorwasser (G.) Chlornaja voda (R.)		as a local bath in liver affections; and as a deodorising application to cancerous and other fœtid ulcers.			Fiat gargarisma. (Diphtheritis.) Ratier. 509. ℞ Liquoris chlori, f℥j. Syrupi limonis, f℥ij. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥viij. M.D.S. — ♏x. - ♏xij. every 6–8 hours. (Scarlatina.) Tweedie.
LIQUOR EPISPASTICUS Linimentum cantharidis Blistering liquid (E.) Liqueur vésicant (Fr.) Liquore vesicante (It.) Canthariden-flüssigkeit (G.) Pusir proisvodjastchaja shidkost (R.)	Composed of: Cantharides, in powder, ℥viij.; acetic acid, f℥iv.; ether, a sufficiency to make f℥xx.	Used to produce rapid vesication in inflammatory diseases, especially in pleuritis, pericarditis, meningitis, and tumor albus.			510. ℞ Liquoris epispastici, f℥j. S.—Apply with a camel-hair brush. (Tumor albus.) Auct.
LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI Liquor chloreti ferrici ferri muriatici oxydati ferri sesquichlorati Oleum martis per deliquium Solution of perchloride of iron (E.)	A thick red-brown liquid. Composed of: Strong solution of perchloride of iron, f℥v.; distilled water, f℥xv.	Used internally as a tonic and styptic in anæmia, chlorosis, scrofula, erysipelas, retention of urine, arising from spasmodic stricture, incontinentia urinæ infantum, dysenteria; to diminish the disposition to worms	♏x.-♏xxx. in water or syrup; for infants: ♏ij.-♏v.		511. ℞ Liquoris ferri perchloridi, f℥iij. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. Syrupi, f℥ij. M.D.S.—Bihorio cochl. thear. cap. (Dysenteria.) Baudon.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI—*continued.* Liqueur de perchlorure de fer (Fr.) Liquore di percloruro di ferro (It.) Eisenchloriirflüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor chloristavo shelesa (R.)		in children, in passive hæmorrhages and in leucorrhœa; injected also into aneurismal sacs.			512. ℞ Liquoris ferri perchloridi, ℥ß. Decocti ulmi, Oj. M.D.S.—Vaginal injection. (Leucorrhœa.) Sandras.
LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI FORTIOR Liquor ferri perchloridi (Br. Ph. 64.) Liquor ferri sesquichlorati fortior Strong solution of perchloride of iron (E.) Liqueur de perchlorure de fer concentré (Fr.) Liquore di percloruro di ferro forte (It.) Eisenchloridlösung (G.) Krepki rastvor chloristavo shelesa (R.)	An orange-brown solution, with a strong styptic taste; miscible with water or alcohol in all proportions. Sp. Gr. 1·338.	Applied as a caustic to venereal warts, and to spongy granulations; as an astringent to ulcers with copious discharge; as a styptic to arrest capillary hæmorrhage, or from leech bites, or after the extraction of teeth.		Liquor ferri perchloridi. Tinctura ferri perchloridi.	513. ℞ Liquoris ferri perchloridi fortior, ℥ß. D.S. — Imbibe round pieces of lint with the fluid, place between two pieces of linen, press and remove the lint; when dry, apply to the bleeding surfaces. (Hæmorrhagia.) Langenbeck.
LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS Liquor ferri nitrici oxydati Persequinitras ferri	A clear solution, of a reddish-brown colour, slightly astringent and acid	Employed internally as a tonic, hæmatinic, and astringent in chronic diarrhœa, choleraic diar-	♏x.-♏xl. in water.		514. ℞ Liquoris ferri pernitratis, ℥iij. Syrupi, ℥v.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS—*continued.* Solution of pernitrate of iron (E.) Liqueur de nitrate de fer (Fr.) Liquore di nitrato di ferro (It.) Flüssiges salpetersaures Eisenoxyd (G.) Shidkaja asotnokislaja okis shelesa (R.)	to taste. Sp. Gr. 1·107.	rhœa, leucorrhœa, hæmatemesis, hæmorrhage from the bowels or uterus; also as a topical astringent.			Aquæ destillatæ, f℥iij. Misce, capiat f℥ß. sextis horis. (Diarrhœa chronica, Leucorrhœa.) Neligan.
LIQUOR FERRI PERSULPHATIS Liquor oxysulphatis ferri Solution of persulphate of iron (E.) Liqueur de sulfate de fer (Fr.) Liquore di solfato di ferro (It.) Flüssiges schwefelsaures Eisenoxyd (G.) Rastvor sernokislavo shelesa (R.)	A dense solution, of a dark-red colour, inodorous, and very astringent; miscible in all proportions with water or alcohol. Sp. Gr. 1·441.	Applied externally as a caustic and astringent.		Ferri et ammoniæ citras Ferri et quiniæ citras Ferri oxidum magneticum Ferri peroxidum humidum Ferrum tartaratum Tinctura ferri acetatis.	515. ℞ Liquoris ferri persulphatis, f℥j. Spiriti camphoræ, f℥ij. D.S.—Apply locally. (Noma.) Auct.
LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS Liquor hydrargyri nitrici oxydati	A colourless strongly acid solution. Sp. Gr. 2·246.	Employed as a caustic in ulcerated cervix uteri, lupus, cancer, warts, herpes exedens, syphilitic			516. ℞ Liquoris hydrarg. nitrat. acid., f℥ij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus—*continued.* Liquor supernitratis hydrargyri Acid solution of nitrate of mercury (E.) Liqueur de nitrate acide de mercure (Fr.) Liquore di nitrato acido di mercurio (It.) Flüssiges salpetersaures Quecksilberoxyd (G.) Rastvor asotnokisloj okisi rtuti (R.)		and scrofulous ulcers, lepra, condyloma, psoriasis, and in asthma (cauterisation of the pharynx).			Tragacanthæ pulv., quant. sufficit. Ut fiat pasta caustica. (Lupus.) Neligan.
LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI Liquor hydrargyri bichloridi Liquor mercurialis Solution of perchloride of mercury (E.) Liqueur de perchlorure de mercure (Fr.) Liquore di bicloruro di mercurio (It.) Sublimatlösung (G.) Rastvor sulemi (R.)	Composed of: Perchloride of mercury, chloride of ammonium, of each gr. 10; distilled water, Oj.	Employed internally as an alterative in syphilis, and topically as a caustic to syphilitic ulcers, condylomata, syphilitic skin affections, pruritus, and in ophthalmia.	℥ß.–℥ij.		517. ℞ Liquoris hydrargyri perchloridi, ℥j. D.S.—℥j., with a chalybeate, thrice a-day to be taken. (Hypertrophia uteri.) Oldham.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR IODI Solution of iodine (E.) Solution d'hydroiodate ioduré de potasse (Fr.) Soluzione d'idroiodato ioduro di potassa (It.) Iodhaltige Iodkalilösung (G.) Iodni rastvor jodistavo kali (R.)	Composed of: Iodine, gr. 20; iodide of potassium, gr. 30; distilled water, fʒj.	Given as an alterative in syphilis, scrofula, and for glandular tumours.	♏xx.–♏xxx. in water.		518. ℞ Liquoris iodi, fʒß. Potassæ bicarbonatis, gr. 60. Aquæ destillatæ, fʒvj. M.D.S.—Ter de die cochl. mens. cap. (Scrofula.) Auct.
LIQUOR LITHIÆ EFFERVESCENS Aqua lithiæ effervescens Effervescing solution of lithia (E.) Lithia water (E. S.) Eau de lithion (Fr.) Acqua di litio (It.) Lithion wasser (G.) Litinaja voda (R.)	A clear and sparkling liquid, of an agreeable acidulous taste.	Used as a diuretic and antilithic in gout and other diseases, where urate of soda is deposited in the tissues; also as a refrigerant in febrile disorders.	fʒv.–fʒx.		519. ℞ Liquoris lithiæ effervescent, fʒvj. S.—To take twice a-day. (Lithiasis.) Auct.
LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS Aqua magnesiæ bicarbonatis Solution of carbonate of magnesia (E.) Fluid magnesia (E. S.) Eau magnésienne (Fr.)	A clear, slightly effervescent liquid.	Used as an antacid, antilithic, and antemetic in diarrhœa of children; in calculous diseases, in vomiting of pregnancy, and in diabetes.	fʒj.–fʒij.		520. ℞ Liquoris magnesiæ carbonatis, fʒvj. Tincturæ calumbæ, fʒvj. Tincturæ benzoini compos., fʒij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS—*continued.* Liquore di carbonato di magnesia (It.) Flüssige Bitterde (G.) Shidkaja magnesia (R.)					M.D.S.—2–3 de die, f℥j. sumendus. (Emesis in graviditate.) Auct.
LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS Solution of acetate of morphia (E.) Solution d'acetate de morphine (Fr.) Liquore d'acetato di morfina (It.) Essigsaure Morphium-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor uksusnokislavo morfia (R.)	Composed of: Acetate of morphia, gr. 4; diluted acetic acid, ♏viij.; rectified spirit, f℥ij.; distilled water, f℥vj.	Given internally as an anodyne, antispasmodic, or hypnotic, in all cases when acetate of morphia is used (see p. 220). Employed also hypodermatically to alleviate pain.	♏x.–♏lx.		521. ℞ Liquoris morphiæ acetatis, f℥ij. Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f℥iv. Syrupi zingiber., f℥ß. M.D.S.—A dessertspoonful every 1-2 hours after a dose of castor oil had been given. (Colica flatulenta.) Auct.
LIQUOR MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS. Liquor morphiæ murias Solution of hydrochlorate of morphia (E.) Solution d'hydrochlorate de morphine (Fr.) Liquore d'idroclorato di morfina (It.)	Composed of: Hydrochlorate of morphia, gr. 4; diluted hydrochloric acid, ♏viij.; rectified spirit, f℥ij.; distilled water, f℥vj.	Employed as an anodyne, antispasmodic, and hypnotic to alleviate pain in neuralgia, gastrodynia, to relieve tetanus, the effects of strychnia, obstinate vomiting; also in maniacal delirium.	♏xx.–♏lx.		522. ℞ Liquoris morphiæ hydrochloratis, ♏xxx. Aquæ aurantii, f℥j. Syrupi aurantii, f℥ß. Fiat haustus. S.—Horâ somni sumendus. (Agrypnia.) Neligan.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS—*continued.* Salzsaure Morphium-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor solenokislavo morfia (R.)					
LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS Acetas plumbi basicus Acetum plumbicum saturni Extractum saturni Liquor plumbi diacetatis Solution of subacetate of lead (E.) Goulard extract (E. S.) Acétate de plomb liquide (Fr.) Extrait de saturne (Fr. S.) Estratto di saturno (It.) Bleiessig (G.) Swinzovi uksus (R.)	A dense, clear, colourless liquid, with alkaline reaction, and a sweet, astringent taste. Sp. Gr. 1·26.	Applied topically as an astringent to parts affected with phlegmonous or erysipelatous inflammation, to whitlows, burns, sprains, wounds, ulcers, abscesses, and inflamed tendons; also in ophthalmia.		Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus Unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum.	523. ℞ Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, ℥ij. Spiriti camphoræ, ℥vij. D.S.—Apply to the breasts. (Hypertrophia mammæ.) Brodie. 524. ℞ Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, ℥ij. Acidi sulphurici, ♏xx. Aquæ, Oj. M.D.S.—External application. (Gangrena, Anthrax.) Mayerhoffer. 525. ℞ Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, ℥ß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis —*continued.*					Vitelli ovi, ij. Olei lini, ℥iv. Fiat linimentum. (Combustio.) Schwartze.
LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS Aqua plumbi saturnina vegeto-mineralis Goulardi Diluted solution of subacetate of lead (E.) Goulard water (E. S.) Eau de saturne (Fr.) Acqua di saturno (It.) Bleiwasser (G.) Swinzovaja voda (R.)	A clear solution. Composed of: Solution of subacetate of lead, rectified spirit, of each ʃ℥ij.; distilled water, ʃ℥xix℔.	Used as a cooling and astringent wash in phlegmonous inflammation, in ulcers with profuse discharge, and in gonorrhœa; also in cases of sprains and burns.			526. ℞ Liquoris plumbi subacetatis diluti, ʃ℥vj. Spiriti rosmarini, Tincturæ opii, āā ʃ℥j. M.D.S.—To apply 5–6 times a-day. (Hæmorrhoides dolorosæ.) Graves.
LIQUOR POTASSÆ Aqua potassæ Liquor kali hydrici Solution of potash (E.) Potasse caustique liquide (Fr.) Idrato di potassa liquida (It.) Kalilauge (G.) Stschelok jedkavo kali (R.)	A limpid, colourless, transparent, inodorous liquid, having an acrid taste; has a soapy feel when rubbed between the fingers, strongly attracts carbonic acid; corrodes flint glass, and rapidly dissolves	Given internally as an antacid in indigestion, with acidity of the stomach, to diminish the acidity of the urine in lithiasis, rheumatismus, and gout; as a resolvent alterative in enlargements and induration of the lymphatic and se-	♏xv.–♏lx. in beer, milk, water, or syrup; for children, ♏ij.–♏v.		527. ℞ Liquoris potassæ, ʃ℥ij. Potassæ nitratis, gr. 120. Spiriti ætheris nitrosi, ʃ℥iij. Syrupi scillæ, ʃ℥vj. Aquæ destillatæ, ʃ℥vj. M.—Sumat ʃ℥ß. ex cyatho aquæ 3 in die.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Liquor Potassæ—*continued.*	oxide of lead, and should therefore always be preserved in green glass bottles. Sp. Gr. 1·058.	creting glands, in ovarian tumours, in scrofula, and in syphilis; applied externally in cutaneous affections, in acne punctata; as a diuretic given in dropsy, and as an expectorant in chronic bronchitis, to diminish the viscidity of the mucus.			(Hydrops.) Fergusson. 528. ℞ Liquoris potassæ, ♏xx. Misturæ cretæ, ℥j. Tincturæ calumbæ, ʒj. Fiat haustus. (Dyspepsia, acid.) Hooper. 529. ℞ Liquoris potassæ, Olei lini, āā, ℥ß. Fiat linimentum. (Eczema.) Hebra. 530. ℞ Liquoris potassæ, ♏x. Tincturæ hyoscyami, ♏xx. Infusi buchu, ℥jß. Misce fiat haustus, ter die sumendus. (Catarrhus vesicæ.) Tanner.
LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS Aqua potassæ effervescens	A clear and sparkling liquid, with an	Employed as a diuretic and antilithic in affections of the urinary	Oß.–Oj.		531. ℞ Liquoris potassæ effervescentis, ℥iij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS—*continued.* Effervescing solution of potash (E.) Potash water (E. S.) Eau de potasse gaseuse (Fr.) Acqua gasosa di potassa (It.) Kaliwasser (G.) Schiputchi potasch (R.)	agreeable acidulous taste.	organs; also in glandular diseases and in dyspepsia; and as a refrigerant in fevers.			Vini colchici, ♏xx. Tincturæ cardamomi comp., ℥ß. Fiat haustus, ter in die sumendus. (Dyspepsia in gouty subjects.) Neligan.
LIQUOR POTASSÆ PERMANGANATIS Solution of permanganate of potash (E.) Solution de manganésiate de potasse (Fr.) Liquore di permanganato di potassa (It.) Mangansaure Kali-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor marganzokialavo kali (R.)	Composed of: Permanganate of potash, gr. 80; distilled water, Oj.	Used as an antiseptic in typhus, gangræna nosocomialis internally; as a gargle in diphtheria; applied to cancerous ulcers, fœtid mucous discharges; also used for deodorising purposes.	℥ij.–℥iv.		532. ℞ Liquoris potassæ permang., ℥j. Aquæ camphoræ, ℥vj. Misce fiat gargarisma. (Diphtheritis.) Auct.
LIQUOR SODÆ Liquor natri hydrici Lixivium sodæ Solution of soda (E.) Soude caustique liquide (Fr.) Idrato di soda liquido (It.)	A clear and alkaline liquid. Sp. Gr. 1·047.	Used in the same cases as Liquor potassæ (see p. 200).	♏x.–♏lx.		533. ℞ Liquoris sodæ, ℥ij. Succi taraxaci, ℥ß. Tincturæ quassiæ, ℥ß. Infusi quassiæ ad ℥viij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR SODÆ—*continued.* Æzende Natron-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor jedkavo natra (R.)					M.D.S.—fʒj. ter de die sumend. (Dyspepsia, from abuse of alcoholic liquids.) Neligan.
LIQUOR SODÆ ARSENIATIS Liquor arsenicalis Pearsonii Solutio arsenicalis natrici Solution of arseniate of soda (E.) Liqueur d'arseniate de soude (Fr.) Liquore d'arseniato di soda (It.) Arsensaure Natron-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor mischjakovokislavo natra (R.)	A colourless, clear fluid; contains gr. 4 of arseniate of soda in every fluid ounce.	Used in the same cases as Liquor arsenicalis (see p. 188).	♏v.-♏xv.		534. ℞ Liquoris sodæ arseniatis, fʒij. D.S. — ♏v. every 1–2 hours. (Cutaneous affections.) Posner and Simon.
LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORATÆ Liquor natri chlorati hypochlorosi Labarraci Solution of chlorinated soda (E.) Eau de Iavelle à base de soude (Fr.) Liqueur de Labarraque (Fr. S.)	A colourless, alkaline liquid, with an astringent taste, and feeble odour of chlorine.	Given internally as a disinfectant and antiseptic in putrid or malignant fever, typhus, scarlatina maligna, and diphtheria. Topically applied to ulcers with foul discharges, in ptyalismus,	♏x.-♏xx. in water; gargle: 1 part to 15 parts of water.		535. ℞ Liquoris sodæ chloratæ, Tincturæ myrrhæ, āā fʒß. Aquæ rosæ, fʒj. Aquæ, fʒvj. Misce.—External application.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORATÆ—*cont.* Liquore di cloruro di soda (It.) Chlornatron-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor chloristavo natra (R.)		ozœna, and in blenorrhœa purulenta.			(Aphthous ulceration of the mouth in children.) A. Robertson.
LIQUOR SODÆ EFFERVESCENS Aqua sodæ effervescens Effervescing solution of soda (E.) Soda water (E. S.) Eau de soude gaseuse (Fr.) Acqua gasosa di soda (It.) Sodawasser (G.) Sodovaja voda (R.)	A clear and sparkling liquid, with an agreeable and acidulous taste.	Used as a diuretic, antilithic, and refrigerant, in the same cases as Liquor potassæ effervescens (see p. 201).	O℥.-Oj.		536. ℞ Liquoris sodæ effervescentis, O℥. Spiriti vini gallici, f℥j. D.S.—Pro dose. (Emesis.) Auct. incog.
LIQUOR STRYCHNIÆ Solution of strychnia (E.) Solution de strychine (Fr.) Soluzione di strichina (It.) Strychnin-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor strichnina (R.)	Composed of: Strychnia, in crystals, gr. 4; diluted hydrochloric acid, ♏vj.; rectified spirit, f℥ij.; distilled water, f℥vj.	Given internally as a stimulant in cholera, prolapsus ani, and incontinentia urinæ.	♏v.-♏x.		537. ℞ Liquoris strychniæ, ♏v. Aquæ aurantii, f℥j. Fiat haustus. To be taken 2 times-a-day. (Prolapsus ani.) Auct.
LIQUOR ZINCI CHLORIDI Solution of chloride of zinc (E.)	A liquid containing nearly gr. 3 of	Used as a caustic to destroy nævi materni, in fistulous ulcers of a	Externally pure or as a wash, ♏iij.-		538. ℞ Liquoris zinci chloridi, ♏v.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Liquor Zinci Chloridi—*cont.* Solution de clorure de zinc (Fr.) Soluzione di cloruro di zinco (It.) Zinkchlorid-flüssigkeit (G.) Rastvor chloristavo zinka (R.)	chloride of zinc in every ♏iv.	scrofulous nature, in canceroid and in old syphilitic ulcers; also to condilomata.	♏v. to ℥j. aqua; ointment: ʒj. to ℥j. adipis.		Morphiæ hydrochloratis, gr. ¼. Mucilagin. tragacanthæ, ʒiij. Fiat suppositorium pro vagina. Introduce every other day. (Cancer uteri.) Gaudriot.
LITHIÆ CARBONAS Lithion carbonicum Lithium oxydatum carbonicum Carbonate of lithia (E.) Sous-carbonate de lithine (Fr.) Carburo di litina (It.) Kohlensaures lithion (G.) Uglekisli litij (R.)	A white alkaline powder; soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.	Renders the urine alkaline; employed as a diuretic and antilithic in gout and in other diseases, with deposits of urate of soda in the tissues; as a solvent injected into the bladder in uric acid calculi.	Gr. 3–gr. 6 in water; for injection into the bladder, gr. 1–gr. 4 to ℥j. aqua at 98° F.	Liquor lithiæ effervescens Lithiæ citras.	539. ℞ Lithiæ carbonatis, gr. 60. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj. D.S.—Ter de die cochl. mens. cap. (Lithiasis). Auct.
LITHIÆ CITRAS Lithion citricum Citrate of lithia (E.) Citrate de lithine (Fr.) Citrato di litina (It.) Citronensaures lithion (G.) Limonokisli litij (R.)	A white deliquescent powder, soluble in water.	Used as a diuretic and antacid in gout and in dyspepsia.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in water or in mixture.		540. ℞ Lithiæ citratis, gr. 5. Vini colchici, ♏x. Tincturæ cardamomi comp., ʒß. Syrupi aurant., ʒj. Aquæ camphoræ, ℥j. F. haustus, sumat ter de die. (Arthritis.) Neligan.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
LOBELIA Herba lobeliæ inflatæ Lobelia (E.), (Fr.), (It.) Lobelie (G.) Lobelija (R.)	The dried flowering portion of *Lobelia inflata*, of a pale greenish-yellow colour, with a somewhat nauseous and irritating smell, and a burning and acrid taste.	Used internally as an anti-spasmodic, expectorant, and emetic, in spasmodic asthma, whooping-cough, bronchial catarrh, and in croup; also as a clysma in asphyxia and in hernia incarcerata.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 as antispasmodic and emetic; gr. 1 – gr. 5 as expectorant; in powder, pill, infusion; enema, gr. 60 – gr. 120 to ℥iv.	Tinctura lobeliæ Tinctura lobeliæ ætherea.	541. ℞ Lobeliæ, gr. 12. Pilula ipecacuanha cum scilla, gr. 60. Styracis præparati, gr. 30. Fiat pil. xxiv. Sumat ij. sextis horis. (Bronchitis chronica, Asthma humida.) Neligan.
LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA Aqua phagadænica flava Lotio flava Yellow mercurial lotion (E.) Yellow wash (E. S.) Eau phagedénique jaune (Fr.) Acqua mercuriale gialla (It.) Gelbes Merkurialwasser (G.) Sheltaja rtutnaja primotschka (R.)	Composed of: Perchloride of mercury, gr. 18; solution of lime, ℥x.	Used as an irritant and external application in fistula, syphilitic ulcers, and ophthalmia.			542. ℞ Lotio hydrargyri flavæ, ℥ij. Liquoris plumbi subacet. diluti, ℥ß. M.—Apply on lint to the ulcer. (Chancre.) Auct.
LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA Aqua phagadænica nigra Lotio nigra Black mercurial lotion (E.)	Composed of: Subchloride of mercury, gr. 30; solution of lime, Oß.	Applied as an irritant and alterative to syphilitic ulcers and chronic skin affections.			543. ℞ Lotio hydrargyri nigra, ℥vß. Mucilagin. acaciæ, ℥ß. Fiat lotio.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra—*continued.* Black wash (E. S.) Eau phagédénique noire (Fr.) Acqua mercuriale nera (It.) Schwarzes Mercurialwasser (G.) Tschernaja rtutnaja primotschka (R.)					(Ulcera syphilitica.) Guy.
LUPULUS Amenta lupuli Coni humuli lupuli Strobuli humuli lupuli lupuli Hop (E.) Houblon (Fr.) Lupulo (It.) Hopfen (G.) Chmel (R.)	Strobiles of a greenish-yellow colour, with minute yellow granules (lupulin) scattered over the bases of the scales; odour aromatic, taste bitter.	Given as a hypnotic to induce sleep, to calm nervous irritation, and as an anodyne in rheumatism, chorda venerea, and erectiones nocturnæ dolorosæ; also in asthma, and as a tonic in dyspepsia.	Gr. 5–gr. 30 in powder, pill, or infusion.	Extractum lupuli Infusum lupuli Tinctura lupuli.	544. ℞ Lupuli, ℥jß. Aquæ ferventis, Oj. M.—Pro inhalatione. (Phthisis.) Th. Thomson. 545. ℞ Lupuli pulveris, gr. 60. Ung. simplici, gr. 180. Misce fiat unguentum. (Cancerous ulcers.) Freake.
MAGNESIA Magnesia calcinata ponderosa Magnesia usta compressa Oxydum magnesii Panacea anglica Terra muriatica salis amari	A white powder, insoluble in water, but readily dissolved by acids.	Employed as an antacid and antemetic to relieve heartburn and vomiting during pregnancy; in urinary affections, with uric acid deposits; as a laxative for children in flatulence and diar-	Gr. 30–gr. 60 as purgative; gr. 10–gr. 30 as antacid; in powder; for infants: gr. 2–gr. 10.	Enema magnesiæ sulphatis Liquor magnesiæ carbonatis Magnesia levis Magnesiæ carbonas Magnesiæ carbonas levis	546. ℞ Magnesiæ, gr. 60. Adipis præparati, ℥ij. Misce fiat unguentum. Applied warmed 1–2 times a-day over the surface, and covered with tissue paper.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
MAGNESIA—*continued.* Magnesia (E.) Magnésie (Fr.) Magnesia (It.) Bittererde (G.) Magnesia (R.)		rhœa (given with rhubarb); also as a purgative for adults in dyspepsia, piles, and strictures of the rectum.		Magnesiæ sulphas Mistura sennæ composita Pulvis rhei compositus.	(Eczema.) J. Green.
MAGNESIA LEVIS Magnesia calcinata usta Light magnesia (E.) Magnésie calcinée (Fr.) Ossido di magnesia (It.) Gebrannte bittererde (G.) Shonaja magnesia (R.)	A bulky, white, and light powder, slightly soluble in water.	Used in the same cases as magnesia (see p. 207).	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in powder, mixture.	Pulvis rhei compositus.	547. ℞ Magnesiæ levis, gr. 120. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. ebulliant, adde Sacchari, ℥j. Aquæ aurantii, f℥ß. D.S. — Well shaken, f℥ß. every ½ hour. Lac magnesiæ. (Constipatio.) Mialhé. 548. ℞ Magnesiæ levis, gr. 30. Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f℥jß. Tincturæ aurantii, f℥j. Fiat haustus. (Heartburn.) Gregory.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS Fæcula alcalina Lacca terra Laxativum polychrestum Magnesia carbonas ponderosa Pulvis sentinelli Terra absorbens mineralis Carbonate of magnesia (E.) Carbonate de magnésie (Fr.) Carbonato di magnesia (It.) Kohlensaure Bittererde (G.) Uglekislaja magnesia (R.)	A white granular powder, dissolving with effervescence in the diluted mineral acids.	Used like Magnesia (see p. 207).	Gr. 10–gr. 60 as purgative; gr. 5–gr. 20 as antacid, in powder.	Liquor magnesiæ carbonatis Trochisci bismuthi.	549. ℞ Magnesiæ carbonatis, gr. 120. Aurantii corticis, Fœniculi fructus, Sacchari, āā gr. 30. Fiat pulv. Divide in x. part æq. S.—Quinque de die pulv. j. cap. (Pulvis galactopœus.) Rosenstein.
MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS LEVIS Magnesia alba carbonica hydrico carbonica Light carbonate of magnesia (E.) Magnésie blanche (Fr.) Magnesia dolce (It.) Weisse Bittererde (G.) Belaja magnesia (R.)	A very light and perfectly tasteless powder.	Used like Magnesia (see p. 207); also for tooth powders, and topically as a mild desiccant in ulcers and in eczema; also as a cooling powder to erysipelas and intertrigo.	Gr. 10 gr. 60 as purgative; gr. 5–gr. 20 as antacid, in powder, mixture.		550. ℞ Magnesiæ carbonatis levis, gr. 20. Tincturæ cardamomi comp., fʒij. Aquæ anethi, fʒß. Syrupi, fʒij. Misce.—fʒj., frequenter in die. (Colica infantum.) Gregory. 551. ℞ Magnesiæ carbonatis levis, gr. 120. Rhei pulveris, gr. 40.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS LEVIS—*continued.*					Spiriti ammoniæ aromatici, Syrupi zingiberis, āā ℥ß. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥v. Misce.—One-sixth for a dose. (Gastralgia, Pyrosis.) Hooper.
MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS Amarum genuinum Magnesia sulphurica depurata Magnesia vitriolata Sal amarum depuratum anglicum epsomense Terra amara vitriolata Sulphate of magnesia (E.) Epsom salts (E. S.) Sulfate de magnésie (Fr.) Triossisolfato di magnesia (It.) Bittersalz (G.) Schwefelsaure Bittererde (G. S.) Sernokislaja magnesia (R.) Gorkaja angliskaja solj (R. S.)	A heavy powder, consisting of minute, colourless, and transparent prisms, of a bitter taste, soluble in water.	Promotes the secretion and peristaltic motion of the alimentary canal; used as a purgative in obstinate constipation, in febrile and inflammatory diseases, in ileus and in lead colic.	Gr. 60–℥jß. in water, in mixture.	Enema magnesiæ sulphatis Mistura sennæ composita.	552. ℞ Magnesiæ sulphatis, ℥jß. Aquæ aurantii, ℥iv. Syrupi sennæ, ℥ß. M.D.S.—Binis vicibus capienda ½ horâ intervalem. (Febrile diseases, in beginning of.) Auct. 553. ℞ Magnesiæ sulphatis, ℥j. Antimonii tartarati, gr. 2. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥viij. Misce.—Sumat ℥j. omni horâ.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS—*cont.*					(Cholera.) Jephson, U.S. 554. ℞ Magnesiæ sulphatis, gr. 120. Syrupi aurantii, f℥ij. Aquæ carui, f℥vj. Misce.—Sumat f℥ij. omni horâ. (Constipatio infantum.) West.
MANGANESII OXIDUM NIGRUM Binoxydum mangani Hyperoxydum manganicum Lapis sidereus spurius Magnesia siderum Manganum oxydatum nativum Manganum oxydatum nigrum Sapo vitri Black oxide of manganese (E.) Oxide noir de manganése (Fr.) Ossido nero di manganese (It.) Braunstein (G.) Perekisj marganza (R.)	A heavy black powder, insoluble both in water and in alcohol.	Employed internally as a hematinic in chlorosis, anæmia, chronic skin affections, and in scabies; topically as an antiparasitic in scabies, herpes, and tinea capitis.	Gr. 3–gr. 15 in pill, powder; and ointment: 1 part to 3–6 parts adeps.		555. ℞ Manganesii oxidi nigri, gr. 180. Adipis præparati, ℥j. Fiat unguentum. (Tinea capitis, Scabies.) Grille.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
MANNA Mel roscidum Succus mannæ siccatus fraxini orui Manna (E.) (G.) (It.) (R.) Manne (Fr.)	Porous, uneven, and friable pieces, of a yellowish-white colour, faintly nauseous odour, and sweetish taste; dissolves in five parts of water.	Used as a mild laxative for infants and delicate adults in peritonitis, hepatitis, nephritis, and in dysentery.	ʒß.-ʒij. in water, warm milk, or in substance; for infants: gr. 60–gr. 240.		556. ℞ Mannæ, gr. 60. Aquæ fœniculi, fʒß. D.S.—fʒj. omni ½ horâ. (Laxans for new-born infants.) Rosenstein. 557. ℞ Mannæ, ʒj. Sodæ tartaratæ, gr. 360. Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, Aquæ fœniculi, āā fʒiij. D.S. — Semi-horâ fʒij. capit. (Constipatio infantum.) S. G. Vogel.
MARMOR ALBUM White marble (E.) Marbre blanc (Fr.) Marmo bianco (It.) Weisser Marmor (G.) Beli mramor (R.)	Hard, white, crystalline masses.	Used as an antacid in dyspepsia, with acidity; also in rachitis and in osteomalacia.	Gr. 1–gr. 3 in powder or pill.		558. ℞ Marmor. album, gr. 2. Ferri phosphat, gr. 5. Fiat pulv. D. tal. dos. xij. S.—2 de die j. cap. (Rachitis.) Auct. incog.
MASTICHE Gluten romanum Gummi lentisci	Small, yellowish tears, brittle, becoming soft and ductile	Employed as a sialogogue in fœtid breathing,			559. ℞ Mastiche, Cretæ, āā gr. 180.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
MASTICHE—*continued.* Gummi mastichis Mastix Resina mastiches Mastich (E.) Mastic (Fr.) Mastice (It.) Mastix (G.) Mastika (R.)	when chewed, and having a faint and agreeable odour; dissolves in alcohol, ether, and chloroform.	also for filling carious teeth.			Cinchonæ rubræ, ℥ß. Olei caryophylli, ♏v. F. pulvis subtilissimus. (Pulvis dentifricius.) Auct.
MATICÆ FOLIA Herbæ maticæ Mateco Matico leaves (E.) Matico feuilles (Fr.) Matico foglia (It.) Soldatenkraut (G.) Matiko (R.)	Dried leaves, downy beneath, veined on the upper surface, of warm taste and agreeable aromatic odour; slightly astringent.	Used internally as a stimulant and aromatic in discharges from the urino-genital organs, such as catarrhus vesicæ, gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa. Applied topically as a styptic to slight cuts, to wounds of the face and gums and to leechbites.	Gr. 30–gr. 60 in powder, infusion; ointment.	Infusum maticæ.	560. ℞ Maticæ foliæ, gr. 180. Opii pulver., gr. 3. Adipis præparati, ℥j. Misce fiat unguentum. (Hæmorrhoides.) Young.
MEL Mel crudum Honey (E.) Miel (Fr.) Mele (It.) Honig (G.) Med (R.)	A tenacious, translucent liquid of a brownish-yellow colour, peculiar heavy odour, and very sweet taste; easily mixes with water and with alcohol.	Employed as an emollient and laxative in inflammatory affections, and as a vehicle for powerful agents to the mouth and throat, especially with children; warm, with barley water, in troublesome cough. Mix-	Gr. 60 – gr. 480.	Mel depuratum.	561. ℞ Mellis, Butyri recentes, āā ℥ij. Liqua leni calore. Sumat f℥j.–f℥iv. frequenter in die. (Tussis, dry.) St Marie.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
MEL—*continued.*		ed with flour applied on leather or lint, to promote the maturation of small abscesses or furunculi.			
MEL BORACIS Borax honey (E.) Miel de borax (Fr.) Mele di borace (It.) Borax-honig (G.) Med s buroi (R.)	Composed of: Borax, in fine powder, gr. 64; clarified honey, ℥j.	Applied as an astringent in aphthæ of children, and used as a gargle in ulceration of the mouth and throat.			562. ℞ Mellis boracis, Syrupi papaveris, āā part æq. Fiat linctus. (Aphthæ.) Watson.
MEL DEPURATUM Mel despumatum Clarified honey (E.) Miel pure (Fr.) Mele puro (It.) Abgeschäumter Honig (G.) Otschistscheni med (R.)	A viscid, translucent liquid of a whitish colour, little odour, and very sweet taste, easily mixing with water and alcohol.	Used like Honey (see Mel, p. 213.)	Gr. 60 – gr. 480.	Confectio piperis Confectio scammonii Confectio terebinthinæ Mel boracis Oxymel Oxymel scillæ.	563. ℞ Mellis depurati, gr. 60. Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 12. Fiat l. a. suppositorium. (Febris intermittens.) Laborde.
MEZEREI CORTEX Cortex daphne mezerei coccognidii piperis montanæ pusillæ clauri thymelacæ Mezereum Mezereon bark (E.)	Strips or quilled pieces, tough and pliable, olive-brown upon the surface, white within, fibrous, with a faintly nauseous odour, and hot and acrid taste.	Employed internally as an alterative and diaphoretic in venereal, scrofulous, rheumatic, and chronic cutaneous diseases; also as a sialagogue in paralysis linguæ.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder, decoction, or infusion; as masticatory: a few grains are chewed.	Decoctum sarsæ compositum Extractum mezerei æthereum.	564. ℞ Mezerei corticis, Armoraciæ radicis, āā ℥j. Aceti ferventis, Oß. Infuse for a week, and strain. D.S.—Lotion.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
MEZEREI CORTEX—*continued.* Ecorce de mezereum (Fr.) Scorze di mezereo (It.) Seidelbast-rinde (G.) Woltsche liko (R.)		Topically as a rubefacient and vesicant.			(Porrigo decalvans.) E. Wilson. 565. ℞ Mezerei corticis pulv., gr. 60. Adipis præparatæ, ℥ß. Liquoris ammonii fortior, f℥j. Fiat unguentum. Unguentum vesicans vegetabile.
MICA PANIS Crumb of bread (E.) Mie de pain (Fr.) Mollica di pane (It.) Brodkrumen (G.) Mjakish chleba (R.)	The soft part of wheaten bread.	Used for the preparation of poultices, and making of pills.		Cataplasma carbonis.	566. ℞ Micæ panis, gr. 5. Creasoti, ♏iv. Opii, gr. 1. Fiat pil. iv. Bihor. pil. j. sumend. (Emesis.) Auct.
MISTURA AMMONIACI Ammoniacum mixture (E.) Mixture de gomme ammoniaque (Fr.) Mistura di gomma armoriaco (It.) Ammoniakgummi-mixtur (G.)	Composed of: Ammoniacum in powder, ℥ij.; distilled water, f℥viij.	Used as a stimulant and expectorant in chronic coughs and humoral asthma.	f℥ß.-f℥j.		567. ℞ Misturæ ammon., f℥viij. Vini antimoniale, f℥j. Misce. —f℥j.-f℥jß. frequenter in die cap. (Tussis, dry.) Pearson. 568. ℞ Misturæ ammon., f℥vij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
MISTURA AMMONIACI—*cont.* Mikstura ammonjatschnoj kamedi (R.)					Oxymellis scillæ, f℥vj. Tincturæ camphoræ compositæ, f℥iv. Misce.—2–3 horâ f℥j. sumendus. (Bronchitis chronica.) Sir H. Halford.
MISTURA AMYGDALÆ Almond mixture (E.) Mixture d'amandes (Fr.) Mistura di mandorle (It.) Mandel-mixtur (G.) Mindalnaja mikstura (R.)	Composed of: Compound powder of almonds, ℥ijß.; distilled water, Oj.	Used as demulcent in pulmonary affections, to appease cough and allay irritation, and in inflammatory affections of the alimentary canal and of the urinary organs.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		569. ℞ Misturæ amygdalæ, Oj. Syrupi papaveris, f℥x. Misce.—Pro potu ordinario. (Stranguria, Calculous) disorders) E. G. Clark.
MISTURA CREASOTI Cresote mixture (E.) Mixture de créasote (Fr.) Mistura di creasoto (It.) Kreasot-mixtur (G.) Mikstura kreasota (R.)	Composed of: Creasote, glacial acetic acid, of each ♏xvj.; spirit of juniper, f℥ß.; syrup, f℥j.; distilled water, f℥xv.	Used as an antemetic to arrest vomiting, also in gastrodynia and choleraic diarrhœa.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		570. ℞ Misturæ creasoti, f℥vj. Spiriti tenuior, f℥ij. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥iv. Fiat lotio, apply on lint. (Tinea capitis.) Auct.
MISTURA CRETÆ Chalk mixture (E.) Mixture de la craie (Fr.) Mistura di creta (It.)	Composed of: Prepared chalk, gum acaciæ, of each ℥ß.; syrup, f℥ß.;	Given as an antacid in acid dyspepsia, in gout with excess of uric acid,	f℥j.–f℥ij.		571. ℞ Misturæ cretæ, f℥ß. Tincturæ catechu, f℥j. Tincturæ opii, ♏x.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Mistura Cretæ—*continued.* Kreide-mixtur (G.) Mikstura mjela (R.)	cinnamon water, f℥vijß.	in rachitis and in diarrhœa.			Fiat haustus tertiis horis sumend. (Diarrhœa.) Joy.
MISTURA FERRI AROMATICI Aromatic mixture of iron (E.) Mixture aromatique de fer (Fr.) Mistura aromatica di ferro (It.) Aromatische Eisen-mixtur (G.) Aromatitschnaja mikstura shelesa (R.)	Composed of: Pale cinchona bark, ℥j.; calumba root, ℥ß.; cloves, bruised, ʒ¼; fine iron wire, ℥ß.; compound tincture of cardamoms, f℥iij.; tincture of orange peel, f℥ß.; peppermint water, a sufficiency to make f℥xvj.	Used as a tonic in dyspepsia, anæmia, and chlorosis.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		572. ℞ Misturæ ferri aromatici, f℥ij. Misturæ amygdalæ, f℥j. Tincturæ gentianæ compositæ, f℥j. M.D.S.—Trihor. f℥ß. cap. (Chlorosis.) Auct.
MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA Compound mixture of iron (E.) Mixture composée de fer (Fr.) Mistura composta di ferro (It.) Zusammengesetzte Eisen-mixtur (G.) Sloshnaja mikstura shelesa (R.)	Composed of: Sulphate of iron, gr. 25; carbonate of potash, gr. 30; myrrh, refined sugar, of each, gr. 60; spirit of nutmeg, f℥iv.; rose water, f℥ixß.	Used as a tonic, stimulant, and anthidrotic, in anæmia, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, hysteria, in the hectic fever of phthisis, and in chronic mucous catarrh.	f℥j.–ɪ℥ij.		573. ℞ Misturæ ferri compositæ, f℥j. Misturæ amygdalæ, f℥ij. M.—Trihor. f℥ij. capitur. (Bronchorrhœa.)* Graves.

* This mixture to be preserved from contact with the air.

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MISTURA GENTIANÆ Infusum gentianæ compositum Gentian mixture (E.) Mixture de gentiane (Fr.) Mistura di gentiana (It.) Enzian-mixtur (G.) Mikstura gortschavki (R.)	Composed of: Gentian root, ℥ss; bitter orange peel, coriander fruit, of each gr. 30; proof spirit, fʒij.; distilled water, fʒviij.	Used as a stomachic and tonic in dyspepsia, and in gastric disorders attended with debility and torpidity.	fʒß.-fʒj.		574. ℞ Misturæ gentianæ, fʒv. Tincturæ cardamomi compos., fʒj. Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 30. M.—fʒj. mane meridieque cap. (Dyspepsia.) Maton.
MISTURA GUAIACI Guaiacum mixture (E.) Mixture de guaiac (Fr.) Mistura di guajaco (It.) Guajakharz-mixtur (G.) Mikstura bakautovoj kamedi (R.)	Composed of: Guaiacum resin, refined sugar, of each ʒß.; gum acaciæ, ℥ss; cinnamon water, Oj.	Given as an alterative and diaphoretic in chronic rheumatism, and in skin diseases, especially of scrofulous and syphilitic subjects.	fʒß.-fʒij.		575. ℞ Misturæ guaiaci, fʒix. Tincturæ guaiaci ammoniati, fʒß. Fiat haustus. (Arthritis.) Paris.
MISTURA SCAMMONII Scammony mixture (E.) Mixture de scammonée (Fr.) Mistura di scamoneo (It.) Scammonium-mixtur (G.) Mikstura skammoni (R.)	Composed of: Resin of scammony, gr. 4; milk, fʒij.	Used as a very agreeable purgative draught, especially for children.	fʒß.-fʒij.		576. ℞ Misturæ scammonii, fʒß. Aquæ anethi, fʒj. Syrupi sennæ, fʒij. Fiat haustus. (Constipatio infantum.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
MISTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA Compound mixture of senna (E.) Mixture de séné (Fr.) Mistura di sena (It.) Senna-mixtur (G.) Mikstura aleksandriskavo lista (R.)	Composed of: Sulphate of magnesia, ℥iv.; extract of liquorice, ℥ß.; tincture of senna, f℥ijß.; compound tincture of cardamoms, f℥x.; infusion of senna, a sufficiency to make Oj.	Given as a purgative both to children and to adults.	f℥j.–f℥jß.		577. ℞ Misturæ sennæ compositæ, f℥j. Fiat haustus. (Constipatio.) Auct.
MISTURA SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI Mixture of spirit of French wine (E.) Egg flip (E. S.) Mixture de cognac (Fr.) Mistura d'acquavite (It.) Brantwein-mixtur (G.) Mikstura franzuskoj vodki (R.)	Composed of: Spirit of French wine, cinnamon water, of each f℥iv.; the yolks of two eggs; refined sugar, ℥ß.	Used as a stimulant and restorative in exhausted states of the system.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		578. ℞ Misturæ spiriti vini gallici, f℥vj. Aquæ camphoræ, f℥iv. Vini quiniæ, f℥j. M.—f℥j. every 2–3 hours. (Debility, after fevers.) Auct.
MORI SUCCUS Mulberry juice (E.) Suc de mûrier noir (Fr.) Succo di moro (It.) Maulbeersaft (G.) Sok tscherni schelkovitzi (R.)	The juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra*, of a dark violet colour, with a faint odour and acidulous sweet taste.	Used as a flavouring and colouring addition to other medicines; also as a refrigerant in febrile disorders, as a slight laxative, and as an expectorant.	f℥j.–f℥jv.	Syrupus mori.	579. ℞ Mori succus, f℥j. Aquæ aurantii, f℥v. Syrupi limonis, f℥j. M.D.S. — Omn. horâ cochl. mensuale. (Febrile disorders.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
MORPHIÆ ACETAS Acetas morphii Morphina acetica Morphium aceticum Acetate of morphia (E.) Acetate de morphine (Fr.) Acetato di morfina (It.) Essigsaures Morphium (G.) Uksusno-kisli morfi (R.)	A white powder, of bitter taste, soluble in water and in alcohol.	Employed as a narcotic, internally and hypodermatically, to alleviate pain; also to relieve neuralgia, gastrodynia, tetanus, troublesome cough, obstinate vomiting, diarrhœa and maniacal delirium; also to produce sleep, and to relieve spasmodic affections.	Gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ in powder, pill, or solution; hypodermatically: gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–gr. 1; enema: gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; ointment: gr. 1–gr. 6 to gr. 60 adeps.	Liquor morphiæ acetatis.	580. ℞ Morphiæ acetatis, gr. 1. Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ℥v. Syrupi papaveris, ℥ß. M.D.S. — Cochl. mens. omn. $\frac{1}{2}$–1 horâ cap. (Choleraic diarrhœa.) Auct. 581. ℞ Morphiæ acetatis, gr. 4. Adipis præparati, ʒj. Fiat unguentum. (Herpes zoster.) Behr. 582. ℞ Morphiæ acetatis, gr. 24. Acidi acetici, ♏xx. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. M. — For subcutaneous injections (every ♏x. contain $\frac{1}{2}$ grain morphia.) (Neuralgia, Delirium potatorum.) W. Roberts.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORAS Morphiæ murias Morphium hydrochloricum muriaticum Hydrochlorate of morphia (E.) Muriate de morphine (Fr.) Clorato di morfina (It.) Salzsaures Morphium (G.) Soljanokisli morfi (R.)	White, flexible, acicular prisms, of a silky lustre, soluble in water and in alcohol.	Used like Morphiæ acetas (see p. 220).	Same as Morphiæ acetas (see p. 220).	Liquor morphiæ hydrochloratis Suppositoria morphiæ Trochisci morphiæ Trochisci morphiæ et ipecacuanhæ.	583. ℞ Morphiæ hydrochloratis, gr. 1½. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j. D.S.—♏x.-♏xxx. pro dose. (Gastrodynia.) Christison.
MOSCHUS Muscus Musk (E.) Musc (Fr.) Muschio (It.) Moschus (G.) Muskus (R.)	The inspissated and dried secretion from the preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus*. Irregular reddish-black, rather unctuous grains, having a strong, peculiar, and very diffusible odour, and a bitter and aromatic taste; soluble in water and in alcohol.	Employed as a powerful antispasmodic and stimulant in hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, tetanus, and spasmus pharyngis; also in the latter stages of typhus fever, in tussis convulsivus, in inflammatory diseases with great debility, in hydrophobia, trismus neonatorum, and in gangræna nosocomialis.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in powder, pill, or mixture.		584. ℞ Moschi, gr. 8. Opii pulv., gr. 2. Camph. pulv., gr. 24. Syrupi, q. s. Fiat pil. vj. S.—Pro die. (Gangræna nosocomialis.) Dupuytren. 585. ℞ Moschi, gr. 5. Valerianæ rad. pulv., gr. 20. Camphoræ, gr. 6. Fiat pulv. D. tal. dos. iij. S.—Bihor. pulv. j. (Hydrophobia.) Piderit.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Moschus—*continued.*					586. ℞ Moschi, gr. 2. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1. Antimonii sulphurati, gr. ½. Acaciæ gummi pulv., gr. 12. Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. viij. S.—3 horâ pulv. j. (Tussis convulsivus.) Oesterlen. 587. ℞ Moschi, gr. 60. Spiriti rectificati, Aquæ destillatæ, āā ℥iij. D.S.—♏xx.-♏xl. pro dose. (Trismus neonatorum.) Vanoyé. 588. ℞ Moschi, gr. 10. Ætheris, Tincturæ opii. āā ♏xx. Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥j. Fiat haustus. (Typhus, last stage.) Hooper. 589. ℞ Mucilag. acaciæ, ℥j.
MUCILAGO ACACIÆ Mucilago gummi arabici	Composed of: Gum acaciæ, ℥iv.;	Used on account of its sheathing properties as	℥j.-℥viij. in mixture.	Trochisci acidi tannici	

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
MUCILAGO ACACIÆ—*continued.* Mucilago gummi mimosæ Mucilage of gum acaciæ (E.) Mucilage de gomme arabique (Fr.) Mucillaggine di gomma arabica (It.) Arabischer gummi-schleim (G.) Slis araviskoj kamedi (R.)	distilled water, ℥vj. (Becomes sour when kept long.)	an emollient and demulcent, and as an addition to other medicines to render them miscible with water. (Oils require ¾ of their weight, balsams equal parts, resins 2 parts; musk requires 5 times its weight.)		Trochisci bismuthi Trochisci catechu Trochisci ferri redacti Trochisci ipecacuanhæ Trochisci morphiæ Trochisci morphiæ et ipecacuanhæ Trochisci potassæ chloratis Trochisci sodæ bicarbonatis.	Olei amygdalæ, Syrupi papaveris, āā ℥ß. Acidi citrici, q. s. D.S.—2–4 horâ, ℥ij. sumend. (Phthisis, tussis in.) A. T. Thomson.
MUCILAGO AMYLI Mucilage of starch (E.) Mucilage d'empois (Fr.) Mucillaggine d'amido (It.) Stärkmehl-schleim (G.) Slis krochmala (R.)	Composed of: Starch, gr. 120; distilled water, ℥x.	Used as an astringent enema, in dysentery and irritation of the rectum; also topically, to prevent pitting in small pox.		Enema aloes Enema magnesiæ sulphatis Enema opii Enema terebinthinæ.	590. ℞ Mucilaginis amyli, ℥ij. D.S.—Applied with a camel-hair brush. (Variola, to prevent pitting.) Auct. incog.
MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ Mucilage of tragacanth (E.) Mucilage de gomme adraganthe (Fr.) Mucillaggine di gomma adragante (It.)	Composed of: Tragacanth, gr. 60; distilled water, ℥x.	Applied as an astringent to burns; given as an emollient and demulcent in diarrhœa and bronchitis, and employed in the preparation of pills and lozenges.	℥j.–℥iij. in mixture.		591. ℞ Mucilaginis tragacanthæ, ℥ß. Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, ℥j. S.—Applied on lint.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Mucilago Tragacanthæ—*continued.* Traganthgummi-schleim (G.) Slis tragakantovoj kamedi (R.)					(Combustio.) Auct.
MYRISTICA Moschocaryon Nuces nucistæ Nux aromatica moschata unguentaria Nutmeg (E.) Noix muscade (Fr.) Noce moscada (It.) Muscatnuss (G.) Muschkatni orech (R.)	Ovoid or nearly globular seeds, with a strong and peculiar odour, and a bitter and aromatic taste.	Given as an aromatic in mild cases of diarrhœa, colic, and vomiting; also as a carminative and flavouring ingredient.	Gr. 20–gr. 30 in powder; in water or warm brandy.	Oleum myristicæ Oleum myristicæ expressum Pulvis catechu compositus Pulvis cretæ aromaticus Spiritus armoraciæ compositus Tinctura lavandulæ composita.	592. ℞ Myristicæ pulver, gr. 60. Aurantii cort. pulv., gr. 180. Olei anisi, ♏iij. Sacchari pulv., gr. 180. Fiat pulvis. Ter de die cochl. thear. j. (Indigestio.) Oesterlen.
MYRRHA Gummi myrrhæ resina myrrhæ Myrrh (E.) Myrrhe (Fr.) Mirra (It.) Myrrhe (G.) Mirra (R.)	In tears or masses, somewhat translucent, of a reddish-yellow or reddish-brown colour, agreeable and aromatic odour, and acrid and bitter taste.	Used as a mild astringent and stimulant in atonic dyspepsia, flatulence, amenorrhœa, chlorosis, and chronic pulmonary catarrh. Applied topically as a powder, wash, or ointment to foul ulcers; as a gargle in ulceration of the throat; and as a toothpowder.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder, pill, or emulsion.	Decoctum aloes compositum Mistura ferri composita Pilula aloes et myrrhæ Pilula assafœtidæ composita Pilula rhei composita Tinctura myrrhæ.	593. ℞ Myrrhæ, gr. 12. Boracis, gr. 15. Croci, gr. 3. Olei caryophylli, ♏j. Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. vj. in charta cerata. S.—2–3 de die pulv. j. cap. (Amenorrhœa.) Feller.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
NECTANDRÆ CORTEX Cortex bebeeru Nectandra rodiæi Bebeeru bark (E.) Greenhart bark (E. S.) Ecorce de bebeeru (Fr.) Scorze di bebeeru (It.) Bebeeru-rinde (G.) Kora bebeeru (R.)	Large flat heavy pieces; externally greyish-brown, internally dark cinnamon-brown; taste strongly and persistently bitter, with considerable astringency.	Employed as a tonic, antiperiodic, and astringent; in protracted phthisis, general debility, dyspepsia, strumous affections; in intermittent and remittent fever, and in periodic neuralgia.	Gr. 10–gr. 120 in powder, pill, or decoction; ʒß. to fʒvj.	Beberiæ sulphas.	594. ℞ Nectandræ corticis, ʒß. coque cum Aqua, q.s., ad colat, fʒvj. adde Quiniæ sulph., gr. 30. Syrupi aurantii, fʒj. M.D.S. — Omn. horâ cochl. mens., j. (Febris intermittens.) Auct.
NUX VOMICA Grana vomicæ Nuces vomicæ Semina strychnii Nux vomica (E.) Noix vomique (Fr.) Noce vomica (It.) Brechnuss (G.) Tschelibucha (R.)	Flat and nearly circular seeds; externally of an ash-grey colour, internally translucent; tough and horny; taste intensely bitter; inodorous.	Used as a nervous stimulant in torpid or paralytic conditions of the motor or sensitive nerves, such as—general paralysis, paraplegia, incontinentia urinæ, impotentia and amaurosis; also as a tonic and stomachic in affections of the alimentary canal; in dyspepsia, pyrosis, dysentery, colica pictonum, and prolapsus recti.	Gr. 2 – gr. 3 pro dose, gradually increasing to gr. 15 pro die., in powder or pill.	Extractum nucis vomicæ Strychnia Tinctura nucis vomicæ.	595. ℞ Nucis vomicæ, gr. 40. Argenti oxidi, gr. 16. Extracti gentianæ, gr. 90. Fiat pil lx. Sumat j. ter de die. (Chronic gastric affections.) Cox, U.S. 596. ℞ Nucis vomicæ, gr. 30. Confection. rosæ gallicæ, q. s. Fiat pil. x. Sumat j. bis terve in die.

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Nux Vomica—*continued.*					(Paralysis.) Ellis. 597. ℞ Nucis vomicæ, gr. 3. Acaciæ gum, Sacchari, āā gr. 12. Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. vj., pulv. j. prodie. (Dysenteria chronica.) Hufeland. 598. ℞ Nucis vomicæ, gr. 15. Bismuthi subnitras, gr. 30. Confectionis opii, gr. 100. Fiat pil. xl. D.S.—2–4 pil. pro dose before meals. (Choleraic diarrhœa.) Legrand. 599. ℞ Olei amygdalæ, Syrupi rosæ gallici, āā f℥j. D.S.—Laxans for new-born infants. Farre. 600. ℞ Olei amygdalæ, f℥j.
OLEUM AMYGDALÆ Oleum amygdalarum dulcium Oleum amygdalarum expressum Almond oil (E.) Huile d'amandes (Fr.) Olio di mandorle (It.) Mandelöl (G.)	Pale yellow, nearly inodorous, or have a nutty odour, with a bland oleaginous taste.	Used as an emollient and nutritive, and in large doses (f℥j.–f℥jß.) as a mild laxative; externally in ophthalmia neonatorum and also as a cosmetic.	f℥j.–f℥iv.	Unguentum cetacei Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri Unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum Unguentum simplex.	

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
OLEUM AMYGDALÆ—*continued.* Mindalnoe maslo (R.)					Acaciæ gummi, gr. 120. Syrupi, f℥ß. Aquæ destillatæ, Oß. Fiat emulsio. S.—Mixtura oleosa. (Gastroenteritis.) Pharm. Boruss.
OLEUM ANETHI Oleum anethi æthereum Oil of dill (E.) Huile d'anet (Fr.) Olio d'aneto (It.) Dillöl (G.) Ukropnoe maslo (R.)	Pale yellow, of pungent odour, and acrid sweetish taste.	Used as a carminative in flatulent colic, and in hiccough.	♏j.–♏iij. on sugar or in alcohol.		601. ℞ Olei anethi, ♏iv. Olei amygdalæ, f℥j. S.—Pro dose. (Singultus.) Murray.
OLEUM ANISI Oleum anisi æthereum Oil of anise (E.) Huile d'anis (Fr.) Olio d'anice (It.) Anisöl (G.) Anisovoe maslo (R.)	Colourless or pale yellow, with the odour of anise, and a warm and sweetish taste.	Employed as an aromatic and carminative to relieve flatulence and colicky pains, especially in children. Used externally as an antiparasitic to destroy fleas, lice, and other insectiform parasites.	♏ij.–♏v. on sugar, in alcohol; ointment: 1 part to 8 parts.	Essentia anisi Tinctura camphoræ composita Tinctura opii ammoniata.	602. ℞ Olei anisi, ♏xv. Tincturæ cinnamomi, Tincturæ opii, āā f℥j. Olei fœniculi, ♏iij. Sacchari, gr. 180. Aquæ menthæ piper., f℥iij. D.S.—Ter de die f℥ß.–f℥j. sumend. (Flatulentia, Cardialgia.) Oesterlen. 603. ℞ Olei anisi, f℥j.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Oleum Anisi—*continued.*					Unguenti simplic., ℥j. Fiat unguentum. (Tinea capitis.) Posner et Simon.
OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS Oleum chamomillæ Oleum chamomillæ æthereum Oil of chamomile (E.) Huile de camomille (Fr.) Olio di camamilla (It.) Kamillenöl (G.) Romaschetschnoe maslo (R.)	Pale blue or greenish-blue, but gradually becoming yellow, with the peculiar odour and aromatic taste of the flowers.	Employed internally as a stimulant and antispasmodic, and as an addition to tonic or cathartic pills; given in spasmodic asthma, also used in deafness, a few drops being put into the ear.	♏j.–♏v. on sugar or in ether.	Extractum anthemidis.	604. ℞ Olei anthemidis, ♏x. Sacchari, gr. 100. M.—Divide in v. pulvis æqualis. D.S.—1 powder every quarter of an hour. (Febris biliosa.) Auct. incog.
OLEUM CAJUPUTI Cajebaet Kyapootin Oleum cajeputi cajaputi æthereum Oil of cajuput (E.) Huile de cajeput (Fr.) Olio di caiaputi (It.) Kajeputöl (G.) Kaeputovoe maslo (R.)	Very mobile, transparent, of a fine pale bluish colour, strong agreeable odour, and warm aromatic taste, but leaving a sensation of coldness in the mouth.	Powerful antispasmodic, stimulant, and diaphoretic. Employed in low fevers, cholera, and paralytic affections; in painful spasmodic affections of the stomach, in flatulent colic and in chronic rheumatism. Topically applied in toothache, sciatica, and paralysis of the tongue.	♏ij.–♏x. on sugar, in ether, emulsion.	Linimentum crotonis Spiritus cajuputi.	605. ℞ Olei cajuputi, ♏iv. Spiriti ætheris nitrosi, ♏xl. Infusi anthemidis, Oß. Fiat enema. (Colica flatulenta.) Vogler. 606. ℞ Olei cajuputi, f℥ß. Olei ricini, f℥j. Olei olivæ, f℥ivß. Fiat linimentum. Rub the chest 2 times a-day.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
OLEUM CAJUPUTI—*continued.*					(Phthisis.) C. J. B. Williams. 607. ℞ Olei cajuputi, Olei caryophylli, āā ♏x. Chloroformi, ♏xx. M.—Apply 2 drops to the hollow tooth, and rub the cheek. (Odontalgia.) Posner et Simon.
OLEUM CARUI Oleum carvi æthereum Oil of caraway (E.) Huile de cumin (Fr.) Olio carvi (It.) Kümmelöl (G.) Kiminoe maslo (R.)	Colourless or pale-yellow, odour aromatic, taste spicy.	Used as a carminative to relieve flatulence, and as a flavouring and corrective addition to medicines that possess nauseating or griping qualities.	♏j.-♏v. on sugar, alcohol, or ether.	Confectio scammonii Pilula aloes barbadensis.	608. ℞ Olei carui, ♏xv. Syrupi zingiberis, ℥ij. Aquæ camph., ℥vjß. Tincturæ cardamom. comp., Essentia anisi, āā ℥ß. Ætheris, ℥ij. M.—Sumat ℥j. omniâ horâ. (Colica flatulenta.) Paris.
OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI Oleum caryophillorum æthereum	Colourless when recent, but gradually becoming red-	Used as an aromatic addition to purgatives, to check nausea and	♏ij.-♏vj.	Confectio scammonii Pilula colocynthidis composita	609. ℞ Olei caryophylli, ♏x.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI—*cont.* Oil of cloves (E.) Huile de girofle (Fr.) Olio di garofani (It.) Nelkenöl (G.) Gvosditschnoe maslo (R.)	brown, having the odour of cloves, and a pungent spicy taste; sinks in water.	griping; placed into the hollow of a carious tooth to relieve toothache; externally used in amblyopia.		Pilula colocynthidis et hyoscyami.	Balsami peruviani, ♏xx. Spiriti rectificati, ℥ß. M.D.S.—Rub in the neighbourhood of the eye. (Amblyopia.) Oesterlen.
OLEUM CINNAMOMI Oleum cinnamomi æthereum Oil of cinnamon (E.) Huile de cinnamome (Fr.) Olio di canella (It.) Zimmtöl (G.) Koritschnevoe maslo (R.)	Yellowish when recent, gradually becoming red, having the odour and taste of cinnamon; sinks in water.	Employed as a powerful stimulant in paralysis of the tongue, in syncope, in cramp of the stomach, and in Asiatic cholera; also as an ecbolic in weak labour pains.	♏j.–♏iij. on sugar, in alcohol, or ether.		610. ℞ Olei cinnamomi, ♏ij. Croci pulveris, gr. 10. Boracis, gr. 60. Fiat pulv. ij. S.—Omn. horâ pulv. j. cap. (Weak labour pains.) Wedel.
OLEUM COPAIBÆ Oil of copaiva (E.) Huile de capahu (Fr.) Olio di copaiba (It.) Kopaivaöl (G.) Kopaiskoe maslo (R.)	Colourless or pale yellow, with the odour and taste of copaiva.	Employed as an emollient and diuretic in gonorrhœa, vesical catarrh, leucorrhœa, bronchorrhœa, chronic catarrh of the bowels, and in hæmorrhoids.	♏v.–♏xx. on sugar, in emulsion, in alcohol, or ether.		611. ℞ Olei copaibæ, ℥j. Olei cubebæ, ʒj. Spiriti ætheris nitrosi, ℥j. M.D.S.—♏xx.–♏xxx. pro dose. (Gonorrhœa.) Waring.
OLEUM CORIANDRI Oleum coriandri æthereum Oil of coriander (E.)	Yellowish, having the odour of coriander.	Used as an aromatic in flatulence, and as correc-	♏j.–♏iij. on sugar, in spirit, or ether.	Syrupus sennæ.	612. ℞ Olei coriandri, ♏ij. Sacchari, gr. 10.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
OLEUM CORIANDRI—*continued.* Huile de coriandre (Fr.) Olio di coriandro (It.) Korianderöl (G.) Koriandrovoe maslo (R.)		tive adjunct for other medicines.			Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. iij. S.—2 hor. pulv. j. (Colica flatulenta.) Auct.
OLEUM CROTONIS Oleum circinum ficus infernalis tiglii Croton oil (E.) Huile de croton (Fr.) Olio di crotone (It.) Krotonöl (G.) Krotonovoe maslo (R.)	Slightly viscid, colour brownish-yellow, taste acrid, odour inclining to nauseous.	Given as a drastic in obstinate constipation, tendency to apoplexy, hydrocephalus acutus, trismus, coma, and mania. Applied to the skin as an irritant to produce pustular eruption in internal inflammatory affections.	♏ss-♏ij. applied on the tongue, or given in pill, enema, also in emulsion.	Linimentum crotonis.	613. ℞ Olei crotonis, ♏j. Hydrargyri subchloridi, gr. 4. Extracti hyosc., gr. 4. Extracti colocynthidis comp., gr. 8. Fiat pil. iv. D.S.—2 for a dose. (Ischias from indurated fæces.) Hancock. 614. ℞ Olei crotonis, ♏ij. Olei olivæ, fʒj. Acaciæ gummi, ʒß. fiat cum Aqua, fʒiv. emulsio adde Extracti hyoscyami, gr. vij. Fiat enema. (Dysenteria.) Konopleff.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
OLEUM CUBEBÆ Oleum cubebæ æthereum Oil of cubebs (E.) Huile de cubébe (Fr.) Olio di cubebi (It.) Kubebenöl (G.) Kubebovoe maslo (R.)	Colourless or pale greenish-yellow, having the peculiar odour and taste of cubebs.	Used internally as a desiccant in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa; and topically as a caustic to destroy excrescences on the conjunctiva.	♏v.–♏xx. gradually increasing to ʒj. in spirits, ether, emulsion, or in pill.		615. ℞ Olei cubebæ, ʒij. Copaibæ, ʒiß. Acaciæ gummi, ℥ß. Aquæ menthæ piper., ℥vj. Fiat emulsio. D.S.—Bihor. cochl. mens. j. (Gonorrhœa.) Posner and Simon.
OLEUM JUNIPERI Oleum alchitri juniperi æthereum Oil of juniper (E.) Huile de genièvre (Fr.) Olio di ginepro (It.) Wachholderöl (G.) Moshevelevoe maslo (R.)	Colourless or pale greenish-yellow, of a sweetish odour and warm and aromatic taste.	Employed as a diuretic and diaphoretic in dropsy, gout, catarrhal affections of the pulmonary and of the urino-genital organs, in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, bronchorrhœa. Applied externally as an irritant and antiparasitic in chronic eczema, impetigo, acne, sycosis, and tinea capitis.	♏ij.–♏vj. in pill, with ether or alcohol.	Spiritus juniperi.	616. ℞ Olei juniperi, ʒß. Ætheris nitrici, Tincturæ digitalis, āā ʒiij. M.D.S.—♏xx.–♏xxx. Tertiis horis sumend. (Hydrops.) Hufeland. 617. ℞ Olei juniperi, ♏xx. Olei terebinthinæ, ʒvj. D.S.—Rub the loins. (Hydrops.) Posner and Simon.
OLEUM LAVANDULÆ Oleum lavandulæ æthereum	Colourless or pale yellow, with the	Used as an aromatic and stomachic in dyspep-	♏ij.–♏v.	Linimentum camphoræ compositum	618. ℞ Olei lavandulæ,

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Oleum Lavandulæ—*cont.* Oil of lavender (E.) Huile de lavande (Fr.) Olio di lavandolo (It.) Lavendelöl (G.) Lavendovoe maslo (R.)	odour of lavender, and of a hot, bitter aromatic taste.	sia, headache, and hysteria, as a corrective in baldness, and as a corrective adjunct to other medicines.		Spiritus lavandulæ Tinctura lavandulæ composita.	Olei myristicæ expressum, Olei theobromæ, āā part æq. Misce. (Alopecia.) Griffith.
OLEUM LIMONIS Oleum citri æthereum de cedro Oil of lemon (E.) Huile de citron (Fr.) Olio di cedro (It.) Citronenöl (G.) Limonnoe maslo (R.)	Colour pale yellow, odour agreeable, taste warm and bitter.	Used as a carminative and diuretic, and as a flavouring addition to other medicines. Applied topically to the conjunctiva in chronic ophthalmia.	♏ij.–♏v.	Linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus.	619. ℞ Olei limonis, ♏vj. Sacchari, gr. 60. Rhei radicis pulv., gr. 60. Jalapæ, gr. 120. Potassæ tartratis acidæ, ℥ß. Magnesiæ carbonatis, Sulphuris depur., āā gr. 120. Fiat pulvis. Ter de die cochl. theæ. (Hæmorrhoides.) Anon.
OLEUM LINI Linseed oil (E.) Huile de lin (Fr.) Olio di lino (It.) Leinöl (G.) Lnanoe maslo (R.)	Viscid and yellow, with a faint odour and oleaginous taste.	Sometimes used internally as a laxative with persons suffering from hæmorrhoids; locally as an emollient to burns and scalds.	℥ß.–℥j.		620. ℞ Olei lini, ℥ij. Infusi lini, ℥viij. Fiat enema. (Enteritis.) Swediaur.

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OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ Oleum menthæ piperitæ æthereum Oil of peppermint (E.) Huile de menthe poivrée (Fr.) Olio di menta piperita (It.) Pfeffermünzöl (G.) Mjatnoe maslo (R.)	Colourless or pale yellow, with the odour of peppermint; taste warm and aromatic, succeeded by a sensation of coldness in the mouth. Sp. Gr. 0·902.	Used as a carminative, stomachic, and antispasmodic in flatulence and spasms; also to relieve nausea and griping pain.	♏ij.–♏v. on sugar, in ether, or spirits.	Aqua menthæ piperitæ Essentia menthæ piperitæ Pilula rhei composita Spiritus menthæ piperitæ.	621. ℞ Olei menthæ piperitæ, ♏x. Ætheris, ℥j. D.S.—Bihor ♏xx. sumend, and in cholera every five minutes. (Spasms.) Posner and Simon. (Cholera.) Recamier.
OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS Oleum menthæ viridis æthereum Oil of spearmint (E.) Huile de menthe de Notre-Dame (Fr.) Olio di menta verde (It.) Frauenmünzöl (G.) Maslo prostoj mjati (R.)	Colourless or pale yellow, with the odour and taste of spearmint.	Used as a carminative and aromatic in flatulent colic, and in spasms.	♏ij.–♏v. on sugar, in alcohol, or ether.	Aqua menthæ viridis.	622. ℞ Olei menthæ viridis, ♏x. Olei menthæ piperitæ, ♏v. Sacchari pulver., gr. 180. Infusi sennæ compos., ℥vij. Sodæ sulphatis, ℥j. Tincturæ sennæ, ℥v. Spiriti ammoniæ aromat., ℥iij. M.D.S.—Sumat ¼ partem, 3tiis horis, donec responderit alvus. (Constipatio cum colica.) Copland.

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OLEUM MORRHUÆ Oleum cetaceum gadi jecoris jecoris aselli Cod-liver oil (E.) Huile de foie de morue (Fr.) Olio di balena (It.) Leberthran (G.) Treskovi shir (R.)	Pale yellow, with a slight fishy odour, and bland and fishy taste.	Employed as a nutritive and alterative in chronic rheumatism, scrofula, rachitis, caries, phthisis, and chronic skin diseases. Externally used in rheumatism, chronic skin affections, and in phthisis.	℥j.–℥ij.*		623. ℞ Olei morrhuæ, ℥jß. Creasoti, ♏iv. Pulvis tragacanthæ comp., gr. 120. Aquæ anethi ℥ivß. M.D.S.—Ter de die ℥j. capit. (Phthisis.) T. Thompson. 624. ℞ Olei morrhuæ, ℥ß. Liquoris ammoniæ, ♏v. M.—Sumatur ter die. Gradually increase the dose to 5–6 times the quantity. (Diabetes.) Bence Jones.
OLEUM MYRISTICÆ Oleum macidis æthereum Volatile oil of nutmeg (E.) Huile de macis (Fr.) Olio di mace (It.) Muscatblüthenöl (G.) Maslo muskatnich zvetoff (R.)	Colourless or straw-yellow, with the odour and taste of nutmegs.	Used as a carminative in flatulence and griping pain.	♏j.–♏ij. on sugar, in spirits, or ether.	Pilula aloes socotrinæ Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus Spiritus myristicæ.	625. ℞ Olei myristicæ, ♏xx. Spiriti ætheris, ℥ß. M.D.S.—♏xij. bihor. capitur. (Biliary calculi.) Kraus.

* Given after meals.

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OLEUM MYRISTICÆ EXPRESSUM Butyrum nucistæ Balsamum nucistæ Myristicæ adeps Oleum nucis moschatæ Oleum nucistæ Expressed oil of nutmeg (E.) Huile de noix muscade (Fr.) Olio di noce moscada (It.) Muscatnussol (G.) Maslo muskatnavo orecha (R.)	A concrete oil, of an orange colour, firm consistence, and fragrant odour, resembling that of nutmeg; soluble in alcohol and in ether.	Used only for external application as an irritant in chronic rheumatism, in colicky pains, and in paralytic affections.		Emplastrum calefaciens Emplastrum picis.	626. ℞ Olei myristicæ expres., ʒij. Linimenti saponis, ʒß. Fiat linimentum. (Rheumatismus chronicus.) Waring.
OLEUM OLIVÆ Oleum candidum olivarum provinciale sicyonium Olive oil (E.) Huile d'olive (Fr.) Olio d'oliva (It.) Olivenöl (G.) Derevjanoe maslo (R.)	Pale yellow, with scarcely any odour, and of a bland oleaginous taste.	Occasionally used internally as a laxative and nutritive in inflammation or spasm of the alimentary canal and of the urino-genital organs. Applied externally as an emollient to relax the skin and to sheathe irritable surfaces; frictions with the oil in ascites and anasarca; also used as a constituent of laxative enemas.	ʒj.–ʒij.	Charta epispastica Cataplasma lini Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro Emplastrum cerati saponis Emplastrum hydrargyri Emplastrum picis Emplastrum plumbi Enema magnesiæ sulphatis Linimentum ammoniæ Linimentum calcis	627. ℞ Olei olivæ, ʒviij. Spiritii ammoniæ aromatici, ʒij. M.D.S.—Mane noctuque, ʒjß. cap. (Helminthiasis.) Ellis. 628. ℞ Olei olivæ, Olei cajuputi, āā ʒß. Misce fiat embrocatio. (Meteorismus.) Delvaux.

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Oleum Olivæ—*continued.*				Linimentum camphoræ Unguentum cantharidis Unguentum hydrargyri compositum Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis Unguentum veratriæ.	
OLEUM PIMENTÆ Oleum amomi pimentæ ætheureum Oil of pimento (E.) Huile de piment (Fr.) Olio di pimento (It.) Pimentöl (G.) Pimentnoe maslo (R.)	Colourless, or slightly reddish when recent, but becoming brown by age, having the odour and taste of pimento; sinks in water.	Used as an aromatic and corrective addition to purgative and tonic medicines; also to relieve toothache.	♏ij.-♏v.		629. ℞ Olei pimentæ, ♏ij. Magnesiæ, Potassæ tartratis, Sulphur sublimat, Rhei pulver., Anthemidis flor. pulv., āā gr. 6. Syrupi aurantii, ℥iij. M.—Sit electuarium pro dose. (Constipatio.) Copland.
OLEUM RICINI Oleum castoris de kerva palmæ christi liquidum Castor oil (E.) Huile de ricin (Fr.)	Viscid, colourless or pale straw-yellow, and of slightly nauseous odour, and somewhat acrid taste; soluble in alcohol.	Used as a purgative in inflammatory affections or obstructions of the alimentary canal, such as enteritis, peritonitis, dysentery, intussusception, ileus, lead colic,	℥j.-℥jß. in emulsion, in alcohol, or ether.	Collodium flexile Linimentum sinapis compositum Pilula hydrargyri subchloridi composita.	630. ℞ Olei ricini, ℥j. Acaciæ gummi, gr. 120. fiat cum Aquæ, q. s. Emulsio, ℥v. Syrupi sennæ, ℥j.

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Oleum Ricini—*continued.* Olio di ricino (It.) Ricinusöl (G.) Kastorovoe maslo (R.)		habitual costiveness in pregnancy, after parturition, after the use of anthelmintics, and in inflammatory and spasmodic diseases of the urinogenital organs.			M.D.—fʒß. omni horâ. S.—Emulsio olei ricini. (Enteritis.) Posner et Simon. 631. ℞ Olei ricini, fʒj. Ætheris, fʒij. M.D.S.—1–3 horâ cochl. thear. j. cap. (Tænia.) Alibert.
OLEUM ROSMARINI Oleum anthos rosmarini æthereum Oil of rosemary (E.) Huile de rosmarin (Fr.) Olio di rosmarino (It.) Rosmarinöl (G.) Rosmarinovoe maslo (R.)	Colourless, with the odour of rosemary, and of a warm and aromatic taste.	Sometimes used internally as a carminative and aromatic in flatulent colic; frequently applied externally as a cosmetic and antiparasitic liniment in alopecia, and in tinea capitis.	♏ij.–♏vj.		632. ℞ Olei rosmarini, ♏xv. Olei anthemidis, ♏x. Glycerini, fʒj. Chloroformi, ♏xxv. M.—♏v. To be put into the ear. (Surditas; chronic inflammation of the meatus auditorius externus.) Auct.
OLEUM RUTÆ Oleum rutæ æthereum Oil of rue (E.) Huile de rue (Fr.) Olio rutato (It.)	Colour pale yellow, odour aromatic and disagreeable, taste bitter and acrid.	Employed as a carminative, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue, in flatulent colic, infantile convulsions, hysteria, and amenorrhœa.	♏ij.–♏vj. in pill, in ether.		633. ℞ Olei rutæ, ♏xij. Pilulæ assafœtidæ compos., gr. 1. Fiat pil. xij. Sumat ij.–iij. pro dose.

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Oleum Rutæ—*continued.* Rautenöl (G.) Rutovoe maslo (R.)		Externally applied as a rubefacient.			(Colica flatulenta in hysteria.) Neligan.
OLEUM SABINÆ Oleum sabinæ æthereum Oil of savin (E.) Huile de sabine (Fr.) Olio di savina (It.) Sabinaöl (G.) Sabinoe maslo (R.)	Colourless or pale yellow.	Used as an emmenagogue in amenorrhœa and chlorosis. Externally in retentio mensium and in palsy.	♏j.–♏v. in pill or emulsion.		634. ℞ Olei sabinæ, ♏xxx. Olei terebinthinæ, ʃ℥j. D.S.—To be rubbed into the inside of the thigh. (Retentio mensium.) Fuchs.
OLEUM SINAPIS Oleum sinapeos æthereum Oil of mustard (E.) Huile de moutarde (Fr.) Olio di senapa (It.) Senföl (G.) Gortschitschnoe maslo (R.)	Colourless, or pale yellow. Sp. Gr. 1·015; dissolves readily in alcohol and ether, and to a slight extent in water; has an intensely penetrating odour, and a very acrid, burning taste.	Produces, when applied to the skin, almost instant vesication. Used as a counter-irritant in internal inflammation, headache, earache, toothache, and cardialgia. Given internally as a diuretic and stimulant in dropsy, paralysis, and cholera.	♏ss.–♏j. in emulsion or pill. Externally in alcohol: ♏x.–♏xx. to ʃ℥j; with oil: ♏xv.–♏xxv. to ʃ℥j.	Linimentum sinapis compositum.	635. ℞ Olei sinapis, ♏v. Olei amygdalæ, ʃ℥j. M.—Apply externally. (Counter-irritant in internal inflammation.) A. Stillé, U.S.
OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ Essentia terebinthinæ Oleum æthereum laricis volatile pini Spiritus terebinthinæ	Limpid and colourless, with a strong and peculiar odour, and pungent and bitter taste.	Employed as a diuretic in suppression of the urine and in dropsy; as a diaphoretic and stimulant in rheumatism;	♏v.–ʃ℥ij.; as diuretic: ♏vj.–♏viij.; as stimulant and diaphoretic: ʃ℥j.–	Confectio terebinthinæ Enema terebinthinæ Linimentum terebinthinæ	636. ℞ Olei terebinthinæ, ʃ℥ß. Acaciæ gummi, gr. 120.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Oleum Terebinthinæ—*cont.* Oil of turpentine (E.) Huile de terebinthine (Fr.) Olio di trementina (It.) Terpentinöl (G.) Terpentinoe maslo (R.)		as a drastic in obstinate constipation, acute tympanitic colic; also to check profuse chronic mucous discharges and passive hæmorrhages from the mucous membranes: as an anthelmintic in tapeworm. Externally applied as a rubefacient and counter-irritant in rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, sore-throat, puerperal peritonitis, pleuropneumonia, gangræna sicca, and burns. Inhalations of the vapour of oil of turpentine in laryngitis, bronchorrhœa, and gangræna pulmonum.	ʒij.; as drastic and anthelmintic: ʒß.-ʒij.; for inhalations: ♏x.-♏lx. in hot water. For external use a flannel dipped in hot water with the oil sprinkled over.	Linimentum terebinthinæ aceticum Unguentum terebinthinæ.	fiat cum Aqua, q. s. Emulsio, ʒv. adde Syrupi zingiberis, ʒj. Spiritiætheris nitrosi, ʒj. M.D.S. — Omn. hor. cochl. mens. j. cap. (Hydrops.) Posner and Simon. 637. ℞ Olei terebinthinæ, ʒß. Olei ricini, ʒj. Mucilaginis tragacanthæ, Sacchari, āā q. s. Olei caryophylli, ♏iv. Aquæ destillatæ, ʒviij. M.D.S.—Bis terve in die, ʒj.-ʒjß. cap. (Purpura hæmorrhagica.) W. Smith. 638. ℞ Olei terebinthinæ, ʒj. Olei amygdalæ, ʒß. Fiat haustus. (To be

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations	Prescriptions.
OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ—*cont.*					repeated in five minutes if urgent.) (Metrorrhagia.) J. Griffith.
					639. ℞ Olei terebinthinæ, ℥ß. Antimonii tartarati, gr. 30. D.S.—Well shaken to rub the loins. (Lumbago.) Delfrayssé.
OLEUM THEOBROMÆ Butyrum cacao Oleum cacao Sebum cacao Oil of theobroma (E.) Cacao butter (E. S.) Huile de coco (Fr.) Olio di cacao (It.) Kakao butter (G.) Kakosovoe maslo (R.)	Consistency of tallow, colour yellowish, odour resembling that of chocolate, taste bland and agreeable; melts at 122° F.	Used as a nutritive in phthisis, and as a constituent of ointments and suppositories.		Suppositoria acidi tannici Suppositoria hydrargyri Suppositoria morphiæ Suppositoria plumbi composita.	640. ℞ Olei theobromæ, ℥j. Olei amygdalæ, ℥ß. Acidi tannici, gr. 20. in aqua soluta, Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 15. in spiriti rectif. solut., Olei lavandulæ, ℥ß. Fiat linimentum. (Atrichia.) Oesterlen.
OPIUM Amphion	Irregular lumps; when fresh, plastic,	Stimulant to the cerebro-vascular system, and	Gr. ¼–gr. 5 in powder, pill,	Confectio opii Emplastrum opii	641. ℞ Opii, gr. 240.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Opium—*continued.* Lac papaveris Laudanum Meconium Succus thebaicus Opium (E.) Opium (Fr.) Oppio (It.) Mohnsaft (G.) Opi (R.)	tearing with an irregular, slightly moist, and chestnut-brown surface; shining when rubbed smooth with the finger, having a peculiar odour and bitter taste; sparingly soluble in water and alcohol, readily dissolved in a mixture of these two.	sedative to the muscles and digestive organs; promotes sleep, alleviates pain, and diminishes inordinate muscular contraction and sensibility; diminishes the secretion, contractility, and sensibility of the digestive organs, of the bronchia, and urino-genital organs; diminishes the sensibility of the skin, and provokes perspiration. Employed internally as a narcotic, anodyne, and hypnotic, to alleviate pain and spasm, to relieve nervous restlessness, to produce perspiration, and to check profuse mucous discharges. Used internally in fevers with sleeplessness, great restlessness, and tremor, in diarrhœa with moist tongue and skin; also in inflammations, such as gastroenteritis, peritonitis, cystitis, ne-	lozenge, solution; small dose: gr. ¼–gr. ½; medium dose: gr. ½–gr. 2; full dose: gr. 2–gr. 5; for children: gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–gr. ¼; for enema: gr. 2–gr. 5; for subcutaneous injections: gr. 1–gr. 5 in solution.	Enema opii Extractum opii Extractum opii liquidum Linimentum opii Morphiæ acetas Morphiæ acetatis liquor Morphiæ hydrochloras Morphiæ hydrochloratis liquor Pilula ipecacuanhæ cum scilla Pilula plumbi cum opio Pilula saponis composita Pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus Pulvis kino compositus Pulvis opii compositus Tinctura camphoræ composita Tinctura opii	Camphoræ, gr. 60. Saponis, gr. 420. Fiat pilula cexl. S.—Pilula opii officinalis U.S. 642. ℞ Pilulæ opii officinalis U.S., gr. 30. Plumbi acetatis, gr. 60. Ipecacuanhæ rad., gr. 15. Fiat pil. xxx. S.—2–4 horâ pil. j. sumend. (Hæmoptysis.) Tully, U.S. 643. ℞ Opii, gr. 2½. Moschi, Camphoræ, āā gr. 6. Fiat pulvis in syrupe sumend. (Tetanus.) W. Ainslie. 644. ℞ Opii, gr. 5. Sacchari, gr. 10. Antimonii tart., gr. 1. Fiat pulvis. D. tal dos. ij. S.—Trihora pulv. j. sumend.

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Opium—*continued.*		phritis, peri-nephritis, metritis, peri-metritis, and bronchitis mucosa, diarrhœa, dysenteria, rheumatismus, diabetes, delirium tremens, tetanus; also in spasmodic or convulsive diseases, such as spasmodic asthma, spasm of the uterus, of the bladder, of the rectum, and in spasms of the gallduct, or of the uterus, caused by calculi. Externally, in form of an ointment, to painful tumours, neuralgic and rheumatic pains.		Tinctura opii ammoniata Trochisci opii Unguentum gallæ cum opio Vinum opii.	(Delirium tremens.) Wolff. 645. ℞ Opii, Ipecacuanhæ, āā gr. 1. Potassæ nitratis, gr. 5. Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. vj. 2–3 horâ pulv. j. (Rheumatismus acutus.) Todd. 646. ℞ Opii, gr. 2. Ceræ albæ, gr. 30. Adipis præpar., gr. 30. Fiat bacculus. S.—Apply to os uteri. (Dysmenorrhœa.) Tilt. 647. ℞ Opii pulveris, gr. 2. Unguenti hydrargyri, gr. 10. Misce fiat unguentum. To be rubbed into the temple. (Dolores nocturnæ round the orbit.) Watson. 648. ℞ Opii pulv., gr. 2–gr. 4.

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Opium—*continued.*					Saponis, gr. 3. Fiat suppositorium. (Agrypnia cum dolores nocturnæ.) Tanner. 649. ℞ Opii pulveris, gr. 120. Anthemidis flor., ʒij. Croci, gr. 30. Caryophylli, Cinnamomi cortic., āā gr. 15. Spiriti tenuior, Oß. Macere per 8 dies filtra. M.D.—♏v. - ♏xx. on sugar pro dose. S.—Gouttes rouges. (Gastralgia, Diarrhœa.) Lecointe.
OS USTUM Bone ash (E.) Cendre des os calcinés (Fr.) Osso ridotto in cenere (It.) Gebrannte Knochenasche (G.) Pepel shenoj kosti (R.)	A white powder.	Sometimes given internally as an alterative in craniotabes and rachitis of children; also used for tooth powder.	Gr. 1 - gr. 5 in powder or pill.	Calcis phosphas Sodæ phosphas.	650. ℞ Os ustum, gr. 3. Ferri carbonatis saccharati, gr. 4. Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. xx. S.—Bis in die pulv. j. (Rachitis.) Auct.

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OVI VITELLUS Yolk of egg (E.) Jaune d'œuf (Fr.) Rosso d'uovo (It.) Eigelb (G.) Sheltok jaitza (R.)		Used internally as a nutritive in atrophia infantum, in phthisis, and in carcinoma ventriculi. Applied externally as an emollient to burns and excoriations; also as a vehicle for emulsions and enemas.	1–4 pro die per se or in emulsion.	Mistura spiritus vini gallici.	651. ℞ Ovi vitelli, No. II. Olei olivæ, f℥ß. D.S.—Beaten up, and apply on lint. (Wounds.) Richter. 652. ℞ Ovi vitelli unius, Aquæ destillatæ, Oij. fiat emulsio adde Sodii chloridi, gr. 30. Sit pro potu. (Tabes mesenterica infantum.) Hufeland.
OXYMEL Oxymel (E.) Oxymel (Fr.) Ossimele (It.) Sauerhonig (G.) Uksusni med (R.)	Composed of: Clarified honey, ℥xl.; acetic acid, f℥v.; distilled water, f℥v.	Used as an expectorant in slight colds and coughs, and as a vehicle for other medicines; with barley water used as a refrigerant drink in febrile or inflammatory affections.	f℥j.–f℥ij. with barley water or as an electuarium.		653. ℞ Oxymellis, f℥vj. Aluminis pulv., gr. 120. Carbonis pulv., gr. 180. Fiat electuarium. S.—Apply to the gums. (Bleeding of the gums.) Oesterlen.
OXYMEL SCILLÆ Oxymel scilliticæ	Composed of: Vinegar of squill,	Given to infants as an emetic and expectorant,	f℥ß.–f℥j. in mixture.		654. ℞ Oxymellis scillæ, f℥ij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Oxymel Scillæ—*continued.* Oxymel squillæ Oxymel of squill (E.) Oxymel scillitique (Fr.) Ossimele di squilla (It.) Meerzwiebelhonig (G.) Uksusni med s morskim lukom (R.)	Oj.; clarified honey, ℔ij.	and used as an adjunct to expectorant and diuretic mixtures.			Syrupi papaveris, f℥j. Tinct. camphoræ compos., Tinct. lobeliæ æther, āā f℥ß. Misturæ ammoniaci, f℥j. Fiat haustus. (Asthma, during the fit.) Savory.
PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ Capita papaveris Codia Poppy capsules (E.) Pavot (Fr.) Papavero (It.) Mohnkapseln (G.) Makovia golovki (R.)	Globular, of an opiate taste; light, dry, and brown outside; inside hollow, with numerous partitions, and containing multitudinous small seeds.	Used as a mild narcotic in convulsive affections of children, eclampsia, bronchorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, and dysentery; externally in infusion or with linseed for anodyne cataplasms.	In decoction or infusion ℥iv.–℥vj. to f℥vj.–f℥x.	Decoctum papaveris Extractum papaveris Syrupus papaveris.	655. ℞ Papaveris capsulæ, ℥vj. coque cum Aquæ, f℥xxiv., ad decoct, f℥viij. adde Potassæ nitratis, ℥j. D.S.—f℥ij. with a warm infusion of linseed to be taken morning and evening. (Urethritis.) Adams.
PAREIRÆ RADIX Radix ambutuæ butuæ Pareira root (E.)	Compressed pieces; the bark greyish-brown; the interior woody, porous, and	Employed as a desiccant, diuretic, and anthilitic in discharges from the urino-genital organs,	Gr. 30–gr. 60 in powder, infusion, or decoction.	Decoctum pareiræ Extractum pareiræ Extractum pareiræ liquidum.	656. ℞ Pareiræ radicis, ℥ß. infunde cum Aqua bullientis, Oß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Pareiræ Radix—*continued.* Racine de pareira brava (Fr.) Radice di pareira (It.) Grieswurzel (G.) Koren pareiri (R.)	yellowish-grey; taste at first sweetish and aromatic, afterwards intensely bitter.	such as gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and cystitis chronica; in lithiasis, and hydrops.			macera per 2 horas, adde Extracti pareiræ, gr. 120. Tincturæ hyoscyami, ℥ij. M.D.S.—Ter de die, ℥j.–℥jß. sumend. (Cystitis, Lithiasis.) Oesterlen.
PHOSPHORUS Phosphorus (E.) Phosphore (Fr.) Fosforo (It.) Phosphor (G.) Fosfor (R.)	A semitransparent, colourless, wax-like solid, soft, flexible, and emitting white vapours when exposed to the air. Sp. Gr. 1·77; insoluble in water, soluble in ether and in boiling turpentine.	Employed as a stimulant in great prostration during fevers, in ague, dropsy, and impotence; externally used as an irritant in rheumatism, neuralgia, and paralysis.	Gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ in oil or ether.	Acidum phosphoricum dilutum.	657. ℞ Phosphori, gr. 1. Olei terebinthinæ, Spiriti rectificati, āā ℥j. Olei caryophylli, ♏x. M.D.S.—Ter de die, ♏xv. in vino sum. (Febris intermittens.) Wolny. 658. ℞ Phosphori, gr. 2–gr. 5. Ætheris, q. s. liqua et adde Camphoræ, gr. 20. Ceræ albæ, ℥ß. Fiat unguentum. (Lupus, Acne rosacea.) Hooper.

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PHYSOSTIGMATIS FABA Calabar bean (E.) Féve de calabar (Fr.) Fava di calabar (It.) Calabarbohne (G.) Kalabarskie bobi (R.)	Size of a large horsebean, with a very firm, hard, brittle, and shining integument, of a brownish-red, pale-chocolate, or ash-grey colour.	Contracts the pupil, and is used in mydriasis; also given in chorea.	Gr. 1 – gr. 6 in powder or pill.	Extractum physostigmatis.	659. ℞ Physostigmatis fabæ pulveris, gr. 3. Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. vj. S.—Ter de die pulv. j. (gradually increase to gr. 6, pro dose). (Chorea.) Harley.
PILULA ALOES BARBADENSIS Pill of barbadoes aloes (E.) Pilule d'aloé de la barbade (Fr.) Pillola d'aloe di barbado (It.) Pillen von Aloe barbados (G.) Piluli barbadoskavo sabura (R.)	Composed of: Barbadoes aloes, in powder, ℥ij.; hard soap, in powder, ℥j.; oil of caraway, ♏j.; confection of roses, ℥j.	Used as a laxative in dyspepsia with costiveness, and in constipation of hysterical women.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.		660. ℞ Pilulæ aloes barbadensis, gr. 30. Fiat pil. xij. S.—Two pills at bedtime. (Constipatio.) Auct.
PILULA ALOES ET ASSAFŒTIDA Pill of aloes and assafœtida (E.) Pilule d'aloé et d'assafœtida (Fr.) Pillola d'aloe e d'assafœtida (It.)	Composed of: Socotrine aloes, in powder, assafœtida, hard soap, in powder, confection of roses, of each ℥j.	Given as a laxative in costiveness, especially in hysteria.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.		661. ℞ Pilulæ aloes et assafœtidæ, gr. 20. Fiat pil. vj. Two pills a-day. (Hysteria cum constipatio.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
PILULA ALOES ET ASSAFŒTIDA —*continued.* Pillen von Aloe und Stinkasand (G.) Piluli sabura i vonjutchej kamedi (R.)					
PILULA ALOES ET FERRI Pill of aloes and iron (E.) Pilule d'aloé et de fer (Fr.) Pillola d'aloe et di ferro (It.) Pillen von Aloe und Eisen (G.) Piluli sabura i shelesa (R.)	Composed of: Sulphate of iron, ℥jß.; barbadoes aloes, ℥ij.; compound powder of cinnamon, ℥iij.; confection of roses, ℥iv.	Used as a tonic in dyspepsia, chlorosis, and amenorrhœa.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.		662. ℞ Pilulæ aloes et ferri, gr. 60. Fiat pil. xxiv. Bis de die pil. ij. cap. (Amenorrhœa.) Auct.
PILULA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ Pill of aloes and myrrh (E.) Pilule d'aloé et de myrrhe (Fr.) Pillola d'aloe e di mirra (It.) Pillen von Aloe und Myrrha (G.) Piluli sabura i mirri (R.)	Composed of: Socotrine aloes, ℥ij.; myrrh, ℥j.; saffron, ℥ß.; confection of roses, ℥ijß.	Used as a purgative in chlorosis and amenorrhœa.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.		663. ℞ Pilulæ aloes et myrrha, gr. 40. Extracti hyoscyami, gr. 20. Fiat pil. xij. Sumat unam nocte. (Dyspepsia.) Gregory.
PILULA ALOES SOCOTRINÆ Pill of socotrine aloes (E.) Pilule d'aloe soccotrin (Fr.)	Composed of: Socotrine aloes, ℥ij.; hard soap, ℥j.;	Used as a purgative in habitual costiveness.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.		664. ℞ Pilulæ aloes socotrinæ, gr. 150.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
PILULA ALOES SOCOTRINÆ—*continued.* Pillola d'aloe soccotrina (It.) Pillen von socotrin Aloe (G.) Piluli sokotrinskavo sabura (R.)	volatile oil of nutmeg, fʒj.; confection of roses, ℥j.				Fiat pil. lx. S.—Two pills at bedtime. (Constipatio habitualis.) Auct.
PILULA ASSAFŒTIDÆ COMPOSITA Pilula galbani composita Compound pill of assafœtida (E.) Pilule composée d'assafœtida (Fr.) Pillola composta d'assafœtida (It.) Zusammengesetze Stinkasandpillen (G.) Piluli vonutchej kamedi (R.)	Composed of: Assafœtida, galbanum, myrrh, of each ʒij.; treacle, by weight, ℥j.	Used as a stimulant and antispasmodic in chlorosis and hysteria.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.		665. ℞ Pilulæ assafœtidæ compos., gr. 60. Extracti anthemidis, gr. 20. Fiat pil. xx. S.—Ter de die pil. ij. cap. (Hysteria.) Auct.
PILULA CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITA Pilula gummi gutti Compound pill of gamboge (E.) Pilule composée de gommegutte (Fr.) Pillola composta di gommagutta (It.)	Composed of: Gamboge, barbadoes aloes, compound powder of cinnamom, of each ʒj.; hard soap, ʒij.; syrup, a sufficiency.	Used as a drastic in obstinate constipation.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.		666. ℞ Pilulæ cambogiæ compos., gr. 30. Sodæ carbonatis, Quiniæ sulphatis, āā gr. 15. Olei menthæ piperitæ, ♏vj. Syrupi, q. s.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Pilula Cambogiæ Composita —*continued.* Zusammengesetzte Gummiguttpillen (G.) Piluli gummigutta (R.)					Fiat pil. xij. Sumat ij.–iij. horâ somni. (Constipatio, with debility.) Ashwell.
PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITA Compound pill of colocynth (E.) Pilule composée de coloquinte (Fr.) Pillola composta di coloquinte (It.) Zusammengesetzte Koloquintenpillen (G.) Piluli gorkoj tikvi (R.)	Composed of: Colocynth pulp, ℥j.; Barbadoes aloes, scammony, of each ℥ij.; sulphate of potash, ℥ss; oil of cloves, fʒij.; distilled water, a sufficiency.	Employed as a powerful drastic in alvine obstruction, in habitual constipation, and in diseases of the brain, such as apoplexy or tendency thereto, and in violent headache.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.	Pilula colocynthidis et hyoscyami.	667. ℞ Pil. colocynth. comp., Pilulæ rhei compos., āā gr. 10. Hydrargyri subchloridi, gr. 3. Olei lavandulæ, ♏iv. Fiat pil. v. Mane sumendæ. (Cephalalgia cum constipatio.) A. T. Thomson.
PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI Pill of colocynth and hyoscyamus (E.) Pilule de coloquinte et de jusquiame (Fr.) Pillola di coloquinte e di giusquiami (It.) Pillen von Koloquinten und Bilsenkraut (G.) Piluli gorkoj tikvi i beleni (R.)	Composed of: Compound pill of colocynth, ℥ij.; extract of hyoscyamus, ℥j.	Used like Pilula colocynthidis composita, and does not produce griping pain.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.		668. ℞ Pilulæ colocynth et hyoscyami, gr. 1. Resinæ podophylli, gr. 3. Fiat pil. xij. Sumat ij. nocte. (Constipatio habitualis.) Neligan.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
PILULA CONII COMPOSITA Compound pill of hemlock (E.) Pilule composée de ciguë (Fr.) Pillola composta di cicuta (It.) Zusammengesetzte Schierlingpillen (G.) Piluli boligolovi (R.)	Composed of: Extract of hemlock, ℥ijß.; ipecacuanha, ℥ß.; treacle, a sufficiency.	Used as an expectorant and antispasmodic in bronchitis, spasmodic asthma, and in dry and irritable cough.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.		669. ℞ Pilulæ conii compositæ, gr. 72. Divide in 24 part. æq. S.—Mane et vesper pil. ij. cap. (Tussis spasmodicus nocturnus.) Auct.
PILULA FERRI CARBONATIS Pill of carbonate of iron (E.) Pilule de fer (Fr.) Pillola di ferro (It.) Eisenpillen (G.) Shelesnia piluli (R.)	Composed of: Saccharated carbonate of iron, ℥j.; confection of roses, ℥ij.	Used as a mild tonic, and is very easily absorbed by the stomach (see Ferrum, p. 138).	Gr. 5–gr. 20 in pill.		670. ℞ Pilulæ ferri carbonatis, gr. 4. D. tal. dos. 60. S.—Bis de die pil. ij.–iij. cap. (Chlororis.) Auct.
PILULA FERRI IODIDI Pill of iodide of iron (E.) Pilule de iodate de fer (Fr.) Pillola di iodidi di ferro (It.) Iodeisenpillen (G.) Piluli jodistavo shelesa (R.)	Composed of: Fine iron wire, gr. 40; iodine, gr. 80; refined sugar, gr. 70; liquorice root, gr. 140; distilled water, ♏l.	Employed as a tonic, hematinic, and alterative in scrofulous and strumous affections, syphilis, tabes mesenterica, chlorosis, and atonic amenorrhœa.	Gr. 3–gr. 8 in pill.		671. ℞ Pilulæ ferri iodidi, gr. 3. D. tal. dos. 60. Sumat j.–ij. ter de die. (Scrofula.) Auct.
PILULA HYDRARGYRI Pilula cœrulea Mercurial pill (E.)	Composed of: Mercury, ℥ij.; con-	Given as an alterative in small doses, and as a purgative in larger ones,	Gr. 3–gr. 8 in pill.		672. ℞ Pilula hydrargyri, gr. 10.

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PILULA HYDRARGYRI—*cont.* Blue pill (E. S.) Pilule de mercure (Fr.) Pillola di mercurio (It.) Quecksilberpillen (G.) Rtutnia piluli (R.)	fection of roses, ℥iij.; liquorice root, ℥j.	in habitual constipation, in internal inflammation, and in syphilis.			Pulvis ipecacuanhæ comp., gr. 5. Fiat pil. iij. Sumat j. 4tis horis. adhibiatur enema purgans. (Icterus, with tenderness over the liver.) Graves.
PILULA HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMPOSITA Pilula alterans Plummeri calomelanos composita Compound pill of subchloride of mercury (E.) Plummer's pill (E. S.) Pilule composée de calomel (Fr.) Pillola composta di calomelo (It.) Zusammengesetzte Kalomel-pillen (G.) Piluli kalomela (R.)	Composed of: Subchloride of mercury, sulphurated antimony, of each ℥j.; guiacum resin, ℥ij.; castor oil, f℥j.	Employed as an alterative in chronic cutaneous affections, in papular and pustular form of venereal diseases, in chronic liver affections, and in disorders of the digestive organs.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.		673. ℞ Pilulæ hydrargyri subchlor. comp., gr. 30. Extracti sarsæ, Extracti taraxaci, āā gr. 60. Divide in xxx. pilulas; sumat ij. ter die. (Syphilis.) Guy.
PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLA Pill of ipecacuanha with squill (E.)	Composed of: Compound powder of ipecacuanha, ℥iij.; squill, ammonia-	Given as an expectorant and diaphoretic in bronchitis catarrhalis.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.		674. ℞ Pilulæ ipecacuanhæ cum scilla, gr. 60.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLA—*continued.* Pilule d'ipécacuanha et de squille (Fr.) Pillola di radice emetica e di scilla (It.) Pillen von Brechwurzel und Meerzwiebel (G.) Piluli rvotnavo kornja i morskavo luka (R.)	cum, of each ℥j.; treacle, a sufficiency.				Styracis colati, gr. 30. Lobeliæ pulv., gr. 12. Misce fiat pil. xxiv. Sumat ij. 6tis horis. (Asthma humida.) Neligan.
PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIO Pilulæ plumbi opiatæ Pill of lead and opium (E.) Pilule de plomb et d'opium (Fr.) Pillola di piombo e d'oppio (It.) Pillen von Blei und Opium (G.) Piluli svintza i opia (R.)	Composed of: Acetate of lead, gr. 36; opium, gr. 6; confection of roses, gr. 6.	Employed as a desiccant and styptic in hæmoptysis, profuse bronchial discharge, obstinate diarrhœa, cholera, and dysenteria.	Gr. 3–gr. 5 in pill.		675. ℞ Pilulæ plumbi cum opio, gr. 3. Dent. tal. dos. vj. Bihor. pil. j. cap. (Dysenteria chronica.) Auct.
PILULA QUINIÆ Pill of quinia (E.) Pilule de quinine (Fr.) Pillola chinica (It.) Chininpillen (G.) Piluli chinina (R.)	Composed of: Sulphate of quinia, gr. 60; confection of hips, gr. 20.	Used as a tonic in debility and loss of appetite; also in neuralgia and ague.	Gr. 2–gr. 10 in pill.		676. ℞ Pilulæ quiniæ, gr. 1. Extracti gentianæ, gr. 2. Fiat pil. D. tal. dos. 60. S.—Ter die pil. ij. cap. (Debility, with loss of appetite.) Auct.

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PILULA RHEI COMPOSITA Compound rhubarb pill (E.) Pilule composée de rhubarbe (Fr.) Pillola composta di rabarbaro (It.) Zusammengesetzte Rhabarbarpillen (G.) Piluli revenja (R.)	Composed of: Rhubarb root, ℥iij.; socotrine aloes, ʒij ℔; myrrh, hard soap, of each ℥jß.; oil of peppermint, fʒjß.; treacle, by weight, ℥iv.	Used as a tonic, also as a mild purgative in dyspepsia.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.		677. ℞ Pilulæ rhei compositæ, gr. 60. Pilulæ hydrargyri, gr. 10. Fiat pil xij. Sumat ij. horâ somni. (Dyspepsia.) G. Bird.
PILULA SAPONIS COMPOSITA Pilula opii Compound pill of soap (E.) Pilule d'opium (Fr.) Pillola d'oppio (It.) Opiumpillen (G.) Piluli opia (R.)	Composed of: Opium, ʒß.; hard soap, ʒij.; distilled water, a sufficiency.	Used as a narcotic (see Opium, p. 241.)	Gr. 3–gr. 5 in pill.		678. ℞ Pilulæ saponis compos. ʒß. Extracti nucis vomicæ, Ipecacuanhæ pulv., āā gr. 12. Extracti lupuli, gr. 60. Pilulæ galbani comp., gr. 40. Balsami tolutani, q.s. Fiat pil. xxxvj. Sumat i. 3–4ve. in die. (Asthma, Bronchitis.) Copland.
PILULA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA Compound squill pill (E.) Pilule composée de squille (Fr.)	Composed of: Squill, in powder, ʒj ℔.; ginger, ammoniacum, hard soap, of each ʒj.; treacle, by weight, ℥ij.	Used as an expectorant and diuretic in catarrhal affections.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 in pill.		679. ℞ Pilulæ scillæ composta, Pilulæ colocynthidis composita, āā gr. 40. Olei crotonis, ♏vj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Pilula Scillæ Composita—*continued.* Pillola composta di scilla (It.) Zusammengesetzte Meerzwiebelpillen (G.) Piluli morskavo luka (R.)					Fiat pil. xviij. Sumat iij. bis de die. (Hydrops.) Selwyn, U.S. 680. ℞ Pilulæ scilla compositæ, Extracti conii, āā gr. 30. Fiat pil. xij. Sumat j.–ij. bis terve in die. (Tussis chronicus.) Savory.
PIMENTA Baccæ amomi pimentæ Caryophylli rotundi Semen amomi Piper jamaicense tabasci Pimento (E.) Piment (Fr.) Pimento (It.) Nelkenpfeffer (G.) Englisches gewürz (G. S.) Piment (R.)	Berries, size of a small pea; brown, rough, yellowish within; containing two dark-brown seeds; odour and taste aromatic, hot, and peculiar.	Used as an aromatic, carminative, and stomachic in indigestion and relaxed stomach; also to relieve flatulence, and to cover the flavour of nauseous medicines.	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in powder; infusion: gr. 120 to f℥vj., also in bolus.	Aqua pimentæ Oleum pimentæ Syrupus rhamni.	681. ℞ Pimentæ pulv., Cinnamomi, Croci, āā gr. 4. Opii, gr. 1. Confectio rosæ, q.s. Fiat boli ij. S. Trihora j. capienda. (Diarrhœa chronica.) Joy.
PIPER NIGRUM Baccæ piperis Melanopiper	Small dried berries (the integument brownish - black),	Employed as an aromatic and flavouring addition to other medicines	Gr. 5–gr. 15 in powder, pill,	Confectio opii Confectio piperis	682. ℞ Piperis nigra, gr. 60. Adipis præparati, ℥j.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
PIPER NIGRUM—*continued.* Black pepper (E.) Poivre Noir (Fr.) Pepe nero (It.) Schwarzer Pfeffer (G.) Tscherni peretz (R.)	containing a greyish-yellow globular seed; odour aromatic; taste pungent and bitterish.	in torpid condition of the stomach and in gonorrhœa; as an antiperiodic (with brandy), given before the expected attack in ague; as a sialagogue in relaxed uvula, and in paralysis of the tongue.	or alcoholic solution.	Pulvis opii compositus.	Fiat unguentum. (Tinea favosa.) Cazenave.
PIX BURGUNDICA Burgundy pitch (E.) Poix de bourgogne (Fr.) Ragia di pino (It.) Burgundisches Harz (G.) Burgundskaja smola (R.)	Hard and brittle, opaque, generally of a dull reddish-brown colour; of peculiar empyreumatic odour, and aromatic taste.	Occasionally given internally in skin affections and gonorrhœa. Applied externally as a mild irritant to the chest in chronic pulmonary complaints, to the loins in lumbago, and to the joints in articular affections.	Gr. 20–gr. 30 in pill.	Emplastrum ferri Emplastrum picis.	683. ℞ Picis burgundicæ, gr. 300. Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s. Fiat pil. 100. S. Ter die pil. vj.–viij. cap. (Cutaneous affections.) Ulrich.
PIX LIQUIDA Cedria Pissa fluida Resina empyreumatica liquida Tar (E.) Goudron (Fr.) Pece (It.)	A thick, viscid, brownish-black substance; of a peculiar aromatic odour.	Used externally as an irritant in lepra, scabies, eczema, and other chronic skin diseases, especially those which affect the scalp. Sometimes given internally in chronic skin diseases and in phthisis.	♏xxx.–ʒj.	Unguentum picis liquidæ.	684. ℞ Picis liquidæ, ℥ß. Sulphuris præcip, ℥ß. Saponis mollis, ℥ij. Aquæ fervidæ, ℥ij. Fiat unguentum molle. (Scabies.) Posner & Simon.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
PIX LIQUIDA—*continued.* Theer (G.) Degotj (R.)					685. ℞ Picis liquidæ, f℥j. digere in Aquæ destillatæ, Oij. per dies 8 et cola. D.S.—Dose f℥x. pro die. with milk. (Bronchitis chronica.) Dunglison.
PLUMBI ACETAS Cerussa acetata Dulcor saturni Mel saturni Plumbum aceticum saccharatum Saccharum saturni Sal saturni Acetate of lead (E.) Acetate de plomb (Fr.) Acetato di piombo (It.) Essigsaures Bleioxyd (G.) Bleizucker (G.S.) Svintzovi sachar (R.)	White crystalline masses, slightly efflorescent, having an acetous odour and a sweet astringent taste; soluble in water and in alcohol.	Acts as a desiccant, astringent and arterial sedative. Employed internally in profuse discharges from the mucous membranes, such as those from the lungs, alimentary canal, and urinogenital organs; also used in choleraic diarrhœa, in phthisis (to check night sweats), in epistaxis, hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, and metrorrhagia. For external use its aqueous solution is valued in phlegmonous inflammation, in ulcers with profuse discharges, in	Gr. 1–gr. 4, in pill, powder, or solution.	Liquor plumbi subacetatis Pilula plumbi cum opio Suppositoria plumbi composita Unguentum plumbi acetatis.	686. ℞ Plumbi acetatis, gr. 3. Extracti opii, gr. 1. Hyoscyami pulv., gr. 6. Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s. Fiat pil. viij., mane and vesper, pil. j. sum. (Epilepsia.) Recamier. 687. ℞ Plumbi acetatis, gr. 60. Tincturæ opii, f℥jß. Aquæ cinnamomi, Aquæ destillatæ, āā f℥ij. M.D.S.—Ter quaterve in die, f℥j. cap.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Plumbi Acetas—*continued.*		gonorrhœa and in ophthalmia.			(Hæmoptysis, Metrorrhagia.) H. Green, U.S. 688. ℞ Plumbi acetatis, ʒß. Ferri sulph., gr. 180. Aceti, Spiriti rectif., āā fʒij. Aquæ rosæ, fʒvj. M.D.S.—fʒß-fʒj., pro dose. (Gonorrhœa, Profuse sweating.) Gormann. 689. ℞ Plumbi carbonatis, gr. 60. Olei lini, q. s. Fiat linimentum. (Combustio.) Wood, U.S. 690. ℞ Plumbi carbonatis, gr. 120. Rosæ gallicæ petalæ, ʒß. Fiat pulvis. Apply locally. (Pruritus ani, vulvæ.) Auct.
PLUMBI CARBONAS Armentum album Calx plumbi Cerussa Creta plumbi Magisterium saturni Plumbum aeratum Plumbum carbonicum oxydatum Carbonate of lead (E.) Sous-carbonate de plomb (Fr.) Carburo di piombo (It.) Bleiweiss (G.) Belila (R.)	A soft, white, heavy powder, insoluble in water.	Used externally in the form of a liniment, ointment or plaster as a desiccant and astringent in ulcers with profuse discharges, erythema, pruritus ani, pruritus vulvæ.	Liniment, ointment, plaster.	Unguentum plumbi carbonatis.	

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
PLUMBI IODIDUM Hydrojodas plumbi Ioduretum plumbi Plumbum jodatum Iodide of lead (E.) Iodure de plomb (Fr.) Ioduro piombico (It.) Iodblei (G.) Iodisţi svinetz (R.)	A yellow powder, sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, and in a solution of iodide of potassium.	Employed as an alterative and diuretic in syphilitic skin affections, in scrofulous, syphilitic, and other glandular diseases.	Gr. 2–gr. 5, in powder, pill, solution with alcohol or watery solution of iodide of potassium. Ointment, 1 p. to 4–12 p. adeps.	Emplastrum plumbi iodidi Unguentum plumbi iodidi.	691. ℞ Plumbi iodidi, gr. 4. Confectionis rosæ, q. s. Fiat pil. xij. Sumat j., bis de die. (Syphilitic eruptions.) Hooper. 692. ℞ Plumbi iodidi, gr. 30. Adipis præparat, ℥j. Fiat unguentum. (Bubo syphiliticus.) Ricord.
PLUMBI NITRAS Cerussa nitrata Crystalli plumbi Plumbum nitratum nitricum Nitrate of lead (E.) Nitrate de plomb (Fr.) Nitrato di piombo (It.) Salpetersaures Bleioxyd (G.) Asotnokislaja okis svintza (R.)	Colourless, nearly opaque, crystals of a sweetish astringent taste; soluble in water and in alcohol.	Sometimes given internally, as a tonic in epilepsy and in asthma. Applied topically as an astringent in ulcers, chapped hands, sore nipples, and in rupia; also used as an antiseptic.	Gr. ¼–gr. 1, in powder, pill, or solution; lotion: gr. 10–gr. 60 to f℥j. Aqua. Ointment, 1 part to 8 parts.	Plumbi iodidum.	693. ℞ Plumbi nitratis, gr. 60. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. D.S.—Disinfecting fluid. Ledoyen.
PLUMBI OXIDUM Lithargyrum Plumbum oxydatum	Heavy scales of a pale brick-red colour.	Used externally in form of plaster or ointment in tumours and local in-		*In which oxide of lead is used:*	694. ℞ Plumbi oxidi, gr. 60. D.S.—Finely powdered

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Plumbi Oxidum—*continued.* Plumbicum subfusum Oxide of lead (E.) Protoxide de plomb (Fr.) Litharge (Fr. S.) Ossido di piombo (It.) Blei-oxyd (G.) Bleiglätte (G. S.) Okis svintza (R.) Glët (R. S.)		flammations to resolve and protect parts.		Emplastrum cerati saponis Emplastrum plumbi Liquor plumbi subacetatis Plumbi acetas *Containing lead:* Emplastrum belladonnæ Emplastrum calefaciens Emplastrum cerati saponis Emplastrum ferri Emplastrum galbani Emplastrum hydrargyri Emplastrum opii Emplastrum plumbi Emplastrum resinæ Emplastrum saponis Liquor plumbi subacetatis Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus Plumbi acetas Plumbi carbonas Plumbi iodidum Plumbi nitras	and sprinkled over the surface of ulcers. (Ulcera.) Wood, U.S. 695. ℞ Plumbi oxidi, gr. 15. Liquor plumbi subacet, ad f℥j. M M.—Apply every day a few drops between the toes. (Perspiratio pedum.) A. Caffard.

Name and Synonyms	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Plumbi Oxidum—*continued.*				Suppositoria plumbi composita Unguentum plumbi acetatis Unguentum plumbi carbonatis Unguentum plumbi iodidi Unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum	
PODOPHYLLI RADIX Podophyllum root (E.) Racine de podophylle (Fr.) Radice di podofili (It.) Fussblattwurz (G.) Podofilni koren (R.)	In pieces, dark-brownish externally, whitish within. Powder yellowish-grey; odour sweetish; taste bitterish, subacrid, and nauseous.	Employed as a purgative, alterative, and styptic in hæmoptysis and pulmonary catarrhs; also in liver complaints.	Gr. 20–gr. 30 in powder or infusion.	Podophylli resina.	696. ℞ Podophylli radicis, ℥iij. Gentianæ radicis, Aurantii corticis, āā ℥j. Anthemidis flores, ℥iß. Concisi contusi fiat species. D.S.—Pro thea (℥ß of the herbs for each cup to be taken every morning). (Icterus.) Auct.
PODOPHYLLI RESINA Podophyllin Resin of podophyllum (E.)	A pale greenish-brown amorphous powder, soluble in	Employed as a drastic, cholagogue, and alterative in bilious fevers,	Gr. ¼–gr. 1 in pill, powder, or solution.		697. ℞ Podoph. resinæ, gr. 15. Zingiberis,

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Podophylli Resina—*cont.* Podophyllin (Fr.) (It.) (G.) (R.)	alcohol, ether, and ammonia.	hepatic congestion, and acute inflammation; in dropsy, rheumatism, scrofula, syphilis, pulmonary catarrh, and hæmoptysis. Topically, in alcoholic solution, as a counter-irritant.			Extracti gentianæ, āā gr. 30. Fiat pil. xxx. Sumat. j.–ij. bis terve in die. (Syphilis, Biliary calculi.) H. Green, U.S. 698. ℞ Podoph. resinæ, gr. 3. Saponis mollis, gr. 15. Essentiæ anisi, ♏xx. Fiat pil. x. Sumat. ij.–iv. pro die. (Hypochondriasis with costiveness.) Van den Corput. 699.
POTASSA CAUSTICA Alcali causticum Kali causticum hydricum fuscum Lapis causticus chirurgorum Lixivia caustica Oxydum potassicum Potassa Potassæ hydras Sal fontanellæ Caustic potash (E.) Potasse caustique (Fr.) Idrato di potassa (It.) Æzkali (G.) Jedkoe kali (R.)	In hard white pencils, very deliquescent, powerfully alkaline, and corrosive.	Applied externally as a caustic to destroy warts, fungoid growths, and varicose veins; also to open abscesses, in pustula maligna, and in cases of bites by poisonous animals; also in torpid ulcers and cancerous affections.		*Containing Caustic Potash:* Liquor potassæ. *In which Caustic Potash is used:* Potassæ permanganas. *Containing Potassium and its compounds:* Antimonium tartaratum Confectio sulphuris Decoctum aloes compositum	℞ Potassæ causticæ, Calcis, āā part æq. Misce fiat pasta. Pasta caustica viennensis. 700. ℞ Potassæ causticæ, gr. 120. Camphoræ, gr. 40. Sacchari, ℥j. Aquæ, Oj. Fiat lotio. (Ulcera torpida fungosa.) Saviard.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Potassa Caustica—*continued.*				Enema aloes Ferrum tartaratum Linimentum iodi Linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone Linimentum terebinthinæ Liquor arsenicalis Liquor iodi Liquor potassæ Liqour potassæ effervescens Liquor potassæ permanganatis Mistura ferri composita Pilula colocynthidis composita Pilula colocynthidis et hyoscyami Potassa caustica Potassa sulphurata Potassæ acetas Potassæ bicarbonas Potassæ bichromas Potassæ carbonas Potassæ chloras Potassæ citras Potassæ nitras	701. ℞ Potassæ causticæ, gr. 2. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. Fiat injectio. (Gonorrhœa, in the commencement of.) Girtanner.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Potassa Caustica—*continued.*				Potassæ permanganas Potassæ prussias flava Potassæ sulphas Potassæ tartras Potassæ tartras acida Potassii bromidum Potassii iodidum Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus Pulvis jalapæ compositus Sapo mollis Soda tartarata Trochisci potassæ chloratis Unguentum antimonii tartarati Unguentum iodi Unguentum potassæ sulphuratæ Unguentum potassii iodidi Vinum antimoniale.	
POTASSA SULPHURATA Hepar sulphuris Kalium sulphuratum	Solid greenish fragments, liver-brown when recently bro-	Employed as an alterative in very obstinate skin diseases, such as	Gr. 3–gr. 4 in pill or solution; lotion: ℥j. to	Unguentum potassæ sulphuratæ.	702. ℞ Potassæ sulphuratæ, ℥j.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Potassa Sulphurata—*cont.* Potassii sulphuretum Sapo sulphuris Sulphurated potash (E.) Sulfure de Potasse (Fr.) Foie de soufre (Fr. S.) Fegato di zolfo (It.) Kalischwefelleber (G.) Sernaja petschen (R.)	ken; alkaline and acrid to the taste, forming with water a yellow solution which has the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen; dissolves in alcohol.	lepra, psoriasis, eczema, pityriasis, scabies, and in glandular enlargements.	Cij. aq.; bath: ℥jv. to Cxxx. aqua.		Aquæ destillatæ, f℥jvß. Acidi sulphurici diluti, f℥j. M. D. S.—Wash and embrocation. (Scabies.) Dupuytren. 703. ℞ Potassæ acetatis, ℥ß. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥iij. Fiat lotio utenda semel in die. (Pityriasis capitis.) Winzar. 704.
POTASSÆ ACETAS Acetas kalicus Arcanum tartari Kali aceticum Lixivia acetata Sal diureticus Tartarus acetatus Terra foliata tartari Acetate of potash (E.) Acetate de potasse (Fr.) Acetato di potassa (It.) Essigsaures kali (G.) Uksusnokisli kali (R.)	White foliaceous satiny masses, very deliquescent, soluble in alcohol and in water.	Employed internally as an alterative in chlorosis, scirrhus pilori, visceral and glandular enlargements, and in skin diseases such as psoriasis, lepra, eczema; also in gonorrhœa and acute rheumatism; and as a diuretic in dropsical affections.	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in solution.	Tinctura ferri acetatis.	℞ Potassæ acetatis, ℥ß. Liquoris potassæ Spiritij juniperi, āā f℥ij. Aquæ camphoræ, f℥vj. M.—Sumat f℥j. ter de die. (Gonorrhœa.) Milton. 705. ℞ Potassæ acetatis, gr. 60. Tincturæ digitalis, ♏v. Tincturæ cantharidis, ♏x.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
POTASSÆ ACETAS—*continued.*					Spiritis ætheris nitrosi, gr. 30. Aquæ, ad f℥jß. Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus (Hydrops.) Budd.
POTASSÆ BICARBONAS Bicarbonas kalicus Kali bicarbonicum carbonicum acidulum Sal tartari crystallisatum Bicarbonate of potash (E.) Bicarbonate de potasse (Fr.) Biossicarbonato di potassa biacido (It.) Doppelt kohlensaures kali (G.) Dvu-uglekisli kali (R.)	Colourless prisms of a saline and feebly alkaline taste; soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.	Used as an antacid in acidity of the stomach or of the urine, also in glandular diseases, in vomiting, and for making effervescing draughts.*	Gr. 10–gr. 40 in powder or solution.	Liquor potassæ effervescens.	706. ℞ Potassæ bicarbonatis, gr. 10. Aurantii corticis, gr. 5. Fiat pulvis D. tal. dos. vj. Ter die pulv. j. (Dyspepsia, acid.) Richter. 707. ℞ Potassæ bicarbonatis, gr. 60. Infusi buchu, f℥vj. M.—Sumat ¼ partem 4tis horis. (Arthritis.) Hoskins.
POTASSÆ BICHROMAS Chrominum potassinum Kali bichromicum chromicum acidum rubrum	Large red, transparent, four-sided tables; anhydrous; fusing below redness; sparingly so-	Given internally as an alterative in secondary syphilis. Applied topically as a mild caustic to destroy	Gr. ⅛–gr. ¼ in pill or solution; externally: in powder	*In which potassæ bichromas is used:* Sodæ valerianas.	708. ℞ Potassæ bichromatis, gr. 16. Extracti gentianæ, gr. 120.

* For effervescing powders:—Bicarbonate of potash, gr. 20, neutralise: Citric acid, gr. 14, or Tartaric acid, gr. 15.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
POTASSÆ BICHROMAS—*cont.* Bichromate of potash (E.) Bichromate de potasse (Fr.) Bicromato di potassa (It.) Doppeltchromsaures kali (G.) Dvu-chromokisli kali (R.)	luble in water, insoluble in alcohol.	excrescences, condylomata, warts, and carcinomatous ulcers.	or solution: 1 p. to 8 parts.		Gentianæ rad. pulv., q. s. Fiat pil. 80. S.—1 pill at bedtime, with sugar water, from 4th day morning and evening 1 pill; from 10th day 3 pills a day; from 16th day 4 pills a day; from 21st 5 pills; from 24th to 31st 6 pills, then 3 days following 5 pills a day; 3 days following, 4 pills a day; 3 days following, 3 pills a day; 3 days following, 2 pills a day; 2 days following, 1 pill a day. In 45 days altogether 160 pills to be taken. (Syphilis inveterata.) Vincenti. 709. ℞ Potassæ carbonatis, gr. 40. Sacchari, gr. 120. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥iv. Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥ij. D.S.—Half hourly, f℥jß. with lemon juice, f℥ß.
POTASSÆ CARBONAS. Æreum potassinatum Fluxus albus Kali carbonicum lignorum purum præparatum Sal absinthii	A white, crystalline powder, alkaline and caustic to the taste, very deliquescent, readily soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol.	Employed as an antacid in dyspepsia, pyrosis, lithiasis with acid urine, arthritis; as a diuretic in ascites, anasarca, and in diabetes, also in inflammatory diseases, such as bronchitis,	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder or solution.*	*In which carbonate of potash is used:* Atropia Decoctum aloes compositum Enema aloes Liquor arsenicalis Liquor potassæ	

* For effervescing powders:—Carbonate of potash, gr. 20 neutralise: Citric acid, gr. 17, or Tartaric acid, gr. 18.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
POTASSÆ CARBONAS—*cont.* Sal cinereum clavellatorum depuratum Sal tartari Carbonate of potash (E.) Sous-carbonate de potasse Biossicarbonato di potassa (It.) Kohlensaures kali (G.) Uglekisli kali (R.)		peritonitis, pleuritis, pericarditis, pneumonia, rheumatismus acutas, and croup.		Mistura ferri composita Potassa sulphurata Potassæ acetas Potassæ bicarbonas Potassæ chloras Potassæ citras Potassæ tartras.	(Febrile diseases.) Potio Riveri. 710. ℞ Potassæ carbonatis, gr. 20. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. M.D.S. — Omnia horâ cochl. thear. cap. (Croup.) Luschinsky.
POTASSÆ CHLORAS Kali chloricum Kali muriaticum oxygenatum Kali oxymuriaticum Murias lixiviæ oxygenatus Sal digestivum dephlogisticatum Chlorate of potash (E.) Muriate de potasse (Fr.) Muriato di potassa (It.) Chlorsaures kali (G.) Chlornovatokisloe kali (R.) Bertoletova solj (R. S.)	Colourless crystals of a cool and saline taste, sparingly soluble in cold water, readily so in hot, insoluble in alcohol.	Used as a refrigerant, diuretic, and antiseptic in fever, scarlatina, cynanche maligna, stomatitis, and cancrum oris, and as a gargle in ptyalismus mercurialis.	Gr. 10–gr. 30; for children: gr. 5–10 in powder or solution: for gargle, gr. 60 to f℥iij.–f℥vj.	*In which chlorate of potash is used:* Potassæ permanganas Trochisci potassæ chloratis.	711. ℞ Potassæ chloratis, gr. 20. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥iij. Syrupi, f℥j. M.D.S.—f℥ij. 1-2 hora sumend. (Stomatitis gangrænosa.) Romberg. 712. ℞ Potassæ chloratis, gr. 20. Aquæ cinnamom, f℥xj. Tincturæ aurantii, f℥j. Fiat haustus, trihor. repetatur (Typhus.) Thomas.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
POTASSÆ CITRAS Citrinum potassinatum Kali citricum Tartarus citratus Citrate of potash (E.) Citrate de potasse (Fr.) Citrato di potassa (It.) Citronensaures kali (G.) Limonokisli kali (R.)	A white powder of saline, feebly acid taste, deliquescent; very soluble in water.	Employed as a refrigerant and diuretic in febrile disorders, and in uric acid gravel.	Gr. 20–gr. 60 in powder or solution.		713. ℞ Potassæ citratis, ℥ß. Aquæ aurantii, f℥v. Syrupi limonis, f℥j. M.D.S. — Omnia horâ cochl. mens. cap. (Febrile diseases.) Auct.
POTASSÆ NITRAS Kali nitricum Nitras kalicus Nitrum depuratum prismaticum Sal anderone catholicum petræ Nitrate of potash (E.) Nitre purifié (Fr.) Sal nitro (It.) Salpeter (G.) Selitra (R.)	White or colourless crystals, of a peculiar cool saline taste; soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol.	Used as a refrigerant, diuretic, and diaphoretic in febrile disorders, acute bronchitis, acute rheumatism, acute gonorrhœa, scurvy, incontinency of urine in children, and in inflammatory affections, excepting those of the alimentary canal, kidneys, and bladder. Applied locally as a means of producing cold.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder or solution.		714. ℞ Potassæ nitratis, gr. 60. Antimonii sulphurati, gr. 6. Camphoræ, gr. 3. Opii, gr. 1½. Fiat pulvis vj. S. 3–4 de die pulv. j. cap. (Catarrhus chronicus.) Fr. Jahn. 715. ℞ Potassæ nitratis, gr. 120. Ext. hyoscyami, gr. 10. solve in Emulsio papaveris (e ℥ß. fiat, f℥viij.) adde Aquæ laurocerasi, f℥ij. Syrupi, f℥j.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
POTASSÆ NITRAS—*continued.*					M.D.S. — To be used during the day. (Gonorrhœa.) Baltz. 716. ℞ Potassæ nitratis. Ammonii chloridi, āā ℥v. Aquæ destil. f℥xvj. S.—Place in a bladder and apply externally where artificial cold is wanted. (It reduces the temperature of water from 50° F. to 10° F.) Artificial ice application. Walker. 717. ℞ Potassæ nitratis, gr. 30. Decocti hordei poculum. S.—Omnibus 1½ horis sumenda. (Influenza.) Rowe.
POTASSÆ PERMANGANAS Kali hypermanganicum permanganicum	Dark purple prismatic crystals, inodorous, with a sweet	Given as a refrigerant in diabetes to allay thirst;	Gr. 2–gr. 3 in solution.	Liquor potassæ permanganatis.	718. ℞ Potassæ permanganatis.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
POTASSÆ PERMANGANAS—*cont.* Permanganate of potash (E.) Manganésiate de potasse (Fr.) Permanganato di potassa (It.) Oxymangansaures kali (G.) Marganzokisli kali (R.)	astringent taste; soluble in water.	and used as an oxygenerator and antiseptic. Applied locally to fœtid ulcers and chancre.			Calcis carbonatis precipit. Amyli ãã part. aeq. Fiat pulvis. Apply locally. (Ulcera fœtida, Carcinoma mammæ.) Demarquay. 719. ℞ Potassæ permanganatis, gr. 10. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj. Fiat lotio. (Chancre.) Güntz.
POTASSÆ PRUSSIAS FLAVA Cyanuretum ferroso-kalicum Kali hydrocyanicum ferratum Kali prussicum cum ferro Kalium ferrocyanatum flavum Sal lixiviæ sanguinis Yellow prussiate of potash (E.) Ferro-cyanid of potassium (E. S.)	Large yellow crystals; permanent in the air; soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.	Given as a desiccant to check profuse perspiration and in blenorrhœa; also in intermittent fever.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in pill or solution.	Acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum.	720. ℞ Potassæ prussias flavæ, gr. 120. Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 60. Confectionis rosæ caninæ, q. s. Fiat pil. 60. D.S. 5 de die pil. iv. capitur. (Febris intermittens.) Chaussail.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
POTASSÆ PRUSSIAS FLAVA—*continued.* Ferro-cyanate de potasse (Fr.) Ferro-cianuro bipotassico (It.) Cyaneisenkalium (G.) Tziano-shelesisti potassi (R.)					
POTASSÆ SULPHAS Arcanum duplicatum Kali sulphuricum Panacea duplicata Sal de duobus polychrestum Glaseri Sulphas kali Tartarus vitriolatus Sulphate of potash (E.) Sulfate de potasse (Fr.) Triossi-solfato di potassa (It.) Schwelsaures kali (G.) Sernokisloe kali (R.)	Colourless prisms, of a saline and bitter taste; sparingly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.	Used as a mild laxative in dyspepsia, hepatic disorders, and hæmorrhoidal affections, in childbed fever, and in constipation of children; also as a lactifuge to repress the secretion of the milk, and as a dentifrice.	Gr. 15–gr. 60 in powder, pill, or mixture.	Pilula colocynthidis composita Pilula colocynthidis et hyoscyami Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus.	721. ℞ Potassæ sulphatis, gr. 360. Infusi digitalis (e. gr. 30) ℥vj. Mellis depurati, gr. 360. M.D.S.—Bihorio cochl. mens. cap. (Phlegmasia alba dolens.) Martin. 722. ℞ Potassæ sulphatis, Potassæ bicarbonatis, āā gr. 45. Colchici semin. pulv. gr. 60. M.—Gr. 8–gr. 15 pro die. (Arthritis.) Haden.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
POTASSÆ TARTRAS Kali tartaricum Lixivia tartarisata Tartarus tartarisatus Tartras kali Tartrate of potash (E.) Tartrate de potasse (Fr.) Tartrato neutro di potassa (It.) Weinsteinsaures kali (G.) Vinokamenokisli kali (R.)	Small colourless crystals, with a saline, somewhat bitter taste; soluble in water.	Used as a gentle purgative, diuretic and antilithic in lithiasis with acidity of the urine.	Gr. 60–gr. 240 in powder or solution.		723. ℞ Potassæ tartratis, gr. 90. Aquæ fœniculi, f℥ij. Vini antimoniale, f℥j. Syrupi sennæ, f℥ß. M.D.S.—Bihor. cochl. thear. cap. (Constipatio infantum.) Osann.
POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA Bitartras kalicus Cremor tartari Kali bitartaricum tartaricum acidulum Potassæ bitartras Tartarus depuratus Acid tartrate of potash (E.) Cream of tartar (E. S.) Crême de tartre (Fr.) Tartrato acido di potassa (It.) Cremor di tartaro (It. S.) Weinstein (G.) Vini kamen (R.	A gritty white powder, of pleasant acid taste; sparingly soluble in water, insoluble in spirit.	Employed as a refrigerant drink in febrile and inflammatory disorders, and as a diuretic in dropsical complaints; also as an addition to purgative draughts in dropsy, skin affections, and diseases of the rectum; and as a tooth powder.	Gr. 20–gr. 60 in powder or mixture.	*In which potassæ tartras acida is used:* Acidum tartaricum Antimonium tartaratum Confectio sulphuris Ferrum tartaratum Potassæ tartras Pulvis jalapæ compositus Soda tartarata.	724. ℞ Potassæ tartratis acidæ, ℥ß. Scillæ, Zingiberis, āā gr. 60. Tamarindæ, ℥jß. M.D.S.– Trihora cochl. thear. cap. (Hydrops.) Oesterlen. 725. ℞ Potassæ tartratis acidæ, gr. 120. Lactis ferventis, Oj. Cola ut separetur serum. S.—Mouth wash. (Odontalgia.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
POTASSII BROMIDUM Bromas potassæ Bromuretum potassii Kali hydrobromicum Kalium bromatum Bromide of potassium (E.) Hydrobromate de potasse (Fr.) Bromuro potassico (It.) Bromkalium (G.) Bromisti potassi (R.)	Colourless cubic crystals, odourless, and with a pungent saline taste; readily soluble in water, less so in alcohol.	Possesses sedative properties, acting especially upon the generative organs; used in painful erections, hysterical neuralgia, nymphomania, satyriasis; and as an anæsthetic for the laryngo-pharyngeal organs in irritability of these organs; also in rheumatism and enlarged spleen. Used by the author very successfully in large doses in several cases of epilepsy. Externally employed as antiparasitic in tinea capitis; in glandular enlargements and cutaneous affections.	Gr. 5–gr. 30 in powder, pill, or solution; ointment: gr. 60 to ʒß.–ʒj.		726. ℞ Potassii bromidi, gr. 12. Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥v. M.D.S. — Ter de die cochl. mens. cap. (Hypertrophia lienis.) Oesterlen. 727. ℞ Potassii bromidi, gr. 15. Digitalis pulv., gr. ¼. Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 1. Valerianæ rad. pulv., gr. 40. Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. xij. 4 de die j. cap. (Epilepsia.) Auct. 728. ℞ Potassii bromidi, gr. 60. Unguenti cetacei, ʒß. Fiat unguentum. (Tinea capitis.) Prieger.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
POTASSII IODIDUM Hydrojodas kalicus Iodetum kalicum Ioduretum potassii Kali hydrojodicum hydrojodinicum Kalium jodatum Iodide of potassium (E.) Hydroiodate de potasse (Fr.) Iodure de potassium (Fr. S.) Ioduro di potassio (It.) Iodkalium (G.) Iodisti kali (R.)	Colourless, generally opaque, cubic crystals; soluble in water, and in a less degree in alcohol; taste acrid, saline.	Employed as an alterative internally and externally in bronchocele, scrofula, enlargements of the lymphatic glands, syphilis, periostitis, articular rheumatism and dropsy; also applied to housemaid's swollen knee, to mumps, and to bubo.	Gr. 2–gr. 15 in powder, pill, or solution.	Linimentum iodi Linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone Liquor iodi Tinctura iodi Unguentum iodi Unguentum potassii iodidi.	729. ℞ Potassii iodidi, gr. 60. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. D.S.—Ter de die. ♏xv. crescendo ad ♏xlv. (Hydrops ovarii.) Elliotson. 730. ℞ Potassii iodidi, gr. 30. Tincturæ opii, f℥ij. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥xij. Spiritii ætheris nitrosi, f℥ß. Tincturæ lavandulæ comp., f℥j. M.D.S.—Bis de die f℥j. sumend. (Rheumatismus.) Sir B. Brodie. 731. ℞ Potassii iodidi, gr. 10. Aquæ destillatæ, Oj. M.—Inject into the nostrils. (Ozæna.) Blazhina. 732. ℞ Potassii iodidi, gr. 4. Solve in aqua, q. s.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Potassii Iodidum—*continued.*					Unguenti cetacei, gr. 60. Fiat unguentum. (Chalazion.) Fischer. 733. ℞ Potassii iodidi, gr. 5. Empl. plumbi, gr. 60. Fiat emplastrum. (Lupia, Wen.) Asherson. 734. ℞ Potassii iodidi, gr. 2–gr. 4. Extracti hyoscyami, gr. 5–gr. 8. Fiat suppositorium. (Hypertrophia prostatæ.) Stafford.
PRUNUM Prune (E.) Prune (Fr.) Prugna (It.) Pflaume (G.) Sliva (R.)	Dried drupe of *Prunus domestica*, ovoid, wrinkled, black, and sweet.	Used as a mild laxative for children, and during convalescence from febrile and inflammatory diseases.		Confectio sennæ.	735. ℞ Pruni, ℔ß. Sennæ fol., ℥j. Caryophylli, gr. 30. Sacchari, ℥j. Aquæ ferventis, Oij. Macere per 2 horas et cola. Sumat f℥iv. tertiis horis ad effectum. (Constipatio.) Joy.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
PTEROCARPI LIGNUM Lignum santali santalinum rubrum Sandalum rubrum Red sandal-wood (E.) Bois de santal rouge (Fr.) Legno di sandalo rosso (It.) Santelholz (G.) Krasni sandal (R.)	Powder blood-red, of a faint peculiar odour, and an obscurely astringent taste. The wood, cut transversely, is dark-brown; internally it is variegated with dark and lighter red rings.	Used as a colouring agent, and in the preparation of tooth powder.		Tinctura lavandulæ composita.	736. ℞ Pterocarpii ligni, ℥ß. Cinchonæ cortic., gr. 60. Aluminis, gr. 30. Olei caryophylli, ♏ vj. Olei rosmarini, ♏ vj. Fiat pulvis dentifricius. Hufeland.
PULVIS AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS Confectio amygdalæ Conserva amygdalarum Compound powder of almonds (E.) Poudre d'amandes composée (Fr.) Polvere di mandorle composta (It.) Gemischtes Mandelnpulver (G.) Smes mindalnavo poroschka (R.)	Composed of: Sweet almonds, ℥viij.; refined sugar, ℥iv.; gum acaciæ, ℥j.	Used in the preparation of almond mixture, and as an addition to expectorants.	Gr. 5-gr. 10 in powder or mixture.	Mistura amygdalæ.	737. ℞ Pulvis amygdalæ comp., gr. 8. Antimonii sulphurati, gr. 1. Morphii acetatis, gr. ¼. Fiat pulv. D. tal. dos. vj. S.—Bis die p. j. cap. (Bronchitis.) Auct.
PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS Pulvis Jacobi Antimonial powder (E.) Poudre d'antimoine (Fr.)	Composed of: Oxide of antimony, ℥j.; phosphate of lime, ℥ij.	Employed as a diaphoretic and alterative in fevers, rheumatic affec-	Gr. 3 – gr. 10 in powder, pill, or bolus.		738. ℞ Pulvis antimon., gr. 3. Hydrargyri subchloridi, gr. ¼.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS—*cont.* Polvere antimoniale (It.) Antimonpulver (G.) Poroschok surmi (R.)		tions, and chronic skin diseases.			Extracti hyoscyami, gr. 1½. Fiat pilula. D. tal. dos. xij. Sumat j. trihoria. (Rheumatismus acutus, Febrile disorders.) Neligan.
PULVIS CATECHU COMPOSITUS Compound powder of catechu (E.) Poudre de cachou composée (Fr.) Polvere di catto composta (It.) Gemischtes Katechupulver (G.) Smes poroschka katechu(R.)	Composed of: Pale catechu, ℥iv.; kino, rhatany root, of each ℥ij.; cinnamon bark, nutmeg, of each ℥j.	Given as a desiccant and astringent in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.	Gr. 20–gr. 40 in powder, pill, or confection.		739. ℞ Pulvis catechu compos., ℥j. Syrupi, f℥j. Miscef. confectio. D.S.—One teaspoonful every two hours. (Dysenteria infantum.) Auct. incog. 740. ℞ Pulvis catechu comp., gr. 80. Plumbi acetatis, gr. 4. Fiat pulvis iv. S.—Trihor. pulv. j. cap. (Diarrhœa chronica.) Auct.
PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS Pulvis aromaticus Compound powder of cinnamon (E.)	Composed of: Cinnamon bark, cardamom seeds, ginger, all in powder, of each ℥j.	Used as an aromatic carminative in flatulent colic, and in spasms of the alimentary canal.	Gr. 3–gr. 10 in powder, pill, or mixture.	Pilula aloes et ferri Pilula cambogiæ composita.	741. ℞ Pulvis cinnamomi comp., gr. 60. Aquæ menthæ viridis, f℥vijß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS—*continued.* Poudre aromatique (Fr.) Polvere aromatico (It.) Aromatisches pulver (G.) Aromatitschni poroschok (R.)					Spiriti lavandulæ comp., ℥iij. Sacchari, gr. 120. M.—Sumat. ℥jß. 3–4 de die. (Colica.) Currie.
PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS Confectio aromatica Aromatic powder of chalk (E.) Poudre de craie composée (Fr.) Polvere di creta composta (It.) Gemischtes Kreidepulver (G.) Smes poroschka mjela (R.)	Composed of: Cinnamon bark, ℥iv.; nutmeg, saffron, of each ℥iij.; cloves, ℥jß.; cardamom seeds, ℥j.; refined sugar, ℥xxv.; prepared chalk, ℥xj.	Used as an aromatic carminative and antacid in flatulence, acid dyspepsia, and diarrhœa.	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in powder or pill.	Pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio.	742. ℞ Pulvis cretæ aromatici, gr. 18. Sodæ carbonatis exsiccatæ, gr. 6. Tragacanthæ pulveris, gr. 12. Fiat pulv. vj., capit. j. 2–3 horis. (Diarrhœa infantum) Neligan.
PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO Aromatic powder of chalk and opium (E.) Poudre composée de craie et d'opium (Fr.) Polvere di creta e d'oppio composta (It.) Gemischtes Kreide-opium pulver (G.) Smes poroschka mjela i opia (R.)	Composed of: Aromatic powder of chalk, ℥ix ss; opium, in powder, ℥ss.	Used as an aromatic and desiccant in flatulent colic, in diarrhœa, and in spasmodic affections of the alimentary canal.	Gr. 10–gr. 40 in powder or pill.		743. ℞ Pulv. cretæ aromatici cum opio, gr. 60. Fiat pulv. iv. S.—Bihor. j. capitur. (Colica spasmodica.) Auct.

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PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS Pulvis Doveri Pulvis ipecacuanhæ cum opio Compound powder of ipecacuanha (E.) Dover's powder (E. S.) Poudre de Dover (Fr.) Polvere di Dover (It.) Dover's pulver (G.) Poroschok Dovera (R.)	Composed of: Ipecacuanhæ, ℥ß.; opium, ℥ß.; sulphate of potash, ℥iv.	Employed as a diaphoretic in inflammatory diseases (when the brain is undisturbed), catarrh, acute rheumatism, diarhœa, dysentery, and metrorrhagia.	Gr. 5–gr. 15 in powder or mixture.	Pilula ipecacuanhæ cum scilla	744. ℞ Pulvis ipecacuanhæ comp., gr. 60. Misturæ amygdalæ, ʃ℥vij. Mucilaginis acaciæ, ʃ℥j. M.—Sumat. ʃ℥j. tribus horis. (Catarrhus.) Latham. 745. ℞ Pulvis ipecacuanhæ comp., gr. 1. Hydrargyri cum cretæ, gr. 1. Fiat pulvis. Hori somni sumendus. (Diarrhœa of teething.) West. 746. ℞ Pulvis ipecacuanhæ comp., Hydrarg. subchlor., āā gr. 1. Theriaca, q. s. Fiat pilulam. (Gastralgia.) A. Ransome.

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PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS Compound powder of jalap (E.) Poudre de jalap composée (Fr.) Polvere di scialappa composta (It.) Gemischtes Jalappenpulver (G.) Smes jalapnavo poroschka (R.)	Composed of: Jalap, ℥v.; acid tartrate of potash, ℥ix.; ginger, ℥j.	Used as a drastic in habitual costiveness, verminal diseases, and dropsical affections.	Gr. 20–gr. 60 in powder or mixture.		747. ℞ Pulvis jalapæ comp., gr. 30. Potassæ tartratis acidæ, gr. 10. Olei carui, ♏ij. Aquæ, f℥jß. Fiat haustus. S.—To be repeated in order to keep up an unremitting discharge from the bowels. (Hydrops.) Chapman.
PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS Pulvis kino cum opio Compound powder of kino (E.) Poudre de kino et d'opium (Fr.) Polvere di kino e d'oppio (It.) Kino-opiumpulver (G.) Poroschok kino i opia (R.)	Composed of: Kino, ℥iij ℈; opium, ℥ss; cinnamon bark, ℥j.	Given as an astringent in chronic diarrhœa, in pyrosis, and in dysentery.	Gr. 5–gr. 20 in powder, pill, or bolus.		748. ℞ Pulvis kino comp., gr. 10. Pulvis cretæ aromatici, gr. 15. Pulvis opii, gr. ß. Syrupi zingiberis, q.s. Fiat bolus. S.—2–4 de die sumendus. (Diarrhœa.) Copland.
PULVIS OPII COMPOSITUS Compound powder of opium (E.)	Composed of: Opium, ℥jß.; black pepper, ℥ij.;	Given as an aromatic astringent in diarrhœa and in flatulent colic.	Gr. 2–gr. 5 in powder or pill.	Confectio opii.	749. ℞ Pulvis opii compos., gr. 12.

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Pulvis Opii Compositus—*continued.* Poudre d'opium composée (Fr.) Polvere d'oppio composta (It.) Gemischtes Opiumpulver (G.) Smes poroschka opia (R.)	ginger, ℥v.; caraway fruit, ℥vj.; tragacanth powder, ℥ß.				Fiat pulv. iv. S.—Bihor. pulv. j. cap. (Diarrhœa cum colica flatulenta.) Auct.
PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS Pulvis Gregori Compound powder of rhubarb (E.) Gregory's powder (E. S.) Poudre de rhubarbe composée (Fr.) Polvere di rabarbaro composta (It.) Gemischtes Rhabarberpulver (G.) Smes poroschka revenja (R.)	Composed of: Rhubarb root, in powder, ℥ij.; light magnesia, ℥vj.; ginger, ℥j.	Used as an antacid and mild stomachic purgative, especially for children.	Gr. 20–gr. 60 in powder; for children: gr. 5–gr. 10.		750. ℞ Pulvis rhei compos., gr. 10. D.S.—Pro dose. (Constipatio infantum.) Gregory.
PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS Compound powder of scammony (E.)	Composed of: Scammony, ℥iv.; jalap, ℥iij.; ginger, ℥j.	Used as a purgative for adults and children, especially where much mucous slime is con-	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder; for infants (under		751. ℞ Pulvis scammonii comp., gr. 15. D.S.—Pro dose.

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Pulvis Scammonii Compositus—*continued.* Poudre de scammonée composée (Fr.) Polvere di scammonea composta (It.) Gemischtes Scammoniumpulver (G.) Smes poroschka skammonia (R.)		tained in the bowels, and in worm cases.	1 year): gr. 3 gr. 5.		(Constipatio.) Auct.
PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS Compound powder of tragacanth (E.) Poudre d'adraganthe composée (Fr.) Polvere d'adragante composta (It.) Gemischtes Traganthpulver (G.) Smes poroschka tragakanta (R.)	Composed of: Tragacanth in powder, starch in powder, gum acaciæ in powder, of each ℥j.; refined sugar, ℥iij.	Used as a demulcent in irritation of the mucous membranes, and as a vehicle for heavy powders.	Gr. 20–gr. 60 in powder, pill, or mixture.		752. ℞ Pulvis tragacanthæ comp., gr. 20. Uvæ ursi pulv., gr. 15. Potassæ nitratis, gr. 12. Aquæ anethi, f℥jß. Fiat haustus. (Hydrops.) Copland.
PYRETHRI RADIX Radix artimoniæ dentariæ salivalis Pellitory root (E.) Racine de pyrèthre (Fr.)	In pieces, covered with a thick brown bark, studded with black shining points; when chewed it causes a prickling	Used as an astringent in relaxed throat, chronic tonsillitis, and for tooth powder; also as a sialagogue.	In decoction: ℥j. to Oß.–Oj.	Tinctura pyrethri.	753. ℞ Pyrethri radicis, ℥ß. coque cum Aqua Oj. ad remanend. Oß. cola dein adde

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PYRETHRI RADIX—*continued.* Radice di piretro (It.) Bertramwurzel (G.) Slunnogonni koren (R.)	sensation in the lips and tongue, and a glowing heat.				Liquoris ammoniæ, fʒij. Misce fiat gargarisma. (Relaxed tonsills or uvula.) Thompson.
PYROXYLIN Gossypium fulminans Lignia nitrica Xyloidin Guncotton (E.) Coton explosif (Fr.) Fulmicoton (Fr. S.) Cotone fulminante (It.) Schiessbaumwolle (G.) Kciloidin (R.)	Composed of: Cotton, ℥j.; sulphuric acid, nitric acid, of each fʒv. Readily soluble in a mixture of ether and spirit; insoluble in water.	Used only in the preparation of Collodium.		Collodium Collodium flexile.	
QUASSIÆ LIGNUM Lignum amare surinamense coissi Quassia wood (E.) Bois de quassia (Fr.) Legno amaro (It.) Quassienholz (G.) Kvassia (R.)	Wood dense, tough, yellowish-white, intensely and purely bitter.	Used as a stomachic, and to promote the appetite in dyspepsia and anorexia; also as an anthelmintic enema for ascarides.	Gr. 15–gr. 30 in powder, infusion, or bitter cup.*	Extractum quassiæ Infusum quassiæ Tinctura quassiæ.	754. ℞ Quassiæ ligni, ℥ß. Potassæ carbonatis, gr. 30. infunde cum Aqua, q. s. ad colat. fʒviij. cui refriger. adde Tinct. aurantii, fʒiij. D. S. — Bihor. cochl. mens. cap. (Dyspepsia, acid.) Phœbus.

* A *bitter cup* is made from quassia wood, and filled with wine for a few hours; this wine taken after meals is a good tonic and stomachic in debility and loss of appetite.

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QUERCUS CORTEX Cortex quercinus roboris Oak bark (E.) Ecorce de chêne (Fr.) Scorze di quercia (It.) Eichenrinde (G.) Dubovaja kora (R.)	Dried bark, covered with a greyish, shining epidermis, cinnamon-coloured on the inner surface, fibrous, brittle, and strongly astringent.	Employed as an astringent in old diarrhœas, last stage of dysentery, alvine hæmorrhage; as a gargle in relaxed throat and tonsillitis; as a wash in flabby and bleeding ulcers; also as an injection in piles, prolapsus recti, prolapsus uteri, and in leucorrhœa.	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in powder or decoction: ℥ß. to f℥viij.; gargle: ℥j. to f℥viij. colat.; wash: ℥j. to f℥vj. colat.; injection: ℥ß.–℥j. to f℥vj. colatura.	Decoctum quercus	755. ℞ Querci corticis, ℥j. coque cum aqua, q. s. adde Anthemidis floris, ℥ß. Colatura refrigerata, f℥vj. adde Tincturæ myrrhæ, f℥ij. Fiat lotio. (Ulcera torpida.) Phœbus. 756. ℞ Querci corticis, gr. 20. Calami pulv., Gentianæ pulv., āā gr. 5. Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. vj. 3tiis horis pulv. j. (Febris intermittens, in apyrexiam.) Augustin.
QUINIÆ SULPHAS Chininium sulphuricum Chinium sulphuricum Kininum sulphuricum Quiniæ disulphas Quinium vitriolatum	Filiform, silky, snow-white crystals, of a pure and intensely bitter taste, odourless; sparingly soluble in pure wa-	Employed as a tonic and antiperiodic in intermittent fever, neuralgia, and other periodic diseases; also in anæmia, chlorosis, hypertrophia	Gr. ¼–gr. 10 in powder, pill, or solution (with sulphuric acid); injection under the skin:	Ferri et quiniæ citras Pilula quiniæ Tinctura quiniæ Vinum quiniæ.	757. ℞ Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 60. Acidi arseniosi, gr. 2. Confectionis rosæ, gr. 30.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Quiniæ Sulphas—*continued.* Sulphas chinini Sulphate of quinia (E.) Sulfate de quinine (Fr.) Solfato chinico (It.) Schwefelsaures chinin (G.) Sernokisli chinin (R.)	ter, yet imparting to it a peculiar bluish tint; on the addition of some sulphuric acid to the water, it dissolves readily.	lienis, rheumatismus acutus, typhoid fever, puerperal fever, pyæmia, and dysenteria.	gr. ½–gr. 3, in water.		Fiat pil. xxx. Sumat j. bis quotidie. (Febris intermittens.) H. Green, U.S. 758. ℞ Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 40. Morphiæ acetatis, gr. 10. Fiat pil. xx. Sumat j. pro dose. (Neuralgia.) Porcher, U.S. 759. ℞ Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 6. Morphiæ acetatis, gr. ½. Sacchari, gr. 60. Fiat pulv. xij. D.S.—3 de die j. capitur. (Cardialgia infantum.) Steiner. 760. ℞ Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 2. Ferri carbonatis, gr. 12. Sodæ carbonatis, Sacchari, āā gr. 20.

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Quiniæ Sulphas—*continued.*					Fiat pulv. xij. S.—Ter die j. capitur. (Rachitis infantum.) Lœschner. 761. ℞ Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 30. Acidi sulphurici diluti, ʒiß. Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, Aquæ cinnamomi, āā ʒijß. M.D.S. — Trihorio ʒj. sumend. (Febris intermittens, Perspiratio profusa.) Oesterlen. 762. ℞ Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 4. Aquæ laurocerasi, ʒj. Acidi sulphurici diluti, ♏iv. D.S. — Inject under the skin, ♏iv.-♏v. (Debilitas.) Neudörfer. 763. ℞ Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 3.

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QUINIÆ SULPHAS—*continued.*					Ipecacuanhæ pulv., gr. 6. Confect. rosæ, gr. 10. Fiat pil. vj. Sumat j. every day at dinner. (Slow digestion.) Tanner.
RESINA Olibanum sylvestri Thus vulgare Resin (E.) Galipôt (Fr.) Ragia di pino (It.) Fichtenharz (G.) Sosnovaja smola (R.)	Translucent, yellowish lumps, brittle and pulverisable; the fracture shining; odour and taste faintly terebinthinate, easily fusible, and burns with a dense yellow flame, and much smoke.	Used in the preparation of plasters and ointments, and alone as a styptic to check hæmorrhage.		Charta epispastica Emplastrum calefaciens Emplastrum cantharidis Emplastrum hydrargyri Emplastrum picis Emplastrum resinæ Emplastrum saponis Unguentum resinæ Unguentum terebinthinæ.	764. ℞ Resinæ pulveris, ℥iv. Acaciæ pulveris, Carbonis pulveris, āā gr. 60. Fiat pulvis hæmostaticus. (Hæmorrhagia capillaris.) Guibourt.
RHAMNI SUCCUS Succus paliuri spinæ cervinæ viridis Buckthorn juice (E.) Suc de nerprun (Fr.) Succo di spino cervino (It.) Kreuzdornsaft (G.) Sok pridoroshnoj igolki (R.)	Taste bitter.	Used as an addition to drastic and emetic medicines.	f℥j.–f℥ij.	Syrupus rhamni.	765. ℞ Rhamni succus, f℥j. Vini ipecacuanhæ, f℥iij. D.S.—Pro dose. (Emetic.) Auct.

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RHEI RADIX Radix lapathi chinensis rhabarberi Rhubarb root (E.) Rhubarbe (Fr.) Rabarbaro (It.) Rhabarber (G.) Reven (R.)	Roundish, cylindrical, or flattish pieces, externally yellow, internally marbled, with fine waving greyish and reddish lines, finely gritty under the teeth; taste bitter, faintly astringent and aromatic; odour peculiar.	Employed internally in small doses (gr. 5–gr. 10) as an astringent, tonic, and stomachic in dyspepsia accompanied by a debilitated condition of the digestive organs; in large doses (gr. 20–gr. 40) as a purgative in mild cases of diarrhœa; also for children with enlargement of the mesenteric glands. Externally, in powder, applied to chronic eczema.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 as a tonic; gr. 20–gr. 40 as purgative, in powder, pill, bolus, electuary, or infusion.	Extractum rhei Infusum rhei Pilula rhei composita Pulvis rhei compositus Syrupus rhei Tinctura rhei Vinum rhei.	766. ℞ Rhei radicis pulv., Saponis, āā gr. 60. Aloes, gr. 20. Extracti taraxaci, q. s. Fiat pil. lx. Bis de die vj.–viij. sum. (Constipatio habitualis.) Phœbus. 767. ℞ Rhei radicis pulveris, Magnesiæ carbonatis, āā gr. 15. Spiriti ammonii aromatici, ♏xx. Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥j ß. Fiat haustus. (Urticaria.) Houghton. 768. ℞ Rhei radicis pulv., gr. 12. Ipecacuanhæ pulv., gr. 2. Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. xij. Mane j. cap. (Hæmatemesis.) Hamilton.

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RHŒADOS PETALA Flores papaveris rubri rhœados. Red-poppy petals (E.) Fleurs de pavot rouge (Fr.) Fiori di rosolacci (It.) Klatchrosenblüthen (G.) Zveti krasnavo maka (R.)	Of a scarlet colour, and heavy poppy odour, mucilaginous, and the taste bitter.	Slightly narcotic; given in catarrhal affections of children and adults, but chiefly used as a colouring ingredient.	Gr. 30–gr. 60 in powder; infusion: ʒj. to fʒvj.–fʒx.	Syrupus rhœados.	769. ℞ Rhœados petala, ʒij. Acidi sulphurici diluti, ♏xv. Sacchari, ʒij. Decocti hordei, Oj. Infunde et cola. S.—Pro potu. (Catarrhus.) St Marie.
ROSÆ CANINÆ FRUCTUS Calices fructiferi rosæ Fructus cynobasti rosæ silvestris Fruit of the dog-rose (E.) Hips (E. S.) Fruits de rosiér sauvage (Fr.) Frutti di rosa canina (It.) Hagebutten (G.) Schipovnik (R.)	Ovoid, scarlet, smooth, shining; taste sweet, subacid, pleasant.	Pulp slightly refrigerant and astringent. Used in diarrhœa and dysentery.	Infusion: ʒj. to fʒvj.–fʒx.	Confectio rosæ caninæ.	770. ℞ Rosæ caninæ fruc., ʒj. Aquæ ferventis, fʒviij. infunde per horam in vase clauso, exprime et cola dein adde Syrupi mori, fʒij. D.S.—fʒj. 2–3 horâ cap. (Febrile disorders.) Neligan.
ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA Flores rosarum incarnatarum Flores rosarum pallidarum Cabbage-rose petals (E.)	Taste sweetish-bitter, and faintly astringent; odour roseate; both qualities readily imparted to water.	Used in the preparation of rose water, and like the fruit of the dog-rose (see above).	Infusion: ʒj. to fʒvj.–fʒx.	Aqua rosæ.	771. ℞ Rosæ centifoliæ petalæ, subtillissime pulverisati, ʒß. S.—For external use. (Erythema infantum.) G. W. Schwartze.

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ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA Flores rosarum incarnatarum Flores rosarum pallidarum Cabbage-rose petals (E.)	Taste sweetish-bitter, and faintly astringent; odour roseate; both qualities readily imparted to water.	Used in the preparation of rose water, and like the fruit of the dog-rose (see above).	Infusion: ʒj. to fʒvj.–fʒx.	Aqua rosæ.	771. ℞ Rosæ centifoliæ petalæ, subtillissime pulverisati, ʒß. S.—For external use. (Erythema infantum.) G. W. Schwartze.

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RHEI RADIX Radix lapathi chinensis rhabarberi Rhubarb root (E.) Rhubarbe (Fr.) Rabarbaro (It.) Rhabarber (G.) Reven (R.)	Roundish, cylindrical, or flattish pieces, externally yellow, internally marbled, with fine waving greyish and reddish lines, finely gritty under the teeth; taste bitter, faintly astringent and aromatic; odour peculiar.	Employed internally in small doses (gr. 5–gr. 10) as an astringent, tonic, and stomachic in dyspepsia accompanied by a debilitated condition of the digestive organs; in large doses (gr. 20–gr. 40) as a purgative in mild cases of diarrhœa; also for children with enlargement of the mesenteric glands. Externally, in powder, applied to chronic eczema.	Gr. 5–gr. 10 as a tonic; gr. 20–gr. 40 as purgative, in powder, pill, bolus, electuary, or infusion.	Extractum rhei Infusum rhei Pilula rhei composita Pulvis rhei compositus Syrupus rhei Tinctura rhei Vinum rhei.	766. ℞ Rhei radicis pulv., Saponis, āā gr. 60. Aloes, gr. 20. Extracti taraxaci, q. s. Fiat pil. lx. Bis de die vj.–viij. sum. (Constipatio habitualis.) Phœbus. 767. ℞ Rhei radicis pulveris, Magnesiæ carbonatis, āā gr. 15. Spiriti ammonii aromatici, ♏xx. Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥jß. Fiat haustus. (Urticaria.) Houghton. 768. ℞ Rhei radicis pulv., gr. 12. Ipecacuanhæ pulv., gr. 2. Fiat pulvis. D. tal. dos. xij. Mane j. cap. (Hæmatemesis.) Hamilton.

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ROSÆ CANINÆ FRUCTUS Calices fructiferi rosæ Fructus cynobasti rosæ silvestris Fruit of the dog-rose (E.) Hips (E. S.) Fruits de rosiér sauvage (Fr.) Frutti di rosa canina (It.) Hagebutten (G.) Schipovnik (R.)	Ovoid, scarlet, smooth, shining; taste sweet, subacid, pleasant.	Pulp slightly refrigerant and astringent. Used in diarrhœa and dysentery.	Infusion: ℥j. to f℥vj.–f℥x.	Confectio rosæ caninæ.	770. ℞ Rosæ caninæ fruc., ℥j. Aquæ ferventis, f℥viij. infunde per horam in vase clauso, exprime et cola dein adde Syrupi mori, f℥ij. D.S.—f℥j. 2–3 horâ cap. (Febrile disorders.) Neligan.
ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA Flores rosarum incarnatarum Flores rosarum pallidarum Cabbage-rose petals (E.)	Taste sweetish-bitter, and faintly astringent; odour roseate; both qualities readily imparted to water.	Used in the preparation of rose water, and like the fruit of the dog-rose (see above).	Infusion: ℥j. to f℥vj.–f℥x.	Aqua rosæ.	771. ℞ Rosæ centifoliæ petalæ, subtillissime pulverisati, ℥ß. S.—For external use. (Erythema infantum.) G. W. Schwartze.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Rosæ Centifoliæ Petala—*continued.* Fleurs de rose à cent-feuilles (Fr.) Fiori di rosa a centi-foglie (It.) Rosenblüthe (G.) Zveti rosi (R.)					
ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA Flores rosarum rubrarum Red-rose petals (E.) Fleurs de rose rouge (Fr.) Fiori di rosa gallica (It.) Rothe Rosenblüthe (G.) Zveti krasnoj rosi (R.)	Colour fine purplish-red, retained after drying; taste bitterish, feebly acid and astringent; odour roseate, developed by drying.	Used as a mild astringent and tonic in diarrhœa, and as a flavouring and colouring addition to other medicines.	Infusion ℥ß. to Oß.–Oj.	Confectio rosæ gallicæ Infusum rosæ acidum Syrupus rosæ gallicæ.	772. ℞ Rosæ gallici petalæ, gr. 120. Aquæ ferventis, f℥x. Digere et cola. Sit enema quotidie utendum. To be applied when cold; after a few days Extractum krameriæ, gr. 20, to be added to every enema. (Dilatatio recti.) Teissier.
SABADILLA Cevadilla Hordeum causticum Semen cebadillæ sabadillæ Cevadilla (E.) Cévadille (Fr.) Sabadiglia (It.)	Dried fruit, consisting of three light-brown, papyraceous follicles, each containing one to three seeds, blackish-brown, shining, slightly winged, and	Internally given as an anthelmintic in tænia, and employed externally as an antiparasitic in scabies and pediculi.	Gr. 1–gr. 5 in powder or pill. Externally in powder, ointment, or infusion, gr. 60 to f℥vj.	Veratria.	773. ℞ Sabadillæ pulv., ℥iij. Adipis præparatæ, ℥xvj. Olei lavandulæ, f℥iij. Fiat unguentum. (Pediculi.) Auct. incog.

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SABADILLA—*continued.* Sabadillsamen (G.) Vschivoe semja (R.)	possessing an intensely acrid bitter taste.				774. ℞ Sabadillæ pulv., gr. 2. Ferri sulphatis, gr. 1. Santonicæ pulv., Magnesiæ, āā gr. 10. M.—Sumatur quater in die. (Tænia.) Radius.
SABINÆ CACUMINA Herba cypressi similis sabinæ Savin tops (E.) Sabine (Fr.) Savina (It.) Sadebaum (G.) Sabina (R.)	Odour strong, peculiar, and unpleasant; taste acrid, bitter, resinous, and disagreeable.	Employed as an ecbolic and emmenagogue in amenorrhœa, and to promote the contractions of the womb. Applied topically as a caustic to warts, excrescences, herpes, and eczema.	Gr. 4–gr. 10 in powder, pill, or decoction, gr. 60–gr. 360 to ℥vj. col.	Oleum sabinæ Tinctura sabinæ Unguentum sabinæ.	775. ℞ Sabinæ cacuminæ, gr. 360. infunde cum Aquæ fervidæ, q. s. ad col. ℥vj. adde Boracis, gr. 60. Sacchari, gr. 360. M.D.S.—Ter de die, fʒß. sum. (Amenorrhœa.) Kopp. 776. ℞ Sabinæ cacuminæ, Verdigris, āā part æq. Fiat pulvis. S.—To dust over the parts. (Herpes, Eczema, Warts.) Acton.

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SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM Mel cannæ Saccharum album officinarum Zuccarum Refined sugar (E.) Sucre (Fr.) Zucchero (It.) Zuker (G.) Sachar (R.)	Compact, crystalline white lumps, of sweet taste; very soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether.	Used internally as a nutritive and emollient; also to allay tickling cough or hiccup. Applied topically to caro luxurians.		Confectio rosæ caninæ Confectio rosæ gallicæ Confectio sennæ Ferri carbonas saccharata Liquor calcis saccharatus Mistura ferri composita Mistura guaiaci Pilula ferri iodidi Pulvis cretæ aromaticus Pulvis amygdalæ compositus Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus Suppositoria morphiæ All the syrups and lozenges.	777. ℞ Sacchari purificati subtiliss pulver., ℥ß. D.S.—To be given every hour. (Diarrhœa infantum, with putrefactive tendency in the alvine secretions.) Behrend and Sieber.
SACCHARUM LACTIS Manna seri lactis Sal lactis Sugar of milk (E.) Sucre de lait (Fr.) Zucchero di latte (It.)	In cylindrical masses or in fragments of cakes; greyish-white, crystalline in texture, translucent, hard, scentless,	Used as an emollient and expectorant with other medicines, and as a mild purgative for infants. In small quantities	Gr. 60–gr. 120 in powder, solution.		778. ℞ Sacchari lactis, ℥j. Acaciæ gummi, gr. 300. Fiat pulvis. D.S. cochl. thear. pro dose.

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SACCHARUM LACTIS—*continued.* Milchzucker (G.) Molotschni sachar (R.)	faintly sweet, gritty when chewed, sparingly soluble in water and in alcohol.	added to the milk, and given as a nutritive to infants brought up with the bottle.			(Bronchitis.) G. W. Schwartze.
SAMBUCI FLORES Elder flowers (E.) Fleurs de sureau (Fr.) Sambuco (It.) Holunderblüthen (G.) Zvet busini (R.)	Small white fragrant flowers, when dry becoming yellowish; taste feebly bitter.	Used in hot infusion as a diaphoretic and diuretic in fresh colds, rheumatism, and acute dropsy; externally for fomentations.	Gr. 30–gr. 60 in infusion, ℥ß.–℥j. to f℥vj.	Aquæ sambuci.	779. ℞ Sambuci flores, ℥j. infunde cum Aquæ fervidæ, q.s. ad col., f℥vj. adde Oxymellis, Oxymel. scillæ, āā f℥j. Antim. tartarati, gr. 2. M.D.S.—f℥ß. omni horâ sumend. (Bronchitis.) Augustin.
SANTONICA Flores arthemisiæ vahlianæ Semen cinæ contra vermes cynæ hagiospermi santonici Santonica (E.) Semen contra (Fr.) Seme santo (It.) Wurmsamen (G.) Zitvarnoe semja (R.)	Flower-heads fusiform, blunt at each extremity; pale greenish-brown; smooth; odour strong; taste bitter and camphoraceous.	Used as a mild stimulating tonic and energetic anthelmintic in ascarides.	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in powder; infusion: ℥ß.–℥j. to f℥v.; enema: ℥ß. to f℥iv.	Santoninum.	780. ℞ Santonicæ, ℥ß. Sennæ folia, gr. 120. infunde cum Aquæ fervidæ, q.s. ad col., f℥iv. in qua solve Mannæ, ℥ß. M.D.S.—Semihorâ, f℥ij. cap. (Helminthiasis.) Posner and Simon.

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SANTONINUM Cininum Santonin (E.) Santonine (Fr.) Santonino (It.) Santonin (G.) Santonin (R.)	Colourless crystals: feebly bitter; scarcely soluble in cold water, sparingly so in boiling water, but abundantly in boiling spirit, in fixed oils, and in chloroform; tasteless and inodorous. Sunlight renders the crystals yellow.	Used as a powerful anthelmintic in tænia, lumbricus, and ascarides; also as a diuretic in dropsical affections.	Gr. 2 – gr. 6 in powder or lozenge; for children: gr. ½–gr. 1, 2–3 times a-day.		781. ℞ Santonini, gr. 10. Gummi tragacanthæ, gr. 1. Sacchari, gr. 40. Fiat cum aqua, q.s. massa e qua formantur trochisci No. x. S.—Mane et vesper j. cap. (Helminthiasis.) Ph. Bor.
SAPO DURUS Sapo medicatus natronatus Hard soap (E.) Savon dur (Fr.) Sapone duro (It.) Harte Seife (G.) Tverdoe milo (R.)	Prepared from olive oil and soda; greyish-white, dry, inodorous; soluble in rectified spirit.	Employed as an antacid and antidote in poisoning by mineral acids, and in dyspepsia with acidity; also as an antilithic in lithiasis with excess of uric acid; as a purgative with other medicines, and in form of an enema to dissolve hardened fæces. in obstinate constipation. Applied topically as an anti-parasitic in scabies, tinea capitis, eczema, prurigo, and other skin affections.	Gr. 5 – gr. 30 in pill or solution.	Emplastrum resinæ Emplastrum saponis Extractum colocynthidis compositum Linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone Linimentum saponis Pilula aloes barbadensis Pilula aloes et assafœtidæ Pilula aloes socotrinæ Pilula cambogiæ composita Pilula rhei composita	782. ℞ Saponis duri, gr. 120. Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 60. solve in Aqua destillatæ, Oj. Filtra. S.—Inject into the bladder. (Lithiasis, with excess of uric acid.) Form. Montpellier. 783. ℞ Saponis duri, gr. 120. Fellis bovini purific., gr. 60. Guaiaci resinæ pulv.,

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SAPO DURUS—*continued.*				Pilula saponis composita Pilula scillæ composita.	Hydrargyri subchloridi, ãã gr. 30. Guaiaci ligni pulv., q.s. Fiat pil. gr. iv. S.—Pil. j.-ij. noctu maneque capit. (Arthritis.) Vicq d'Azyr.
SAPO MOLLIS Sapo kalinus niger viridis Soft soap (E.) Savon mous (Fr.) Sapone molle (It.) Weiche Seife (G.) Mjachkoe milo (R.)	Made of olive oil and potash; yellowish green, inodorous, of gelatinous consistence; soluble in alcohol.	Used externally as an antiparasitic in chronic cutaneous diseases, such as eczema and scabies.	For every external application: ℥ij.-℥iv.	Linimentum terebinthinæ.	784. ℞ Saponis mollis, Adipis præpar, ãã ℥xvj. Cretæ albæ, ℥iv. Sulphuris, ℥vj. Picis liquidæ, f℥vj. Fiat unguentum. (Scabies.) Hebra.
SARSÆ RADIX Radix salsaparillæ sassaparillæ spartaparilla Jamaica sarsaparilla (E.) Salsepareille (Fr.) Salsapariglia (It.) Sassaparille (G.) Sarsaparilla (R.)	Reddish-brown roots, covered with rootlets, scentless; taste mucilaginous, feebly bitter, faintly acrid.	Employed as a diaphoretic and alterative in syphilis, chronic skin diseases, chronic rheumatism, scrofula, chronic abscesses with profuse discharges, obstinate ulcers, and in chronic pulmonary affections.	Gr. 30–gr. 60 in powder, infusion, or decoction.	Decoctum sarsæ Decoctum sarsæ compositum Extractum sarsæ liquidum.	785. ℞ Sarsæ radicis, Guaiaci ligni, ãã ℥iij. Aquæ, Oiij. Macere per 24 horas coque ad reman, f℥xvj. filtra et solve. Sacchari purif., Mellis depurati, ãã ℥xij. adde Potassii iodidi, gr. 120.

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Sarsæ Radix—*continued.*					D.S.—4 de die f℥j. sum. Syrupus sarsaparillæ iodatus. (Syphilis.) Ricord. 786. ℞ Sarsæ radicis, ℥j. Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 60. Fiat pulv. xij. Sumat j. trihorâ cum decoctum sarsæ compositum. (Scrofula.) Cline.
SASSAFRAS RADIX Cortex ligni sassafras Sassafras root (E.) Bois de sassafras (Fr.) Sassafrasso (It.) Fenchelholz (G.) Sassafras (R.)	Branched pieces; bark externally greyish-brown, internally rusty-brown; of an agreeable odour, and a peculiar aromatic warm taste; wood light, porous, greyish-yellow, more feeble in odour and taste than the bark.	Employed as an alterative and diaphoretic in chronic cutaneous, rheumatic, venereal, and scrofulous affections.	Gr. 15–gr. 30 in powder or decoction.	Decoctum sarsæ compositum.	787. ℞ Sassafras radicis, ℥ß. Glycyrrhizæ radicis, gr. 120. Aquæ ferventis, Oj. Infunde sumat semissem mane noctuque. (Scrofula.) Hufeland.
SCAMMONIÆ RADIX Convolvulus scammonia Scammony root (E.)	Tap-shaped roots, brown without, white within; slightly odorous, but tasteless.	Used only for its preparation.		Resina scammoniæ.	

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SCAMMONIÆ RESINA Magisterium scammonii Resin of scammony (E.) Resine de scammonée (Fr.) Resina di scamonea (It.) Scammoniumharz (G.) Smola skamoni (R.)	Brownish translucent pieces, brittle, resinous in fracture, of a sweet fragrant odour; dissolves entirely in ether.	Employed as a drastic in obstinate constipation, and in dropsy.	Gr. 3–gr. 8 in pill, emulsion, mixture.	Extractum colocynthidis compositum Mistura scammonii.	788. ℞ Scammonii resinæ, gr. 5. Pulv. amygdalæ comp., gr. 30. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥jß. Fiat haustus (for children ⅓–½ the dose). (Constipatio.) Neligan.
SCAMMONIUM Diacrydium Diagrydion Scammony (E.) Scammonée (Fr.) Scamonea (It.) Scammonium (G.) Skamoni (R.)	Ash-grey and rough externally, fresh fracture resinous, splintery, shining, black when dry; odour and flavour cheesy, causes when chewed a slight prickly sensation in the back of the throat: easily triturated into a dirty grey powder, and converted with water in a smooth emulsion; dissolves in milk.	Given as a purgative in habitual constipation, and also for children in torpid condition of the intestines, and slimy mucus in the same parts; also as a drastic in dropsies.	Gr. 5–gr. 15 in powder, pill, or mixture, in milk.	Confectio scammonii Pilula colocynthidis composita Pilula colocynthidis et hyoscyami Pulvis scammonii compositus Resina scammoniæ.	789. ℞ Scammonii, gr. 8. Mellis depurati, ℥j. Acaciæ gummi, gr. 5. Aquæ aurantii, ♏x. Misturæ amygdalæ, f℥v. D.S.—Pro dose. (Constipatio graviditatis.) Laziwsky.
SCILLA Bulbus scillæ	Bulb pear-shaped, externally brown-	Employed as a diuretic in anasarca, and as an	Gr. 1–gr. 3 in powder, pill, or	Acetum scillæ Oxymel scillæ	790. ℞ Scillæ,

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SCILLA—*continued.* Cepa marina Radix ornithogali pancratii veri squilla Squill (E.) Scille (Fr.) Oignon marin (Fr. S.) Scilla (It.) Meerzwiebel (G.) Morskoj luk (R.)	ish - red or white; inner scales thick, whitish, fleshy, juicy; taste mucilaginous, intensely and disagreeably bitter; somewhat acrid.	expectorant in bronchial catarrh, humid asthma, and winter cough.	bolus; decoction: gr. 30–gr. 120 to f℥v.	Pilula ipecacuanhæ cum scilla Pilula scillæ composita Syrupus scillæ Tinctura scillæ.	Jalapæ, āā gr. 120. Sodæ nitratis, ℥ß. digere cum Vinum album, Oij. M.D.S.—f℥ß.–f℥jß. pro dose. (Anasarca.) Cruveilhier. 791. ℞ Scillæ, Senegæ, āā ℥j. coque cum Aqua destillatæ, Oj. adde Mellis depurati, Oß. Fiat syrupus cuique unciæ cujus addatur Antimonii tartarati granum. (Dose, ♏x.–♏lx. every fifteen minutes as an emetic, and every hour or two as an expectorant.) (Pulmonary affections of children.) Coxe's Hive Syrup. 792. ℞ Scoparii cacuminis, ℥j.
SCOPARII CACUMINA Herba ginastæ Spartium scoparium Broom tops (E.)	Straight, angular, dark-green, smooth, tough twigs of a bitter and nauseous	Employed as a diuretic in dropsical complaints, and in gout and rheumatism; in large	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in substance or decoction.	Decoctum scoparii Succus scoparii.	

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Scoparii Cacumina—*cont.* Genêt à balai (Fr.) Erba ginestra (It.) Besenginster (G.) Drok (R.)	taste, and peculiar odour when bruised.	doses it proves cathartic and emetic.			Aquæ, Oj.; decoque ad, Oß. Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, Syrupi zingiberis, āā f℥j. D.S.—A wineglassful for a dose. (Hydrops.) Hooper.
SENEGÆ RADIX Radix polygalæ senegæ polygalæ virginianæ senecæ Senega root (E.) Racine de polygale de virginie (Fr.) Radice di polygala senega (It.) Senegawurzel (G.) Koren senegi (R.)	A knobby root-stock, with a branched tap-root; bark, yellowish - brown, sweetish, afterwards pungent, causing salivation; interior woody, tasteless, and inert.	Employed as a stimulant and expectorant in bronchial and pulmonary affections, chronic catarrh, humid asthma of old debilitated and torpid subjects; as a mild diuretic and diaphoretic in chronic rheumatism and dropsy; as an emmenagogue in amenorrhœa, and as a stimulant in fever.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder, pill, or bolus; decoction: ℥ß. to f℥iv.–f℥vj.	Infusum senegæ Tinctura senegæ.	793. ℞ Senegæ radicis, ℥ß. coque cum Aqua, q. s. ad col., f℥vj. Spiritus juniperi, f℥vj. Tincturæ scillæ, f℥j. Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, f℥ß. M.D.S.—Trihorio, f℥j. capit. (Hydrothorax.) Oesterlen. 794. ℞ Senegæ rad. pulv., gr. 30. Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 6. Scillæ pulveris, gr. 1. Sacchari, gr. 12.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SENEGÆ RADIX—*continued.*					Fiat pulv. vj. Capiat j., 4ta horâ. (Bronchitis infantum.) Neligan.
SENNA ALEXANDRINA Folia cassiæ lanceolatæ orientalia Alexandrian senna (E.) Séné de la palthe (Fr.) Foglie di sena (It.) Sennesblätter (G.) Aleksandriski list (R.)	Lanceolate leaflets, brittle, greyish-green, of a faint and peculiar odour, and mucilaginous sweetish taste.	Used as a purgative in habitual costiveness, and in helminthiasis. (Not to be given in pregnancy, in fever, in piles.)	Gr. 30–gr. 120 in powder, pill, species, for infusion.	Confectio sennæ Infusum sennæ Mistura sennæ composita Syrupus sennæ Tinctura sennæ.	795. ℞ Sennæ alexandrinæ, part xvj. Sambuci flor., part x. Fœniculi seminis, Anisi seminis, āā part v. Fiat species. One teaspoonful to be infused with a teacup of hot water. (S. Species laxantes.) St Germain. 796. ℞ Sennæ alexandrinæ, Guaiaci pulv., āā part æq. Fiat pulvis. Cochl. thear. ij., bis terve die. (Icterus.) Augustin.
SENNA INDICA Folia sennæ longæ Tinnivelly senna (E.)	Lanceolate acute leaflets, flexible, green; odour and	Used as a purgative in habitual costiveness.	Gr. 30–gr. 120 in powder or		797. ℞ Sennæ indicæ, ℥ß. Sodæ sulphatis, ℥j.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Senna Indica—*continued.* Séné de l'inde (Fr.) Sena indica (It.) Ostindische senna (G.) Indiskaja senna (R.)	taste like those of Alexandrian senna.		pill; infusion: ℥ß. to f℥ij.–f℥iv.		Fœniculis seminis, gr. 120. Fiat pulvis vj. One powder every two hours with stewed plums. (Constipatio.) Oesterlen.
SERPENTARIÆ RADIX Radix aristolochiæ virginianæ Radix colubrinæ Radix serpentariæ virginianæ Radix viperinæ Serpentary root (E.) Serpentaire de virginie (Fr.) Serpentaria (It.) Schlangenwurzel (G.) Smeini koren (R.)	A small roundish rhizome, with a tuft of numerous slender rootlets, yellowish, of an agreeable camphoraceous odour, and a warm bitter camphoraceous taste.	Given as a stimulant in intermittent and continued fever, in typhus, and in later stages of dysentery.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder, pill, or decoction.	Infusum serpentariæ Tinctura cinchonæ composita Tinctura serpentariæ.	798. ℞ Serpentariæ rad. pulv., gr. 24. Camphoræ, gr. 48. Confectionis rosæ gallicæ, q. s. Fiat pil. xviij. Take during apyrexia. (Febris intermittens.) Foy.
SEVUM PRÆPARATUM Sebum ovillum Sevum vervecinum Prepared suet (E.) Suif de mouton (Fr.) Sevo di montone (It.) Hammeltalg (G.) Ovetschje salo (R.)	White, smooth, almost scentless; fusible at 103° F.	Applied to the skin in phthisis, and as an emollient and nutritive internally or topically.		Emplastrum cantharidis Unguentum hydrargyri.	799. ℞ Sevum præparatum, ℥ß. D.S.—To rub the chest. (Phthisis.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SINAPIS Semen erucæ sinapeos Mustard (E.) Moutarde (Fr.) Mostarda (It.) Senf (G.) Gortschitza (R.)	Greyish - yellow seeds, of an acrid, bitterish-oily, pungent taste; scentless when dry, but exhaling, when moist, a pungent, penetrating, and peculiar odour, very irritating to the nostrils and eyes.	Employed internally as a stomachic in dyspepsia, as a diuretic in dropsy, and as an emetic antidote in narcotic poisoning; also in paralysis as a stimulant. Principally used for making poultices to allay pain, and as a rubefacient and vesicant in headache and internal inflammation.	Gr. 30–gr. 60, as stomachic or diuretic, in powder or infusion: gr. 180 to f℥vj.; gr. 60–gr. 240 as an emetic in water; for a foot-bath: ℥j.–℥iv.	Cataplasma sinapis Oleum sinapis.	800. ℞ Sinapis, gr. 120. Aquæ ferventis, f℥xvj. F. injectio quotidie utenda. (Carcinoma uteri.) Ashwell. 801. ℞ Sinap. contusæ, gr. 240. Lactis vaccini, Oj. Coquantur simul, donec pars caseosa in coagulum abiret deinde colatur liquor. D.S.—Half this quantity taken during the day. (Hydrops.) Mustard whey. Farre. 802. ℞ Sinapis, ℥ß. Aquæ tepidæ, Oß. M.D.S.—Binis vicibus capitur. (Narcotic poisoning, emetic in.) Oesterlen.
SODA CAUSTICA Hydras sodæ Lapis causticus mineralis Natrum causticum	Hard and greyish-white, very alkaline and corrosive; dissolves in water.	Employed topically as a mild caustic. Its preparations are used as antacids in acid		*Containing Caustic Soda:* Liquor sodæ	803. ℞ Sodæ causticæ, gr. 60. Olei morrhuæ, f℥j. D.S.—Pro frictione.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Soda Caustica—*continued.* Natrum hydricum Oxydum natricum Caustic soda (E.) Soude caustique (Fr.) Idrato di soda (It.) Aezendes Natron (G.) Jedki natr (R.)		dyspepsia, in acidity of the urine; as antilithics in gravel; also in rheumatism and gout; as resolvents and alteratives in enlargements and induration of the lymphatic and secreting glands, in chronic skin diseases; and as diuretics in dropsical affections.		*Containing Sodium and compounds:* Borax Cataplasma sodæ chloratæ Emplastrum belladonnæ Emplastrum calefaciens Emplastrum cerati saponis Emplastrum opii Emplastrum resinæ Emplastrum saponis Extractum colocynthidis compositum Fel bovinum purificatum Linimentum opii Linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone Linimentum saponis Liquor sodæ Liq. sodæ arseniatis Liq. sodæ chloratæ Liquor sodæ effervescens Pilula aloes barbadensis	(Eczema.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Soda Caustica—*continued.*				Pilula aloes et assafœtida Pilula aloes socotrinæ Pilula cambogiæ composita Pilula rhei composita Pilula saponis composita. Pilula scillæ composita Sapo durus Soda caustica Soda tartarata Sodæ acetas Sodæ arsenias Sodæ bicarbonas Sodæ carbonas Sodæ carbonas exsiccata Sodæ citro-tartras effervescens Sodæ nitras Sodæ phosphas Sodæ sulphas Sodæ valerianas Sodii chloridum Trochisci sodæ bicarbonatis.	

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SODA TARTARATA Cremor tartari natronatus Kali natronato-tartaricum Natro-kali tartaricum Sal rochellense rupellense seignetti Sodæ et potassæ tartras Tartarus natronatus Tartarated soda (E.) Tartrate de soude et de potasse (Fr.) Tartrato di potassa e di soda (It.) Weinsteinsaures Natron-kali (G.) Vinokisli potash i soda (R.)	Colourless crystals tasting like common salt, entirely soluble in cold water.	Employed as a mild aperient for delicate persons and pregnant females; also in cases of suffering from excessive secretion of uric acid.	Gr. 120–gr. 240 in powder, solution, or mixture.		804. ℞ Sodæ tartaratæ, ℥j. Sodæ bicarbonatis, gr. 120. Sacchari, gr. 240. Olei anisi, ♏iv. Fiat pulvis. Omn. hor. cochl. thear. j. sum. (Constipatio graviditatis.) Matweeff.
SODÆ ACETAS Acetas natricus Natrum aceticum Sal aceti Terra foliata tartari crystallisata Acetate of soda (E.) Acetate de soude (Fr.) Acetato di soda (It.) Essigsaures Natron (G.) Uksusnokisli natr (R.)	Transparent, colourless crystals, soluble in water.	Used as a diuretic and alterative in dropsy and rheumatism.	Gr. 30–gr. 60 in powder, pill, or solution.	Ferri arsenias Ferri phosphas Syrupus ferri phosphatis.	805. ℞ Sodæ acetatis, gr. 300. Camphoræ, Potassæ nitratis, āā gr. 120. Sambuci succus, q. s. Fiat pil. cxx. Mane noctuque, ij. cap. S.—Pilulæ antilacticæ. Bories.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SODÆ ARSENIAS Arsenicale natratum Natrum arsenicicum. Arseniate of soda (E.) Arseniate de soude (Fr.) Arseniato di soda (It.) Arsensaures Natron (G.) Mischjakovokisli natr (R.)	Colourless transparent crystals; soluble in water.	Used as an alterative and antiperiodic in chronic skin diseases, intermittens, asthma, and externally as an antiparisitic in scabies.	Gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ in powder, pill, or solution.	Liquor sodæ arseniatis	806. ℞ Sodæ arseniatis, gr. 1. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj. Tincturæ lobeliæ ætheræ, ℥ij. D.S. — ℥ß to be inhaled twice a day with atomizer. (Asthma.) Auct.
SODÆ BICARBONAS Natrum aeratum saturatum bicarbonicum carbonicum acidulum supercarbonicum Bicarbonate of soda (E.) Bicarbonate de soude (Fr.) Bicarbonato di soda (It.) Doppelt kohlensaures Natron (G.) Dvu-uglekisli natr (R.)	White powder or scales, with a saline, not unpleasant taste; soluble in water.	Employed as an antacid in acid dyspepsia, as an antilithic in excessive secretion of uric acid, as an alterative in glandular affections, syphilis, and scrofula, and as a diuretic in dropsy. Effervescing draughts allay thirst, refresh and check nausea, and are frequently given in febrile disorders.	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in powder, solution, or effervescent draughts.*	Liquor sodæ effervescens Sodæ citro-tartras effervescens Trochisci sodæ bicarbonatis.	807. ℞ Sodæ bicarbonatis, gr. 40. Sodæ tartaratæ, gr. 120. Fiat pulvis. S.—No. I. ℞ Acidi tartarici, gr. 30. Fiat pulvis. S. —No. II. Pulvis Ærophorus Seidlicensis. 808. ℞ Sodæ bicarbonatis, gr. 120. Aquæ camphoræ. ℥viij. M.D.S.—℥j. tertiis horis capitur. (Rheumatismus acutus.) Wright.

* For effervescing draughts:—20 gr. *Bicarbonate of soda* neutralise: 16·7 gr. Citric acid, or 17·8 gr. Tartaric acid.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Sodæ Bicarbonas—*continued.*					809. ℞ Sodæ bicarbonatis, gr. 150. Sulphuris sublimatis, Bismuthi subnitratis, āā gr. 45. Fiat pulv. xx. Bihor. j. sumend. (Phthisis, night sweats in.) Rodolfi.
SODÆ CARBONAS Æreum natronatum Crystalli sodæ Natrum carbonicum Rocchetta depurata Sal sodæ Sesquicarbonas sodæ Soda aerata Carbonate of soda (E.) Carbonate de soude (Fr.) Carbonato di soda (It.) Kohlensaures Natron (G.) Uglekisli natr (R.)	Transparent, colourless laminar crystals; efflorescent, with a harsh alkaline taste and strong alkaline reaction; soluble in water.	Employed in the same cases as Bicarbonate of soda (see p. 808.)	Gr. 5–gr. 30 in powder, solution, or effervescent draughts.*	Liquor sodæ Liquor sodæ chloratæ Soda tartarata Sodæ arsenias Sodæ bicarbonas Sodæ carbonas exsiccata Sodæ phosphas	810. ℞ Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 30. Rhei pulveris, gr. 12. Opii pulveris, gr. 30. Sacchari, gr. 60. Olei anisi, ♏j. Fiat pulv. vj. Bis de die j. summend. (Cardialgia, Heartburn.) Oesterlen. 811. ℞ Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 30. Ammoniæ carbonatis, gr. 5. Tincturæ calumbæ, ℥j.

* For effervescing draughts: 20 gr. *Carbonate of soda* neutralise: 9·7 gr. Citric acid, 10·5 gr. Tartaric acid.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SODÆ CARBONAS—*continued.*					Infusi gentianæ compositi, ℥jß. Fiat haustus. Bis die sumend. (Cancer.) Sir A. Cooper.
SODÆ CARBONAS EXSICCATA Natrum carbonicum dilapsum Natrum carbonicum siccum Soda dilapsa Dried carbonate of soda (E.) Carbonate de soude sec (Fr.) Carbonato di soda secco (It.) Verwitterte Soda (G.) Suchoi uglekisli natr (R.)	A dry white powder.	Given internally like Bicarbonate of soda (see p. 308), and applied externally in cutaneous affections.	Gr. 3–gr. 10 in powder or pill; ointment, gr. 30–gr. 60 to ʒj.		812. ℞ Sodæ carbonatis exsiccatæ, gr. 20. Adipis præparat., ℥ß. Fiat unguentum. (Psoriasis, Lepra.) Rademacher.
SODÆ CITRO - TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS Effervescent citro-tartrate of soda (E.) Poudre de limonade gaseuse (Fr.) Polvere di limonea gazosa (It.) Moussirendes Limonadenpulver (G.) Schiputschi poroschok limonadi (R.)	Composed of: Bicarbonate of soda, ℥xvij; tartaric acid, ℥viij.; citric acid, ℥vj.	Used like Bicarbonate of soda (see p. 308), and as a refrigerant in febrile disorders.	Gr. 60–gr. 120 in water.		813. ℞ Sodæ citro-tartratis effervesc., gr. 60. D. tal. dos. iv. S.—Bihor. pulv. j. in aqua sumend. (Febris.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SODÆ NITRAS Alkali minerale nitratum Natrum nitricum Nitras natricus Nitrum cubicum sodæ Nitrate of soda (E.) Nitrate de soude (Fr.) Nitro cubico (It.) Salpetersaures Natron (G.) Asotnokisli natr (R.)	Colourless, obtuse, rhombohedral crystals, having a cooling, saline taste; soluble in two parts of cold distilled water.	Acts much more mildly, and is used in the same cases as Potassæ nitras (see p. 270).	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in powder or solution.	Sodæ arsenias.	814. ℞ Sodæ nitratis, gr. 120. Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. 15. Acaciæ gummi, gr. 240. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥viij. M.D.S.—f℥ß. omnia horâ capitur. (Dysenteria cum emesis.) Rademacher.
SODÆ PHOSPHAS Natrum phosphoricum Sal mirabile perlatum Pearsonii perlatus phosphoreum minerale Phosphate of soda (E.) Phosphate de soude (Fr.) Fosfato di soda (It.) Phosphorsaures Natron (G.) Forfornokisli natr (R.)	Transparent, colourless, rhombic prisms, efflorescent, tasting like common salt; soluble in water.	Employed as a purgative in febrile and inflammatory disorders of adults and children, in constipation during pregnancy; as an alterative in rachitis, osteo-malacia, diabetes; and as an antilithic solvent for uric acid calculi.	Gr. 20–gr. 40 as alterative; ʒß.–ʒj. as purgative, in powder or solution.	Ferri phosphas Syrupus ferri phosphatis.	815. ℞ Sodæ phosphatis, ℥ij. Aquæ aurantii, f℥v. Syrupus sennæ, f℥j. M.D.S.—Omn. horâ f℥j. capitur. (Constipatio graviditatis.) Auct. 816. ℞ Sodæ phosphatis, gr. 180. Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 90. Acidi benzoici, gr. 40. Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥vijß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Sodæ Phosphas—*continued.*					Aquæ destillatæ, f℥iv. Tincturæ hyosciami, f℥ß. M.D.S.—Ter de die f℥j. cap. (Uric acid diathesis.) G. Bird.
SODÆ SULPHAS Deutosulphas sodii Natrum sulphuricum vitriolatum Sal mirabile Glauberi umeænse Sulphas natricus cum aqua Vitriolum sodæ Sulphate of soda (E.) Sulfate de soude (Fr.) Solfato di soda (It.) Schwefelsaures Natron (G.) Glaubersalz (G. S.) Sernokisli natr (R.)	Transparent, oblique prisms; salt and bitter taste; effloresces on exposure to the air; soluble in water, insoluble in alchol.	Employed as a purgative in febrile and inflammatory diseases, in constipation with headache, and in icterus neonatorum.	Gr. 120–gr. 480 in powder or solution.		817. ℞ Sodæ sulphatis, gr. 120. Extracti taraxaci, gr. 60. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. Syrupi rhei, f℥ß. M.D.S. — Bihor. cochl. thear. cap. (Icterus neonatorum.) Gölis. 818. ℞ Sodæ sulphatis, gr. 300. Infusi rosæ acidi, f℥jß. Acidi sulphurici diluti, ♏ij. Misce fiat haustus. (Inflammation, cathartic in) Neligan.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SODÆ VALERIANAS Natrum valerianicum Valeras sodæ Valerianate of soda (E.) Valerianate de soude (Fr.) Valerianato di soda (It.) Baldriansaures Natron (G.) Valerianokisli natr (R.)	Dry white masses, entirely soluble in spirits.	Given occasionally as an antispasmodic in hysteria, spasms, and gastralgia.	Gr. 1–gr. 5 in pill, powder, or solution in spirits.	Zinci valerianas.	819. ℞ Sodæ valerianatis, gr. 24. Zinci oxidi, gr. 36. Fiat pulvis xij. S.—Ter de die pulv., j. cap. (Gastralgia.) Auct.
SODII CHLORIDUM Chloretum natrii Chloruretum sodii Muria fontana Murias sodæ Natrium chloratum Natrum hydrochloricum muriaticum Sal commune culinare gemmæ Soda salita Chloride of sodium (E.) Common salt (E. S.) Chlorure de sodium (Fr.) Sel marin (Fr. S.) Bicloruro di sodio (It.) Sal culinario (It. S.) Kochsalz (G.) Povarenaja solj (R.)	Small white crystals, of saline taste, soluble in water.	Employed as an alterative and tonic in glandular affections; as an astringent in hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, and dysentery; as an expectorant (inhaled in solution with atomizer) in bronchial catarrh and chronic laryngitis; as an emetic-antidote in narcotic poisoning; in cholera (diluted and injected into the veins); and as an anthelmintic in worms, also in cases when leeches have been swallowed.	Gr. 10–gr. 60 as tonic and alterative; gr. 60–gr. 120 as astringent and anthelmintic; ℥j.–℥ij. with f℥vj. aqua as emetic; for inhalation with atomizer, gr. 5–gr. 30 in f℥j. aqua; in powder or solution.	Acidum hydrochloricum Hydrargyri perchloridum Hydrargyri subchloridum.	820. ℞ Sodii chloridi, gr. 180. Cocci pulveris, gr. 15. Fiat pulv. vj. S.—1 powder every morning, and finally a purgative. (Helminthiasis.) Rush. 821. ℞ Sodii chloridi, gr. 120. Ammonii chloridi, gr. 30. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥vj. M.D.S.—f℥j. to be inhaled with atomizer 2–3 times a-day. (Laryngitis chronica and dry cough.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Sodii Chloridum—*continued.*					822. ℞ Sodii chloridi, gr. 20. Potassæ chloratis, gr. 7. Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 30. Aquæ, f℥jß. Misce.—Omni semihorâ sumendus. (Cholera.) Stevens.
SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS Liquor anodynus mineralis Hoffmani Spiritus sulphurico-ætherreus Spiritus vitrioli dulcis Spirit of ether (E.) Esprit doux de vitriol (Fr.) Spirito d'etere solforico (It.) Ætherweingeist (G.) Gofmanskia kapli (R.)	Sp. Gr. 0·809; miscible with water in all proportions. Composed of: Ether, Oß.; rectified spirit, Oj.	Employed as a stimulant in depression of the nervous system, in narcotisation, especially from alcohol; as a diuretic in anasarca; as a carminative in flatulence; with turpentine in biliary calculi.	♏xxx.-♏xc.	Tinctura lobeliæ ætherea.	823. ℞ Spiritus ætheris, f℥j. Aquæ camphoræ, f℥vj. Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ, f℥j. Fiat haustus. Repetat bihorio. (Colica flatulenta.) Neligan. 824. ℞ Spiritus ætheris, f℥j. S.—Inhale ♏v.-♏x. with hot water. (Asthma.) Oesterlen.
SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI Æther nitricus alcoholisatus	Transparent, nearly colourless, with a very slight tinge of	Employed as a diuretic in dropsical complaints, anasarca after scarlatina,	f℥ß.-f℥j.		825. ℞ Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, ♏xl.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI—*continued.* Spiritus ætheris nitrici nitrico-æthereus nitri dulcis Spirit of nitrous ether (E.) Esprit doux de nitre (Fr.) Spirito d'etere nitroso (It.) Salpeteræther (G.) Spirt asotnokislavo efira (R.)	yellow; inflammable; of a peculiar penetrating apple-like odour, and sweetish, cooling, sharp taste, Sp. Gr. 0·845.	œdema pedum; as a refrigerant and diaphoretic in febrile disorders; as a carminative to relieve flatulence and to allay nausea.			Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j. Vini Opii, ♏xv. Syrupi rhœados, f℥iij. Fiat haustus hori somni sumendus. (Febris.) E. G. Clark. 826. ℞ Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, Syrupi tolutani, āā f℥j. M.—Cochl. thear. pro dosi. (Tussis.) Hooper.
SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS Spiritus salis ammoniaci æthereus Spiritus salis volatile Aromatic spirit of ammonia (E.) Esprit de sel volatile (Fr.) Spirito composto d'ammoniaca (It.) Aromatischer Ammiakweingeist (G.) Aromatitschni ammjatschni spirt (R.)	Composed of: Carbonate of ammonia, ℥viij.; strong solution of ammonia, f℥iv.; volatile oil of nutmeg, f℥ß.; oil of lemon, f℥vj.; rectified spirit, Ovj.; water, Oiij. Mix and distil Ovij. Sp. Gr. 0·870.	Given as an antacid and carminative in dyspepsia and flatulent colic, as a diuretic in dropsy, and as an antispasmodic in hysteria and spasms.	f℥ß.–f℥j.	Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata.	827. ℞ Spiritus ammoniæ aromatici, Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, āā f℥j. M.—Sumat f℥j. bis terve in die. (Hydrops.) Sir A. Cooper.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FŒTIDUS Fetid spirit of ammonia (E.) Alcool foetid d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Alcool fetido d'ammoniaco (It.) Stinkasand-ammoniakgeist (G.) Spirt amjaka i vonjutsche kamedi (R.)	Composed of: Assafœtida, ℥jß.; strong solution of ammonia, f℥ij.; rectified spirit a sufficiency to make Oj.	Used as an antispasmodic in hysteria, also in spasms and cramp.	f℥ß.–f℥j.		828. ℞ Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidi, Tincturæ valerianæ, āā f℥iij. Aquæ camphoræ, f℥vjß. Syrupi croci, f℥iij. M.—f℥j.–f℥jß. pro dosi. (Hysteria, Flatulentia.) Brande.
SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS Spiritus raphani rusticani Compound spirit of horseradish (E.) Alcool de raifort sauvage composé (Fr.) Alcool di rafano composto (It.) Gemischter Meerrettiggeist (G.) Sloshni spirt chrena (R.)	Composed of: Horse-radish-root, bitter orange-peel, of each, ℥xx.; nutmeg, ℥ß.; proof spirit, Cj.; water, Oij.; mix and distil Cj.	Employed as a stimulant adjunct to other medicines, especially diuretic mixtures; in dropsy, chronic rheumatism, and scurvy.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		829. ℞ Spiritus armoraciæ compositi, f℥ß. Olei terebinthinæ, f℥ijß. Mucilaginis tragacanthæ, f℥ß. Aquæ camphoræ, f℥viij. M.D.S. — Bihor. cochl. mens. cap. (Febris.) Neligan.
SPIRITUS CAJUPUTI Spirit of cajuput (E.) Esprit de cajeput (Fr.) Spirito di caiaputi (It.)	Composed of: Oil of cajuput, f℥j.; rectified spirit, f℥xlix.	Employed internally and externally as an antispasmodic, stimulant, and diaphoretic in chro-	f℥ß.–f℥j.		830. ℞ Spiritus cajuputi, f℥ß. Aquæ camphoræ, f℥vj. Vini quiniæ, f℥j.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Spiritus Cajuputi—*continued.* Kajeputspiritus (G.) Kaeputovi spirt (R.)		nic rheumatism, low fevers, and paralytic affections.			M.D.S.—Trihor. cochl. mens. cap. (Febris.) Auct. 831.
SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ Solutio camphoræ alcoholica Spiritus vini camphoratus Tinctura camphoræ Spirit of camphor (E.) Alcool camphré (Fr.) canforato (It.) Kampherspiritus (G.) Kamforni spirt (R.)	Composed of: Camphor, ℥j.; rectified spirit, f℥ix.	Given as a stimulant and diaphoretic in low fevers, gout, and rheumatism; used externally in bruises, chilblains, and chronic rheumatism.	♏x.-♏xxx. in sugar water.		℞ Spiritus camphoræ, Spiritus juniperi, āā f℥j. Aceti scillæ, f℥ß. D.S. — For tepid compresses. (Cephalæmatoma neonatorum.) Becker. 832. ℞ Spiritus camphoræ, f℥ij. Sulphuris præcipitati, ℥ß. Aquæ calcis, f℥iij. D.S.—Use as a wash daily. (Copper-coloured nose.) Posner and Simon. 833. ℞ Spiritus camphoræ, Croci, āā part. æq. D.S.—Apply externally. (Chilblains.) Larrey.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SPIRITUS CHLOROFORMI Spirit of chloroform (E.) Esprit de chloroforme (Fr.) Spirito di cloroformio (It.) Chloroform spiritus (G.) Spirt chloroforma (R.)	Composed of: Chloroform, ℥j.; rectified spirit, ℥xix.; of a fragrant odour and hot, sweet, and fragrant taste: Sp. Gr. 0·871.	Used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and anodyne in the same cases as Spirit of ether (see p. 314).	♏xx.–♏lx. bis vel ter die.		834. ℞ Spiritus chloroformi, ʒij. Vini ipecacuanhæ, ʒj. Aquæ aurantii, ℥j. Liquoris morphiæ hydrochlor., ʒij. Aquæ ad ℥viij. M.D.S.—Capiat ℥j. tertiis horis. (Tussis.) Neligan.
SPIRITUS JUNIPERI Spirit of juniper (E.) Esprit de genièvre (Fr.) Spirito di ginepro (It.) Wachholdergeist (G.) Moshevelni spirt (R.)	Composed of: Oil of juniper, ʒj.; rectified spirit, ℥xlix.	Used as an adjunct to diuretic mixtures, and applied externally as a rubefacient in rheumatism.	ʒß.–ʒj.	Mistura creosoti.	835. ℞ Spiritus juniperi, Aceti scillæ, āā ℥j. D.S.—Pro frictione. (Œdema pedum.) Wendt.
SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ Spirit of lavender (E.) Eau de lavande (Fr.) Spirito di lavendulo (It.) Lavende spiritus (G.) Lavendovoj spirt (R.)	Composed of: Oil of lavender, ℥j.; rectified spirit, ℥xlix.	Given as an aromatic and stomachic in dyspepsia, hysteria, and headache, and as a flavouring adjunct to other medicines. Used externally in rheumatic and paralytic affections.	ʒß.–ʒj.		836. ℞ Spiritus lavandulæ, ʒij. Tragacanthæ gum, gr. 120. Glycerini, ʒij. Potassæ carbonatis, Sulphuris præcipitati, āā gr. 120. D.S.—Cosmetic wash. (Acne.) Hebra.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ Spirit of peppermint (E.) Esprit de menthe poivrée (Fr.) Spirito di menta piperita (It.) Münzöl-weingeist (G.) Mjatni spirt (R.)	Composed of: Oil of peppermint, ℥j.; rectified spirit, ℥xlix.	Used as a carminative and aromatic in flatulence, colica menstrualis, nausea, and vomiting.	ʒß.—ʒj.		837. ℞ Spiritus menthæ piperitæ, ℥j. Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ℥iv. Syrupi tolutani, ℥iij. Olei cinnamomi, ♏ij. Olei menthæ piperitæ, ♏iij. M.D.S.—ʒß. bihor. capitur. (Singultus.) Alibert.
SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ Spiritus mastidus matricalis Spirit of nutmeg (E.) Esprit de muscade (Fr.) Spirito di mace (It.) Muskatöl-weingeist (G.) Muschkatni spirt (R.)	Composed of: Volatile oil of nutmeg, ℥j.; rectified spirit, ℥xlix.	Used as a carminative in flatulent colic, and as a pleasant addition to stimulant, narcotic, and purgative draughts.	ʒß.—ʒj.	Mistura ferri composita.	838. ℞ Spiritus myristicæ, ℥j. Infusi sennæ, ℥ij. Syrupi rhei, ℥ij. M.D.S.—Bihor. ʒj. capit. (Constipatio senilis.) Neligan.
SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS Alcohol Anima vini Spiritus ardeus inflammabilis rectificatissimus Rectified spirit (E.) Esprit d'alcool (Fr.)	Colourless, transparent, inflammable, of a peculiar pleasant odour, and a strong spirituous burning taste; miscible with water. Sp. Gr. 0·838.	Given as a stomachic and stimulant in spasmodic pains and flatulence; also to check vomiting; as a stimulant and restorative in the later stages of fever, as a powerful excitant to	ʒj.–ʒij.	Tinctura aconiti Tinctura arnica Tinctura assafœtidæ Tinctura benzoini composita Tinctura cannabis Indicæ Tinctura capsici	839. ℞ Spiritus rectificati, ℥ij. Mellis, ℥j. Aquæ, Oij. M.D.S.—Pro potu ordinario. (Febris nervosa.) Frank.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Spiritus Rectificatus—*cont.* Spirito di vino rettificatissimo (It.) Weinalcohol (G.) Vinni spirt (R.)		support the vital powers in syncope, languor, and debility; also in mild cases of diarrhœa, with colic. Used externally as a styptic to restrain hæmorrhage from relaxed parts, to harden the cuticle in tender nipples and sore feet (blistered by walking), as a gargle in tonsillitis, as a wash in ulcers of bedridden persons, and in skin affections.		Tinctura castorei Tinctura cubebæ Tinctura ferri perchloridi Tinct. ferri acetatis Tinctura iodi Tinctura kino Tinctura lavandulæ composita Tinctura myrrhæ Tinctura nucis vomicæ Tinctura opii ammoniata Tinctura pyrethri Tinctura tolutana Tinctura veratri viridis Tinctura zingiberis Tinctura zingiberis fortior.	840. ℞ Spiritus rectificati, Albuminis ovi, āā part æq. Fiat linimentum. (Contusio.) Christison.
SPIRITUS ROSMARINI Spirit of rosemary (E.) Esprit de rosmarine (Fr.) Spirito di rosmarino (It.) Rosmarin weingeist (G.) Rosmarinovi spirt (R.)	Composed of: Oil of rosemary, fʒj.; rectified spirit, fʒxlix.	Given as an aromatic carminative in flatulent colic. Used externally as a cosmetic in baldness.	♏x.-♏xxx.		841. ℞ Spiritus rosmarini, Aquæ cum mellis, āā fʒiij. Liquoris ammoniæ, Olei amygd., āā fʒj. Fiat lotio. (Alopecia.) E. Wilson.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SPIRITUS TENUIOR Alcohol venale Spiritus vini tenuis rectificatus Proof spirit (E.) Alcool rectifié (Fr.) Spirito di vino rettificato (It.) Rectificirter Weingeist (G.) Rasvedeni vinni spirt (R.)	Composed of: Rectified spirit, Ov.; distilled water, Oiij. Sp. Gr. 0·920.	Used like Spiritus rectificatus (see p. 319).	℥ß.–℥j.	Tinctura aloes Tinctura aurantii Tinctura belladonnæ Tinctura buchu Tinctura calumbæ Tinctura camphoræ composita Tinctura cantharidis Tinctura cardamomi composita Tinctura cascarillæ Tinctura catechu Tinctura chiratæ Tinctura cinchonæ composita Tinctura cinchonæ flavæ Tinctura cinnamomi Tinctura cocci Tinctura colchici seminis Tinctura conii Tinctura croci Tinctura digitalis Tinctura ergotæ Tinctura gallæ Tinctura gentianæ composita	842. ℞ Spiritus tenuior, ℥ij. Chloroformi, ʒj. Olei amygdalæ, ʒvj. M.—Rub the affected parts with it and cover with wadding. (Ischias.) Wahu. 843. ℞ Spiritus tenuior, ℥j. Chloroformi, ʒij. M.—Apply with a camel-hair brush to the anus, and calm the pain caused by cold lotions. (Fissura ani.) Trousseau.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Spiritus Tenuior—*continued.*				Tinctura hyoscyami Tinctura jalapæ Tinctura krameriæ Tinctura limonis Tinctura lobeliæ Tinctura lupuli Tinctura opii Tinctura quassiæ Tinctura quiniæ composita Tinctura rhei Tinctura sabinæ Tinctura scillæ Tinctura senegæ Tinctura sennæ Tinctura serpentariæ Tinctura stramonii Tinctura sumbul Tinctura valerianæ.	
SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI Spirit of French wine (E.) Brandy (E. S.) Cognac (Fr.) Eau de vie de france (Fr. S.) Acquavite (It.) Franzbranntwein (G.) Franzusskaja vodka (R.)	Light sherry colour, and of peculiar flavour.	Used like Spiritus rectificatus (see p. 319).	℥j.–℥viij.	Mistura spiriti vini gallici.	844. ℞ Spiritus vini gallici, ℥ß. Aquæ, ℥ij. Fiat gargarisma. (Ptyalismus.) Watson.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
STRAMONII FOLIA Folia solani maniaci Herba daturæ pomi spinosi tatulæ Stramonium leaves (E.) Feuilles de pomme épineuse (Fr.) Foglie di stramoneo (It.) Stechapfelblätter (G.) Listja durmana (R.)	Large, ovate, sinuous leaves, of a heavy odour, which is strongest while they are drying, and of a mawkish, faintly nauseous taste.	The leaves are smoked in a pipe as an antispasmodic in spasmodic asthma and in angina pectoris.			845. ℞ Stramonii foliæ, pars j. Tabaci foliæ, part ij. Misce.—To smoke in a pipe. (Asthma spasmodica.) Oesterlen.
STRAMONII SEMINA Semen daturæ pomi spinosi solani maniaci Stramonium seeds (E.) Thorn apple (E. S.) Semences de pomme épineuse (Fr.) Seme di stramoneo (It.) Stachelnuss (G.) Stechapfelsamen (G. S.) Semja durmana (R.)	Brownish-black, flat rough seeds; in taste feebly bitter and mawkish; inodorous unless bruised, when they emit a peculiar heavy smell.	Used as a sedative and antispasmodic in neuralgia, rheumatism, spasmodic pains of the bowels, mania, epilepsy, spasmodic asthma, and angina pectoris; externally in the form of an ointment, and applied to painful tumours; also dilates the pupils.	Gr. ¼–gr. 2 in powder or pill; ointment: gr. 60 to ʒj.	Extractum Stramonii Tinctura Stramonii.	846. ℞ Stramonii seminis, Belladonnæ foliæ, Quiniæ sulphatis, āā gr. 20. Extracti glycyrrhizæ, q. s. Fiat pil. lx. Bis de die ij.–iij., crescendo ad v.–vj. pro dose. (Prosopalgia.) Oesterlen. 847. ℞ Stramonii seminis, ʒj. Spiritus rectificati, ℥j. infunde, cola et adde Opii, ʒj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
STRAMONII SEMINA—*continued.*					Spiritus camphoræ, f℥ij. Fiat lotio. (Rheumatismus.) Pierquin.
STRYCHNIA Strychninum Strychnium Tetaninium Vauquelinium Strychnia (E.) Strychnine (Fr.) Stricnina (It.) Strychnin (G.) Strichnin (R.)	Colourless and inodorous crystals, sparingly soluble in water, but communicating its intensely bitter taste; soluble in boiling spirit and in chloroform, but not so in absolute alcohol and in ether.	Used as a stimulant and tonic in paralysis, incontinentia urinæ, prolapsus ani, tremor of the muscles, chorea, impotentia, enuresis infantum, intermittent fever, and cholera.	Gr. 1/60–gr. 1/30 in pill or solution.	Liquor strychniæ.	848. ℞ Strychniæ, gr. 2. Acidi phosphorici, f℥j. D.S.—3–4 de die ♏v. cap. (Febris intermittens.) Wilkinson. 849. ℞ Strychniæ, gr. 20. Olei amygdalæ, f℥ß. D.S.—To rub the temples twice a-day with ♏xv.–♏xx. (Amaurosis.) Oesterlen. 850. ℞ Strychniæ, gr. 16. Adipis præparati, ℥j. Fiat unguentum. (Paralysis.) Bouchardat.
STYRAX PRÆPARATUS Ambra liquida	A semi-transparent brownish-yellow	Employed as an expectorant in chronic bron-	Gr. 10–gr. 20 in pill, alcoholic	Tinctura benzoini composita.	851. ℞ Styracis præparati,

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
STYRAX PRÆPARATUS—*cont.* Balsamum storacis Storax liquida Prepared storax (E.) Styrax liquide (Fr.) Storace liquido (It.) Flüssiger Storax (G.) Shidki storax (R.)	semi-fluid resin, of the consistence of thick honey, with a strong agreeable fragrance and aromatic bland taste; soluble in alcohol.	chial affections; also used for fumigations. In the form of liniment applied to the skin in scabies.	solution, or liniment.		Sodæ bicarbonatis, Extracti hyoscyami, Confectionis rosæ, āā gr. 30. Fiat pil. xxx. Ter de die pil. ij. sumend. (Bronchitis chronica.) H. Beasley. 852. ℞ Styracis præparati, ʒj. Olei olivæ, fʒij. D.S.—For two applications to the skin. (Scabies.) Pastau.
SUCCUS CONII Juice of hemlock (E.) Suc de ciguë (Fr.) Succo di cicuta (It.) Schierlingsaft (G.) Sok boligolovi (R.)	Composed of: Fresh leaves of hemlock, 7 ℔.; rectified spirit, a sufficiency. Bruise the hemlock in a stone mortar, press out the juice, and to every three measures of juice add one of the spirit; set aside for seven days, and filter; keep in a cool place.	Employed as an alterative in enlarged and endurated glandular affection; in carcinoma; as an antispasmodic in whooping-cough and spasmodic asthma, chorea, cramp, tetanus, and epilepsy.	fʒß.-fʒiv.		853. ℞ Succi conii, fʒß. Spiritus camphoræ, fʒv. M.D.S.—Ter de die cochl. mens. cap. (Carcinoma.) Neligan. 854. ℞ Succi conii, fʒß. D.S.—Repeat every 2–3 hours. (Tetanus.) J. Harley.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SUCCUS SCOPARII Juice of broom (E.) Suc de genêt à balai (Fr.) Succo d'erba ginestra (It.) Pfriemensaft (G.) Sok droka (R.)	Composed of: Fresh broom tops, 7℔.; rectified spirit, a sufficiency. Prepared like Succus conii (see p. 325.)	Given as a diuretic in dropsy.	℥j.-℥ij.		855. ℞ Succi scoparii, ℥ß. Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, ℥ij. Tincturæ buchu, ℥ß. M.D.S. — Bihor cochl. thear. capit. (Hydrops.) Auct.
SUCCUS TARAXACI Juice of dandelion (E.) Suc de dent-de-lion (Fr.) Succo di pisciacane (It.) Löwenzahnsaft (G.) Sok oduvantschika (R.)	Composed of: Fresh dandelion root, 7℔.; rectified spirit, a sufficiency. Prepared like Succus conii (see p. 325.)	Given as a cholagogue and diuretic in chronic hepatic affections, such as jaundice, chronic inflammation or hypertrophy of the liver, dropsy dependent on hepatic obstruction, and dyspepsia attended with deficient biliary secretion.	℥j.-℥ij.		856. ℞ Succi taraxaci, ℥ij. Ferri carbonatis saccharati, gr. 120. Extracti glycyrrhizæ, q. s. Fiat pil. lxxx. D.S.—Ter de die iv. capit. (Chlorosis.) Auct.
SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM Butyrum sulphuris Cremor sulphuris Lac sulphuris Magisterium sulphuris Sulphur hydrothionatum Precipitated sulphur (E.) Lait de soufre (Fr.)	A greyish-yellow soft powder, entirely volatilised by heat.	Employed internally as an alterative and diaphoretic in chronic skin affections, such as prurigo, impetigo, and scabies; in rheumatism, gout, chronic catarrh, and diabetes; as a mild purgative in hæmor-	Gr. 20–gr. 30 as alterative and diaphoretic; gr. 60–gr. 120 as purgative; in powder, pill, bolus, electuary, mixture.		857. ℞ Sulphuris præcip., gr. 120. Aquæ fœniculi, ℥iij. Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥j. Syrupi papaveris, ℥ß. Misce.—Bihor ℥ß. sumend.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM—*continued.* Zolfo precipitato (It.) Schwefelmilch (G.) Osadotschnaja sera (R.)		rhoids, stricture, or prolapsus of the rectum. Used externally as an antiparasitic in scabies, porrigo, and impetigo.			(Diabetes.) Augustin. 858. ℞ Sulphuris præcipitati, gr. 120. Camphoræ, gr. 10. Acaciæ gummi, gr. 20. Aquæ calcis, Aquæ rosæ, āā f℥ij. M. D. S.—Cosmetic wash. (Acne.) Kummerfeld.
SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM Flores sulphuris Sulphur lotum Sublimed sulphur (E.) Soufre sublimé (Fr.) Zolfo sublimato (It.) Schwefelblumen (G.) Serni Zvet (R.)	A slightly gritty powder of a greenish-yellow colour; without taste and odour; entirely volatilised by heat.	Used like Sulphur præcipitatum (see p. 326.)	Gr. 20–gr. 30 as alterative and diaphoretic; gr. 60–gr. 120 as purgative; in powder, pill, bolus, electuary, mixture, ointment.	Confectio sulphuris Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro Emplastrum hydrargyri Sulphur præcipitatum Unguentum sulphuris.	859. ℞ Sulphuris sublimati, ℥ß. Potassæ tartratis acid, gr. 90. Confectionis sennæ, ℥j. Syrupi, q. s. Fiat electuarium. Cochl. thear. horâ somni. (Hæmorrhoides.) W. Ainslie. 860. ℞ Sulphuris sublimati, ℥j. Ammonii chloridi, gr. 60.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM—*cont.*					Adipis præparati, ℥ij. Misce fiat unguentum. (Scabies.) Hufeland.
SULPHURIS IODIDUM Iodum sulphuratum Ioduretum sulphuris Sulphur jodatum Iodide of sulphur (E.) Iodure de soufre (Fr.) Ioduro di zolfo (It.) Iodschwefel (G.) Iodistaja sera (R.)	A greyish-black solid substance with a radiated crystalline appearance; smell of iodine; soluble in glycerin, insoluble in water.	Given as an alterative in chronic skin diseases. Used externally as an antiparasitic in squamous cutaneous affections, such as psoriasis, lepra, also in lupus, acne, eczema, sycosis, and tinea.	Gr. ½–gr. 2 in pill, powder, ointment.	Unguentum sulphuris iodidi.	861. ℞ Sulphuris iodidi, gr. 10. Acaciæ pulveris, gr. 30. Fiat pulv. vj. Sumat j. bis de die. (Incontinentia urinæ, Skin diseases.) Escolar. 862. ℞ Sulphuris iodidi, gr. 20. Potassii iodidi, gr. 12. Adipis præparati, ℥ß. Fiat unguentum. S.—Pro frictione. (Acne.) Oesterlen.
SUMBUL RADIX Sumbul root (E.) Racine musquée (Fr.) Radice moscado (It.) Moschus-wurzel (G.) Muskusovi koren (R.)	Nearly round pieces, covered with a dusky brown rough bark; the interior porous; the odour strong and musk-	Given as a stimulant and antispasmodic in epilepsy, delirium tremens, paralysis, cardialgia, dysentery, cholera, asthma, and hysteria.	Gr. 20–gr. 60 in powder, infusion: ℥ß. to f℥iv.	Tinctura sumbuli.	863. ℞ Sumbuli radicis, ℥ß. digere cum Aqua fervida, f℥iij. per ½ horam cola et residuum coque cum

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Sumbul Radix—*continued.*	like, taste at first sweetish, becoming after a time bitterish and balsamic.				Aqua destillata, f℥vj. Colaturas misce. D.S.—1-2 horâ cochl. mens. cap. (Cholera.) Kieter.
SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI Tannic acid suppositories (E.) Suppositoires de tannin (Fr.) Supposta d'acido tannico (It.) Stuhlzäpfchen von Gerbsäure (G.) Sadnik dubilnoj kisloti (R.)	Composed of: Tannic acid, gr. 36; benzoated lard, gr. 44; white wax, gr. 10; oil of theobroma, gr. 90. Divide into twelve equal parts.	Used as a local astringent in diarrhœa.	Each contains gr. 3 of tannic acid.		864. ℞ Suppositoria acidi tannici, No. IV. S.—Trihorio j. applicando. (Diarrhœa.) Auct.
SUPPOSITORIA HYDRARGYRI Mercurial suppositories (E.) Suppositoires de mercure (Fr.) Supposta di mercurio (It.) Stuhlzäpfchen von Quecksilber (G.) Sadnik rtuti (R.)	Composed of: Ointment of mercury, gr. 60; benzoated lard, white wax, of each gr. 20; oil of theobroma, gr. 80. Divide into twelve equal parts.	Used as a local alterative in syphilitic affections of the rectum.	Each contains gr. 5 of mercurial ointment.		865. ℞ Suppositoria hydrargyri, No. XII. S.—One to be applied morning and evening. (Syphilis recti.) Auct.

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SUPPOSITORIA MORPHIÆ Morphia suppositories (E.) Suppositoires de morphine (Fr.) Supposta di morfina (It.) Stuhlzäpfchen von Morphium (G.) Sadnik morfia (R.)	Composed of: Hydrochlorate of morphia, gr. 6; benzoated lard, gr. 64; white wax, gr. 20; oil of theobroma, gr. 90. Divide into twelve equal parts.	Used as a local sedative in tenesmus, diarrhœa, and dysenteria.	Each contains gr. ½ of hydrochlorate of morphia.		866. ℞ Suppositoria morphiæ, No. III. S.—One to be applied every day. (Dysenteria chronica.) Auct.
SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA Compound lead suppositories (E). Suppositoires de plomb composés (Fr.) Supposta di piombo composta (It.) Zusammengesetztes Bleistuhlzäpfchen (G.) Sloshni sadnik svintza (R.)	Composed of: Acetate of lead, gr. 36; opium, gr. 12; benzoated lard, gr. 42; white wax, gr. 10; oil of theobroma, gr. 80. Divide into twelve equal parts.	Used as a local sedative and astringent in tenesmus and dysentery.	Each contains gr. 1 of opium, gr. 3 of acetate of lead.		867. ℞ Suppositoria plumbi comp., No. II. S.—Bihorio j. applicando. (Tenesmus.) Auct.
SYRUPUS Saccharum liquidum Syrupus sacchari simplex Syrup (E.) Sirop (Fr.) (R.) Sciroppo (It.) Syrup (G.)	Of a white colour and sweet taste; miscible with water. Sp. Gr. 1·330.	Used as an addition to other medicines to give them flavour, cohesiveness, and consistence.	℥ß.–℥j.	Mistura cretæ Mistura creasoti Pilula cambogiæ composita Syrupus aurantii Syrupus zingiberis.	868. ℞ Syrupi, ℥j. Decocti hordei, ℥iij. M.D.S.—Bihor. cochl. mens. cap. (Influenza.) Auct.

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SYRUPUS AURANTII Syrupus corticis aurantiorum Syrup of orange peel (E.) Sirop d'écorce d'orange (Fr.) Sciroppo di melarancia (It.) Syrup von Pomeranzenschalen (G.) Sirop pomeranzovoj kori (R.)	Composed of: Tincture of orange peel, f℥j.; syrup, f℥vij. A thick fluid, of a sweet taste and agreeable flavour; miscible with water.	Used as a stomachic and as a flavouring addition to other medicines.	f℥j.–f℥ij.	Confectio sulphuris.	869. ℞ Syrupi aurantii, f℥j. Aurantii foliæ pulver., Valerianæ radic. pulv., āā q. s. Ut fiat electuarium; cochleare thear. pro dose. (Epilepsia.) Schubarth.
SYRUPUS AURANTII FLORIS Syrupus naphæ Syrup of orange flower (E.) Sirop de fleurs d'orange (Fr.) Sciroppo di fiori di melarancia (It.) Syrup von Pomeranzenblüthen (G.) Sirop pomeranzovich tzvetov (R.)	Composed of: Orange-flower water, f℥viij.; refined sugar, ℔iij.; distilled water, f℥xvj. White, clear; sweet taste; agreeable flavour; miscible with water. Sp. Gr. 1·33.	Employed as a flavouring vehicle in the administration of other medicines.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		870. ℞ Syrupi aurantii floris, f℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥iij. Potassii bromidi, gr. 120. M.D.S.—Bis de die cochl. thear. cap. (increase gradually the bromide of potassium to gr. 60–gr. 90 pro die.) (Hysteria.) Union médicale.
SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI Syrupus ferri jodati Syrup of iodide of iron (E.) Sirop de protojodure de fer (Fr.)	Of a light-green colour and astringent and ink-like taste. Sp. Gr. 1·385.	Employed as an alterative and tonic in scrofula, syphilis, tabes mesenterica, chlorosis,	f℥ß.–f℥j.		871. ℞ Syrupi ferri iodidi, f℥j. Olei morrhuæ, f℥iij. Aquæ, q. s.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI—*cont.* Sciroppo di iodido di ferro (It.) Iodeisen syrup (G.) Sirop jodistavo shelesa (R.)	Contains 4·3 gr. of iodide of iron in every fluid drachm.	amenorrhœa, and in cancer with anæmia.			Fiat haustus. Bis terve die sumend. (Arthritis.) H. W. Fuller.
SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS Syrup of phosphate of iron (E.) Sirop de phosphate de fer (Fr.) Sciroppo di fosfuro di ferro (It.) Phosphorsaurer Eisensyrup (G.) Sirop fosfornokislavo shelesa (R.)	Contains one grain of phosphate of iron in every fluid drachm.	Used as an alterative and tonic in anæmia, rachitis, osteomalacia, and diabetes.	℥j.–℥ij.		872. ℞ Syrupi ferri phosphati, ℥vj. Tincturæ nucis vomicæ, ℥ß. Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥vj. M.—Cochl. thear. bis die sumend. (Paraplegia.) Wilson.
SYRUPUS HEMIDESMI Syrup of hemidesmus (E.) Sirop de periploca d'inde (Fr.) Sciroppo di periploca indica (It.) Nannarywurzel syrup (G.) Sirop indeiskavo periploka (R.)	Sp. Gr. 1·335.	Used as a flavouring addition to other medicines in affections of the mucous membranes.	℥j.–℥ij.		873. ℞ Syrupi hemidesmi, ℥iv. Tincturæ tolutanæ, ℥ß. Tincturæ camphoræ comp., ℥j. Vini ipecacuanhæ, ℥iij. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SYRUPUS HEMIDESMI—*cont.*					M.D.S.—Bihor. cochl. mens cap. (Bronchitis chronica.) Neligan.
SYRUPUS LIMONIS Syrupus acetositatis citri citri Syrup of lemons (E.) Sirop de limon (Fr.) Sciroppo di cedro (It.) Citronen syrup (G.) Limoni sirop (R.)	Sp. Gr. 1·34.	Used as a refrigerant and stomachic, and as an agreeable adjunct to diluent drinks in febrile and inflammatory diseases.	℥j.–℥iv.		874. ℞ Syrupi limonis, ℥ij. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj. Potassæ nitratis, gr.15. Fiat haustus. Ter in die sumendus. (Hæmorrhagia.) Neligan.
SYRUPUS MORI Syrup of mulberries (E.) Sirop de mûriér noir (Fr.) Sciroppo di moro (It.) Maulbeerensyrup (G.) Sirop tschernoj schelkovitzi (R.)	Of a dark violet colour, acid taste, and pleasant flavour. Sp. Gr. 1·33.	Used as a colouring and flavouring addition to other medicines (except such as contain alkalies, earths, or their carbonates).	℥j.–℥ij.		875. ℞ Syrupi mori, ℥iij. Acidi sulphurici diluti, ℥iij. Tincturæ opii, ℥j. M.D.S.—Mane ℥j., et horâ somni ℥ij. cap. (Perspiratio profusa.) Auct.
SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS Syrupus capitis papaveris diacodii Syrup of poppies (E.) Sirop diacode (Fr.)	Sp. Gr. 1·320.	Employed as a sedative and hypnotic to relieve pain, allay spasm and troublesome cough, and to promote sleep, espe-	℥j.–℥jß.; for infants: ♏x.–♏xv.		876. ℞ Syrupi papaveris, ℥vj. Oxymellis scillæ, ℥iij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS—*cont.* Sciroppo di papavero (It.) Mohnkapseln syrup (G.) Siropmakovich golovok (R.)		cially in diseases of children.			Decocti hordei, ℥vj. M.D.S.—Ter die, ℥j. sumendus. (Bronchitis catarrhalis.) W. Ainslie.
SYRUPUS RHAMNI Syrupus domesticus spinæ cervinæ Syrup of buckthorn (E.) Sirop de nerprun (Fr.) Sciroppo di spino cervino (It.) Kreuzdorn syrup (G.) Sirop pridoroshnoj igolki (R.)	Colour bluish-red, taste bitter. Sp. Gr. 1·32.	Used as a purgative, and as a colouring adjunct to purgative and emetic medicines.	℥j.-℥viij.		877. ℞ Syrupi rhamni, ℥ß. Tincturæ sennæ, Tincturæ rhei, āā ℥j. Aquæ anethi, ℥vj. Fiat haustus. (Constipatio.) H. Beasley.
SYRUPUS RHEI Syrupus rhabarbari Syrup of rhubarb (E.) Sirop de rhubarbe (Fr.) Sciroppo di rabarbaro (It.) Rhabarber syrup (G.) Sirop revenja (R.)	Colour brownish-red; taste of rhubarb.	Used as a mild purgative for infants, and as an adjunct to purgative medicines.	℥j.-℥iv.		878. ℞ Syrupi rhei, Tincturæ rhei, āā ℥j. Potassæ carbonatis, gr. 60. Aceti q. s. ad saturatione. M.D.S. — Omn. hor. cochl. mens. cap. (Febrile affections.) Posner and Simon.

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SYRUPUS RHŒADOS Syrupus papaveris rhœados Syrup of red poppy (E.) Sirop de pavot rouge (Fr.) Sciroppo di rosalaccio (It.) Klatschrosen syrup (G.) Sirop krasnavo maka (R.)	Colour red. Sp. Gr. 1·330.	Used as a colouring matter for medicines.	℥j.–℥jß.		879. ℞ Syrupi rhœados, ℥iij. Tincturæ jalapæ, ℥ij. D.S.—Cochl. thear. pro dose. German blood-purifying mixture.
SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ Syrup of red roses (E.) Sirop de roses (Fr.) Sciroppo di rosa (It.) Rosensyrup (G.) Rosovi sirop (R.)	Of a brownish-red colour and flavour of roses. Sp. Gr. 1·335.	Used as a slight astringent, and as a colouring addition to other medicines.	℥j.–℥jß.		880. ℞ Syrupi rosæ gallicæ, Spiritus ætheris, āā ℥ß. Aquæ aurantii, ℥vij. Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 60. Extracti taraxaci, gr. 180. Extracti gentianæ, gr. 60. M.D.S. — Capiat ℥j.–℥jß. ter in die. (Diarrhœa chronica.) Copland.
SYRUPUS SCILLÆ Syrup of squill (E.) Sirop de squille (Fr.) Sciroppo di scilla (It.) Meerzwiebelsyrup (G.) Sirop morskavo luka (R.)	Composed of: Vinegar of squill, Oj.; refined sugar, ℔2½; dissolve with the aid of heat.	Used as an expectorant in chronic catarrhs, and as an adjunct to expectorant or diuretic mixtures.	℥ß.–℥j.		881. ℞ Syrupi scillæ, Syrupi papaveris, āā ℥ij. Infusi senegæ, ℥j. Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis, ℥ß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Syrupus Scillæ—*continued.*					M.D.S. — f℥j.–f℥ij. bihor sumatur. (Pneumonia infantum.) Evanson and Maunsell.
SYRUPUS SENNÆ Syrup of senna (E.) Sirop de séné (Fr.) Sciroppo di sena (It.) Sennasyrup (G.) Sirop aleksandriskavo lista (R.)	Sp. Gr. 1·310.	Used as a laxans for children, and as an adjunct to purgative mixtures.	f℥j.–f℥iv.		882. ℞ Syrupi sennæ, f℥j. Sennæ fol. pulv., Potassæ tartratis, āā ℥ß. Misce fiat electuarium. Ter die cochl. thear. (Constipatio.) Posner and Simon.
SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS Syrup of tolu (E.) Sirop de tolu (Fr.) Sciroppo di tolu (It.) Tolusyrup (G.) Tolutanovi sirop (R.)	Sp. Gr. 1·330.	Used as an agreeable flavouring adjunct to pectoral mixtures.	f℥j.–f℥ij.		883. ℞ Syrupi tolutani, f℥ß. Ætheris, f℥jß. D.S.—To be heated and used for inhalations. (Aphonia.) Rozière.
SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS Syrup of ginger (E.) Sirop de gingembre (Fr.) Sciroppo di gengiovo (It.) Ingwersyrup (G.) Inbirni sirop (R.)	Of a brownish colour, and strong and aromatic taste.	Used as a carminative, and as a flavouring adjunct to tonic, stimulant, and purgative mixtures.	f℥j.–f℥jß.		884. ℞ Syrupi zingiberis, f℥ij. Magnesiæ carb., gr. 90. Olei ricini, f℥jß. M.D.S.—Bihor. f℥j. cap. (Constipatio.) Oesterlen.

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TABACI FOLIA Folia nicotianæ Herba dodonæi divina peti sana sancta Leaf tobacco (E.) Feuilles de tabac (Fr.) Foglie di tabaco (It.) Tabaksblätter (G.) Tabatschnia listja (R.)	Large ovate leaves, having a peculiar heavy odour, and nauseous, bitter, and acrid taste.	Has the property of relaxing the muscular fibre, and acts as an antispasmodic and purgative. Employed in colic, ileus, strangulated hernia, constipation, ischuria, dysuria, and tetanus.	Gr. 1–gr. 3 in pill, powder; infusion: gr. 10–gr. 30 to ℥v. colat. pro die.	Enema tabaci.	885. ℞ Tabaci fol. pulv., Confectionis rosæ gallicæ, āā gr. 60. Fiat ope Mucilagin. Acaciæ, q. s. Pilul. lx. D.S. — 3-4 de die j. capit. (Dysuria.) Augustin. 886. ℞ Tabaci foliæ, gr. 60. Conii foliæ, gr. 120. infunde cum Aqua fervid, q. s. ad. col., ℥viij. D.S.—Wash. (Tinea capitis.) Wenzel.
TAMARINDUS Dactylus acidus Fructus tamarindorum Oxyphœnix Pulpa tamarindorum Siliqua indica Tamarind (E.) Tamarin, pulpe de (Fr.) Tamarindo (It.)	A brown, sweetish, subacid pulp, preserved in sugar, containing strong fibres, and brown and shining seeds.	Used as a refrigerant, and as a mild and cooling laxative in febrile and inflammatory diseases.	Decoction: ℥j. – ℥ij. to ℥viij.	Confectio sennæ.	887. ℞ Tamarindi, ℥ij. coque cum aqua, adde Citri corticis, gr. 60. in colat. ℥x. solve. Sodæ phosph., gr. 360. Syrupi mori, ℥ij. M.D.S.—Omn. hor. ℥j. capitur.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TAMARINDUS—*continued.* Tamarinden (G.) Tamarindi					(Febrile diseases, laxans in.) Posner and Simon. 888. ℞ Tamarindi, ℥ij. coque cum Lactis vaccin., Oij. M.D.S.—Pro potu. S.—Tamarind whey. (Febrile diseases, laxans in.)
TARAXACI RADIX Radix aphacæ caput monachi dentis leonis lactucæ pratensis leontodontis seris somniferi urinariæ Dandelion root (E.) Dent-de-lion (Fr.) Pisciacane (It.) Löwenzahnwurzel (G.) Koren oduvantschika (R.)	Tape-shaped roots, smooth and dark brown externally, white within, easily broken, and exuding an inodorous bitter milky juice, which becomes pale by exposure to the air.	Acts as a bitter stomachic, cholagogue, and diuretic, for its power of increasing the secretion of the liver and kidneys. Employed in hepatic affections, such as jaundice, hypertrophy, or inflammation of the liver, dropsy dependent on hepatic obstruction, and dyspepsia attended with deficient biliary secretion.	Decoction: ℥ß.-℥j. to f℥vj.-f℥viij.	Decoctum taraxaci Extractum taraxaci Succus taraxaci.	889. ℞ Taraxaci radicis, ℥j. coque cum Aqua q. s. ad colat, f℥viij. in qua solve Sodæ tartratis, ℥ß. Syrupi, f℥j. D.S.—Half to be taken morning and evening. (Febris biliosa.) Posner and Simon. 890. ℞ Taraxaci radicis ℥j. Podophylli radicis, ℥ß. fiat cum Aqua decoctionem, f℥vj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TARAXACI RADIX—*continued.*					adde Potassii bromidi, gr. 60. M. D. S.—Ter die f℥j. cap. (Hypertrophia hepatis.) Auct.
TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS Balsamum canadense Resina pini balsamea Terebinthina balsamea Canada balsam (E.) Baume de Canada (Fr.) Trementina di Canada (It.) Canadischer Terpentin (G.) Kanadski balsam (R.)	A pale-yellow ductile oleo-resin, of the consistence of thin honey, with a peculiar and agreeable odour, and a slightly bitter and feebly-acrid taste.	Employed like Oleum Terebinthinæ (see p. 239), in mucous discharges from the urino-genital organs, such as gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, cystirrhœa; also in chronic bronchial catarrh, chronic rheumatism, ischias, and lumbago.	Gr. 20–gr. 30 in pill.	Charta epispastica Collodium flexile.	891. ℞ Terebinthinæ canadensis, ℥ß. Guaiaci resinæ, gr. 120. Spiritus rectificati, Oß. Digere leni calore, fiat tinctura, cola et colatur adde Olei menthæ piperitæ, f℥j. M. D. S.—♏xl. bis terve de die cap. (Gonorrhœa chronica.) Falk.
THERIACA* Sacchari faex Treacle (E.) Mélasse (Fr.) Melazzo (It.) Melasse (G.) Melass (R.)	A thick brown fermentable very sweet syrup. Sp. Gr. 1·40.	Used as a mild laxative for children, and as a vehicle for pills.	f℥j.–f℥iv.	Pilula assafœtidæ composita Pilula conii composita Pilula ipecacuanhæ et scillæ Pilula rhei composita Pilula scillæ composita.	892. ℞ Theriacæ, f℥j. Mannæ, gr. 120. Magnesiæ carbon. gr. 5. Fiat haustus. (Constipatio infantum.) Auct.

* The *theriaca* of old used to be a compound of narcotics, especially of opium.

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THUS AMERICANUM Olibanum sylvaticum Common frankincense (E.) Galipot d'Amerique (Fr.) Galipot d'America (It.) Amerikanisches Galipot (G.) Amerikanski galipot (R.)	A softish solid, bright yellow, opaque, and resinous, but tough, and having the odour of American turpentine.	Used only to improve the consistence and colour of pitch-plaster.		Emplastrum picis.	
TINCTURA ACONITI Tincture of aconite (E.) Teinture d'aconit (Fr.) Tintura d'aconito (It.) Sturmhuttinctur (G.) Kapli ljutika (R.)	Composed of: Aconite root, ℥ijß.; rectified spirit, Oj.	Given as a sedative in rheumatism and dropsy. Applied locally as an anodyne to relieve neuralgic and rheumatic pain.	♏v.-♏xv.		893. ℞ Tincturæ aconiti, Tincturæ guaiaci ammoniatæ, Vini antimoniale, āā ʒiij. D.S.—Ter de die ♏x.-♏xx. sumend. (Rheumatismus chronicus.) Osann.
TINCTURA ALOES Tincture of aloes (E.) Teinture d'aloé (Fr.) Tintura d'aloe (It.) Aloëtinctur (G.) Kapli sabura (R.)	Composed of: Socotrine aloes, ℥ß.; extract of liquorice, ℥jß.; proof spirit, a sufficiency to make Oj.	Used as a purgative, stomachic, and emmenagogue (see Aloes socotrina, p. 25.)	ʒj.-ʒij.		894. ℞ Tincturæ aloes, Tincturæ croci, āāʒij. Tincturæ castorei, ♏xx. M.—Ter de die ♏xx. cap. (Amenorrhœa.) Posner and Simon.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA ARNICÆ Tincture of arnica (E.) Teinture d'arnique (Fr.) Tintura d'arnica (It.) Fallkrauttinctur (G.) Kapli baranika (R.)	Composed of: Arnica root, ℥j.; rectified spirit, Oj.	Given as a stimulant in typhoid fever, debility, paralysis, and amaurosis. Topically applied to bruises, sprains, and in contusion.	ʃ℥j.-ʃ℥ij.		895. ℞ Tincturæ arnicæ, ʃ℥ij. Tincturæ opii, ʃ℥j. Aquæ camphoræ, ʃ℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, ʃ℥iij. Fiat lotio. (Contusio.) Auct.
TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ Tincture of assafœtida (E.) Teinture d'assafœtida (Fr.) Tintura d'assafœtida (It.) Stinkasandtinctur (G.) Kapli vonutsche kamedi (R.)	Composed of: Assafœtida, ℥ijß.; rectified spirit, a sufficiency to make Oj.	Used as a stimulant and antispasmodic in hysteria and in flatulent colic; also in whooping-cough.	ʃ℥ß.-℥j.		896. ℞ Tincturæ assafœtidæ, ʃ℥ß. Tincturæ castorei, Ætheris, āā ʃ℥ij. Tincturæ opii, ʃ℥j. M.D.S.—Ter de die, ♏xv.-♏xxx. cap. (Hysteria.) Liquor antispasticus. Benardi.
TINCTURA AURANTII Tinctura corticis aurantiorum Tincture of orange peel (E.) Teinture d'écorce d'orange (Fr.) Tintura di melarancia (It.) Pomeranzenschalentinctur (G.) Kapli pomeranzovoj kori (R.)	Composed of: Bitter orange peel, ℥ij.; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as a stomachic and as a flavouring adjunct to tonic, purgative, and effervescent draughts.	ʃ℥j.-ʃ℥ij.	Mistura ferri aromatica Syrupus aurantii Tinctura quiniæ.	897. ℞ Tincturæ aurant., ʃ℥jß. Tincturæ nucis vomici, ʃ℥ij. Tincturæ cinchonæ comp., ʃ℥jß. M.D.S.—Trihor. ʃ℥ij. capitur. (Dyspepsia.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.*
TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ Tincture of belladonna (E.) Teinture de belladonne (Fr.) Tintura di belladonna (It.) Tollkirschentinctur (G.) Kapli sonnoj oduri (R.)	Composed of: Belladonna leaves, ℥j.; proof spirit, Oj.	Employed both internally and externally as an anodyne and antispasmodic in neuralgia, hysteria, and spasms.	♏v.–♏xx.		898. ℞ Tincturæ belladonnæ, ƒ℥ij. Linimenti opii, ƒ℥viij. Fiat linimentum. (Painful glands.) Neligan.
TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA Balsamum traumaticum Tinctura benzoes composita Compound tincture of benzoin (E.) Teinture de benjoin (Fr.) Tintura di belzuino (It.) Benzoëtinctur (G.) Rosnoladonia kapli (R.)	Composed of: Benzoin, ℥ij.; prepared storax, ℥jß.; balsam of tolu, ℥ß.; socotrine aloes, gr. 160; rectified spirit, Oj.	Used as a stimulating expectorant in bronchial catarrhs, and applied locally as an antiseptic to foul and indolent ulcers; also for the preparation of court plaster.*	ƒ℥ß.–ƒ℥j. by itself or in emulsion.		899. ℞ Tincturæ benzoini comp., ƒ℥ß. Acaciæ pulv., gr. 240. Tragacanthæ pulv., gr. 60. Aquæ cinnamomi, ƒ℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, ƒ℥ijß. Fiat mistura capiat ¼ partem ter die. (Bronchitis chronica.) Hooper. 900. ℞ Tincturæ benzoini comp., Acidi sulphurici diluti, āā ƒ℥ß. M.—Sumat, ♏xxx. cum saccharo. (Emesis.) E. G. Clark.

* *Court Plaster.*—Brush first a solution of isinglass, and afterwards compound tincture of benzoin, over black sarcenet.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA BUCHU Tinctura bucco diosmæ Tincture of buchu (E.) Teinture de diosma (Fr.) Tintura di diosma (It.) Bukkotinctur (G.) Kapli diosmi (R.)	Composed of: Buchu leaves, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Employed as a diuretic in diseases of the urino-genital organs, and as an addition to diuretic mixtures. Applied externally to indurated lymphatic glands.	fʒj.–fʒij.		901. ℞ Tincturæ buchu, Spiritus juniperi, āā fʒß. Infusi buchu, f℥vij. M.—f℥j. pro dosi. (Hydrops.) Hooper.
TINCTURA CALUMBÆ Tinctura colombo Tincture of calumba (E.) Teinture de colombe (Fr.) Tintura di colomba (It.) Kolumbotinctur (G.) Kapli kolomba (R.)	Composed of: Calumba root, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as a stomachic and tonic in dyspepsia, and as an adjunct to bitter infusions and effervescent mixtures, when given to check vomiting.	fʒß.–fʒj.		902. ℞ Tincturæ calumbæ, f℥j. Aquæ aurantii, f℥vj. Acidi hydrochlorici diluti, fʒij. M.D.S.—3–4 horis cochl. mens. cap. (Dyspepsia.) Auct.
TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA Elixir paregorycum Tinctura camphoræ cum opio Tinctura opii benzoica camphorata Compound tincture of camphor (E.) Teinture de camphre composée (Fr.)	Composed of: Opium, benzoic acid, of each gr. 40; camphor, gr. 30; oil of anise, fʒß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as a sedative to allay troublesome cough, and to check profuse secretion in bronchial catarrhs (unconnected with inflammatory symptoms); also in whooping-cough.	♏xv.–♏lx.; for children: ♏v.–♏xv.		903. ℞ Tincturæ camphoræ compositæ, Tincturæ cantharidis, āā fʒj. Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ, fʒx. M.D.S. — Ter de die ♏xxx. ad fʒj. (Tussis convulsivus.) Beatty.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA—*continued.* Tintura di canfora composta (It.) Gemischte Kamphertinctur (G.) Kanfornia kapli (R.)					
TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ Tincture of Indian hemp (E.) Teinture de chanvre d'inde (Fr.) Tintura di canape indice (It.) Indische Hanftinctur (G.) Kapli indeiskoj konopli (R.)	Composed of: Extract of Indian hemp, ℥j.; rectified spirit, Oj. Of a green colour.	Given as a hypnotic, anodyne, and antispasmodic in delirium tremens, tetanus, chorea, cholera, neuralgia, and metrorrhagia.	♏v.–♏xx. in sweetened water or emulsion.		904. ℞ Tincturæ cannabis indicæ, f℥j. Mucilaginis acaciæ, f℥ij. Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥j. Fiat haustus repetatur bihoris. (Tetanus.) Neligan.
TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS Tincture of cantharides (E.) Teinture de cantharides (Fr.) Tintura di canterella (It.) Cantharidentinctur (G.) Kapli ispanskich muschek (R.)	Composed of: Cantharides, ℥ss; proof spirit, Oj.	Given as a stimulant and tonic in paralysis of the bladder (without local irritation), in chronic discharges from the genital organs, in chronic skin affections, such as lepra, psoriasis, and eczema. Topically applied as a	♏v.–♏xx. in barley decoction, or linseed infusion.		905. ℞ Tincturæ cantharidis, Liquoris arsenicalis, āā f℥ß. M.D.S.—Sumat ♏x. ad ♏xv. bis de die. (Psoriasis.) Bennet. 906. ℞ Tincturæ canthar., f℥j.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS—*cont.*		rubefacient, also as a cosmetic in baldness.			Olei olivæ, ℥vj. Olei rosmarini, Olei lavandulæ, āā ℥j. M.—Rub the roots of the hair twice a-day. (Alopecia.) Auct.
TINCTURA CAPSICI Tincture of capsicum (E.) Teinture de poivre d'inde (Fr.) Tintura di pepe indice (It.) Spanische Pfeffertinctur (G.) Kapli ispanskavo pertza (R.)	Composed of: Capsicum fruit, ℥ss; rectified spirit, Oj.	Employed as a stimulant in the low stage of typhus and scarlet fever; also in gangrenous sore-throat; as a gargle in paralysis linguæ, paralysis œsophagi, and angina gangrænosa. Topically applied to chilblains.	♏x.–♏xxx.		907. ℞ Tincturæ capsici, ʒj. Infusi rosæ acidum, ℥viij. Fiat gargarisma. (Angina gangrænosa.) Farre. 908. ℞ Tincturæ capsici, Tincturæ opii, āā ℥ß. Fiat embrocatio. (Bandages to be rolled round the fingers, and wet with the embrocation 2 to 3 times a-day.) (Chilblains.) A. T. Thomson.
TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA Compound tincture of cardamom (E.)	Composed of: Cardamom seeds, caraway fruit, of each ℥ij; raisins,	Used as an aromatic adjunct to cordial, tonic, and purgative mixtures.	ʒß.–ʒij.	Decoctum aloes compositum Mistura ferri aromatica	909. ℞ Tincturæ cardamomi composita, ʒvj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA—*continued.* Teinture de cardamome composée (Fr.) Tintura di cardamomo composta (It.) Gemischte Kardamomentinctur (G.) Kapli kardamona (R.)	freed from seeds, ℥ij.; cinnamon bark, ℥ß.; cochineal powder, gr. 60; proof spirit, Oj.			Mistura sennæ composita Tinctura chloroformi composita.	Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥vj. M.—2-3 de die ℥jß. capitur. (Dyspepsia atonica.) Ainslie.
TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ Tincture of cascarilla (E.) Teinture de cascarille (Fr.) Tintura di cascariglia (It.) Kaskarillentinctur (G.) Kaskarilovia kapli (R.)	Composed of: Cascarilla bark, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as an aromatic adjunct to tonic and stomachic infusions.	ʃ3ß.-ʃ3ij.		910. ℞ Tincturæ cascarillæ, ʃ3ß. Infusi cascarillæ, ℥vß. M.—℥jß. bis terve in die cap. (Dyspepsia cum flatulentia.) Brande.
TINCTURA CASTOREI Tincture of castor (E.) Teinture de castoréum (Fr.) Tintura di castoreo (It.) Bibergeiltropfen (G.) Bobrovia kaplia (R.)	Composed of: Castor, in powder, ℥j.; rectified spirit, Oj.	Employed to promote lochial discharge, and as an antispasmodic in hysteria, catalepsy, typhus, and nervous fevers.	ʃ3ß.-ʃ3j.		911. ℞ Tincturæ castorei, ʃ3j. Ætheris, ♏x. Tincturæ opii, ♏vij. Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥ß. Fiat haustus. S.—Ter quotidie sumendus. (Typhus.) Hunter.

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TINCTURA CATECHU Tincture of catechu (E.) Teinture de cachou (Fr.) Tintura di cacciú (It.) Katechutinctur (G.) Kapli katechu (R.)	Composed of: Pale catechu, ℥ijß.; cinnamon bark, ℥j.; proof spirit, Oj.	Given as an astringent in dysentery and choleraic diarrhœa, also in passive hæmorrhages; and used topically in relaxed throat, ulcerations of the mouth, hoarseness, relaxed gums, and chapped nipples.	fʒß.–fʒij.		912. ℞ Tincturæ catechu, fʒjß. Aquæ cinnamomi, fʒvß. Tincturæ opii, fʒij. Syrupi, fʒj. D.S.—fʒß. pro dosi (after each liquid evacuation). (Dysenteria.) H. Green, U.S.
TINCTURA CHIRATÆ Tincture of chiretta (E.) Teinture de chirayita (Fr.) Tintura di chirata (It.) Enzianchirettentinctur (G.) Kapli gortschavki chirata (R.)	Composed of: Chiretta, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Given as a stomachic in dyspepsia of gouty persons.	fʒß.–fʒij.		913. ℞ Tincturæ chiratæ, fʒß. Extracti cinchonæ flavæ liquidi, fʒij. Infusi cascarillæ, fʒvjß. Syrupi aurantii, fʒvj. M.D.S.—Sumat, fʒj. ter in die. (Convalescence from acute diseases, tonic in.) Neligan.
TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI COMPOSITA Compound tincture of chloroform (E.)	Composed of: Chloroform, fʒij.; rectified spirit, fʒviij.; compound	Used as an aromatic and stomachic in gastralgia, enteralgia, and flatulent colic.	♏xx.–♏lx.		914. ℞ Tincturæ chloroformi compositæ, fʒij.

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Tinctura Chloroformi Composita—*continued.* Teinture de chloroforme composée (Fr.) Tintura di cloroformio composta (It.) Gemischte Chloroformtinctur G.) Kapli chloroforma (R.)	tincture of cardamoms, ℥x.				M.D.S.–2–3 horâ ♏xxx. cap. (Enteralgia.) Auct.
TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA Tinctura chinæ Huxhami Compound tincture of cinchona (E.) Teinture de quinquine composée (Fr.) Tintura china-china composta (It.) Gemischte Chinatropfen (G.) Sloshnia chinia kapli (R.)	Composed of: Pale cinchona bark, ℥ij.; bitter orange peel, ℥j.; serpentary root, ℥ß.; saffron, gr. 60; cochineal, gr. 30; proof spirit, Oj.	Given as a stimulant, tonic, and stomachic in dyspepsia, colic, and cardialgia.	f℥ß.–f℥ij.		915. ℞ Tincturæ cinchonæ compos., f℥j. Pulv. cretæ aromatic., gr. 20. Decocti cinchonæ, f℥x. Fiat haustus. 4tâ quâque horâ sumend. (Dyspepsia.) Heberden.
TINCTURA CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ Tincture of yellow cinchona (E.) Teinture de quinquine (Fr.) Tintura di china-china (It.) Chinatropfen (G.) Chinia kapli (R.)	Yellow cinchona bark, ℥iv.; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as a stimulant, stomachic, and tonic, in dyspepsia, fever, convalescence after acute diseases, and as an adjunct to tonic mixtures.	f℥ß.–f℥ij.		916. ℞ Tincturæ cinchon. flavæ, f℥iij. Acidi hydrochlorici, ♏xx. Tincturæ calumbæ, f℥ij. Syrupi aurantii, f℥vj.

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TINCTURA CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ —*continued.*					M.D.S.—ʒij. 2–3 horâ capitur. (Dyspepsia and weakness.) Auct.
TINCTURA CINNAMOMI Tincture of cinnamon (E.) Teinture de cinnamome (Fr.) Tintura di canella (It.) Zimmettropfen (G.) Koritschnevia kapli (R.)	Composed of: Cinnamon bark, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Given as an ecbolic in metrorrhagia, in weak labour pains and placenta prævia, and used as an adjunct to astringent, tonic, and purgative medicines.	ʒß.–ʒij.		917. ℞ Tincturæ cinnamomi, ʒjß. Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥viij. Ætheris, ʒjß. Syrupi papaveris, ʒß. M.D.S.—ʒß. ¼–½ horâ capitur. (Metrorrhagia and faintness in parturition.) Schneider.
TINCTURA COCCI Tinctura coccionellæ Tincture of cochineal (E.) Teinture de cochenille (Fr.) Tintura di cocciniglia (It.) Cochenillentinctur (G.) Koschenilnia kapli (R.)	Composed of: Cochineal powder, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Chiefly used as a colouring addition to medicines; occasionally given in whooping-cough.	♏xx.–♏xxx.		918. ℞ Tincturæ cocci, ʒj. Spiritus rectificati, ʒij. Creasoti, ʒiij. Essentiæ menthæ pip., ♏vj. M.—Imbibe a piece of cotton-wool, and introduce into the hollow of the tooth. (Gouttes odontalgiques.) Righini.

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TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINUM Tincture of colchicum seeds (E.) Teinture de colchique (Fr.) Tintura di colchico (It.) Zeitlosesamentinctur (G.) Kapli besvremenika (R.)	Composed of: Colchicum seeds, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj. Of a brownish-yellow colour.	Given as a sedative and diuretic in rheumatism gout, and dropsy; and applied topically to relieve rheumatic, and gouty, and venereal pains.	♏x.-♏lx.		919. ℞ Tincturæ colchici seminum, Tincturæ guaiaci ammoniatæ, ♏♏ ℥iij. M.D.S. Ter die ♏xxx. ♏xl. cap. (Rheumatismus chronicus.) Blasius. 920. ℞ Tincturæ colchici semin., Tincturæ camphoræ comp., ♏♏ ℥ß. M. External application. (Rheumatismus.) Laycock.
TINCTURA CONII Tinctura conii fructus Tincture of hemlock (E.) Teinture de cigue (Fr.) Tintura di cicuta (It.) Schierlingtropfen (G.) Kapli boligolovi (R.)	Composed of: Hemlock fruit, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Given as an alterative and sedative in scrofula, glandular enlargements, mammary tumors, bronchocele, spasmodic cough, and asthma; in scirrhus, and in carcinoma.	♏xx.-♏lx.		921. ℞ Tincturæ conii, ℥ß. Infusi dulcamaræ, ℥vj. Syrupi aurantii, ℥j. M.D.S. ℥j. bis in die cap. (Scrofula.) Auct.

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TINCTURA CROCI Tincture of saffron (E.) Teinture de safran (Fr.) Tintura di croco (It.) Safrantinctur (G.) Kapli schafrana (R.)	Of an orange-yellow colour. Composed of: Saffron, ℥j.; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as a colouring adjunct to emmenagogues and other medicines.	♏xxv.-♏xl.		922. ℞ Tincturæ croci, ʃ℥ß. Tincturæ castorei, Tincturæ aloes, āā ʃ℥j. Aquæ cinnamomi, ʃ℥ij. Boracis, gr. 20. Decocti aloes composit., ʃ℥j. Fiat haustus. Omni nocte sumend. (Amenorrhœa.) Copland.
TINCTURA CUBEBÆ Tincture of cubebs (E.) Teinture de cubébe (Fr.) Tintura di cubebi (It.) Kubebentinctur (G.) Kapli kubebi (R.)	Composed of: Cubebs, ℥ijß.; rectified spirit, Oj.	Employed as a carminative in flatulence; also in catarrhal affections of the urino-genital organs.	ʃ℥ß.-ʃ℥ij.		923. ℞ Tincturæ cubebæ, Tincturæ buchu, āā ʃ℥ß. Infusi buchu, ʃ℥x. M.—Ter de die ʃ℥j. cap. (Cystitis.) Oesterlen.
TINCTURA DIGITALIS Tincture of digitalis (E.) Teinture de digitale (Fr.) Tintura di digitella (It.) Fingerhuttinctur (G.) Kapli naperstotschnoj travi (R.)	Composed of: Digitalis leaves, in powder, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Employed as a sedative to reduce the frequency and force of the action of the heart, and as a diuretic in febrile and inflammatory diseases in dropsy, in hæmorrhages,	♏x.-♏xxx.		924. ℞ Tincturæ digitalis, Tinct. colchici, āā ʃ℥ij. Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, ♏xx. D.S.—Bis de die ♏xx. sumatur.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA DIGITALIS—*cont.*		and in diseases of the heart, and of the great vessels. Externally used as an embrocation in serous effusions.			(Hydrothorax.) Hildenbrandt. 925. ℞ Tincturæ digitalis, ʃ3jß. Tincturæ hyoscyami, ʃ3j. Aquæ camphoræ, ʃ3iv. M.D.S.—ʃ3ij. pro dose. (Hypertrophia cordis.) Joy. 926. ℞ Tincturæ digitalis, ʃ3iij. Tincturæ scillæ, ʃ3j. M.D.S.—4tâ quaque horâ ♏xxx. cap. (Hydrops.) Horn.
TINCTURA ERGOTÆ Tinctura secalis cornuti Tincture of ergot (E.) Teinture de seigle ergotée (Fr.) Tintura di segale ergoti (It.) Mutterkorntinctur (G.) Kapli sporinja (R.)	Composed of: Ergot, ℥v.; proof spirit, Oj.	Employed as an ecbolic to increase uterine contractions in lingering labours, retention of the placenta, uterine hæmorrhages, and to provoke abortion; also used in incontinentia urinæ.	♏x.-♏lx.		927. ℞ Tincturæ ergotæ, Tincturæ opii ammoniatæ, āā ʃ3j. Tincturæ cinnamomi, ʃ3ij. M.D.S. — Omn. hor. ♏xx. cap. (Metrorrhagia.) Posner and Simon.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA FERRI ACETAS Tincture of acetate of iron (E.) Teinture d'acetate de fér (Fr.) Essigsaure Eisentinctur (G.) Tintura d'acetato di ferro (It.) Kapli uksusnokislavo shelesa (R.)	Composed of: Solution of persulphate of iron, ℥ijß.; acetate of potash, ʒij.; rectified spirit, a sufficiency to make one pint.	Employed as an antidote in poisoning by arsenious acid. Applied topically as a mild astringent in cancer.	♏v.-♏xxx.		928. ℞ Tinct. ferri acetatis, ℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥viij. Acaciæ gummi, ʒj. M.D.S.—Omn. hor. cochl. mens. j. cap. (Poisoning by arsenic.) Rademacher.
TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI Tinctura ferri sesquichloridi Tincture of perchloride of iron (E.) Teinture de perchloride de fer (Fr.) Tintura di perclorido di ferro (It.) Sublimattinctur (G.) Kapli soljanokislavo shelesa (R.)	Composed of: Strong solution of perchloride of iron, ℥v.; rectified spirit, ℥xv.; mixed and preserved in a stoppered bottle. Sp. Gr. 0·992.	Applied topically as a caustic to venereal warts and spongy granulations, as an astringent to ulcers with copious discharge, and as a styptic to arrest capillary hæmorrhage. Given internally as a tonic in anæmia, chlorosis, scrofula, erysipelas, retentio urinæ, with spasmodic stricture, incontinentia urinæ, and in passive hæmorrhages from the uterus and bladder; also to diminish the disposition to worms in children.	♏x.-♏xxx.		929. ℞ Tincturæ ferri perchloridi, ʒij. Tincturæ canthar., ʒj. M.D.S.—♏xv. ter die in aqua cum saccharo. (Gonorrhœa chronica.) Pereira. 930. ℞ Tincturæ ferri perchloridi, ♏xx. Infusi quassia, ℥j. Fiat haustus. (Hæmaturia.) G. Johnson. 931. ℞ Tinct. ferri perchl., ℥ß. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥viij. Misce fiat enema. (Ascarides.) Darwall.

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TINCTURA GALLÆ Tinctura gallarum Tincture of galls (E.) Teinture de noix de galle (Fr.) Tintura di noce di galla (It.) Galläpfeltinctur (G.) Kapli tschernilnich oreschek (R.)	Composed of: Galls, in powder, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Employed internally as a powerful astringent in obstinate chronic diarrhœa. Topically applied to burns, scalds, and bleeding atonic ulcers.	f℥ß.–f℥ij.		932. ℞ Tincturæ gallæ, f℥ij. Decocti calumbæ (e ℥ß.), f℥iv. Syrupi, f℥j. (Diarrhœa chronica.) Posner and Simon.
TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA Compound tincture of gentian (E.) Teinture de gentiane composée (Fr.) Tintura di genziana composta (It.) Enziantinctur (G.) Kapli gortschavki (R.)	Composed of: Gentian root, ℥jß.; bitter orange peel, ℥ss; cardamom seeds, ℥ss; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as a stomachic and tonic in dyspepsia and general weakness; also in chronic dysentery and diarrrhœa.	f℥ß.–f℥ij.		933. ℞ Tincturæ gentianæ comp., f℥jß. Tinct. zingiberis, f℥j. Tincturæ camphoræ comp., f℥ij. Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 15. M.—Capiat ter die f℥j. ex aquæ tostæ. (Dysenteria, Diarrrhœa.) J. Johnson.
TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA Tinctura guaiaci composita Ammoniated tincture of guaiacum (E.) Teinture de guaiac et d'ammoniaque (Fr.)	Composed of: Guaiacum resin, ℥iv.: aromatic spirit of ammonia, a sufficiency to make Oj.	Employed as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue in chronic rheumatism, gout, chronic cutaneous affections, and in obstructed and painful menstruation.	f℥ß.–f℥j.		934. ℞ Tincturæ guaiaci ammoniatæ, f℥ij. Mucilag. tragacanthæ, f℥vj. tere et adde Mist. amygdalæ, f℥ij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA —*continued.* Tintura di guajaco e d'ammoniaco (It.) Guajak - ammoniaktinctur (G.) Kapli bakauta i amiaka (R.)					M.—Omn. horâ cochl. thear. cap. (Arthritis, Rheumatismus, Skin diseases.) Neligan.
TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI Tincture of hyoscyamus (E.) Teinture de jusquiame (Fr.) Tintura di giusquiami (It.) Bilsenkrauttinctur (G.) Kapli beleni (R.)	Composed of: Hyoscyamus leaves, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Employed as an anodyne to relieve pain, and as an antispasmodic in spasms of the respiratory organs and of the urino-genital apparatus; also in troublesome cough, vesical irritation, nephritis, and gonorrhœa, and to relieve pain and convulsions during the irritation of teething.	ʃʒß.-ʃʒj.		935. ℞ Tincturæ hyoscyami, Spiritus ammoniæ aromatici, āā ♏xx. Misturæ gentianæ, ʃ℥j. Fiat haustus. Repetatur talem ter in diem. (Phosphaturia.) H. Beasley.
TINCTURA IODI Tincture of iodine (E.) Teinture de iode (Fr.) Tintura jodio (It.) Iodtinctur (G.) Kapli joda (R.)	Composed of: Iodine, ℥ß.; iodide of potassium, ℥ij; rectified spirit, Oj.	Employed internally as an alterative in bronchocele, scrofula, glandular swellings, metritis chronica, and ovarian or mammary tumours; also used as an injection	♏v.-♏xx.*	Vapor iodi.	936. ℞ Tincturæ iodi, ʃʒj. Aquæ destillatæ, ʃ℥vj. M.—ʃʒj. pro dosi (gradually increasing). (Syphilis.) H. Beasley.

* Given after meals.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA IODI—*continued.*		in hydrocele and ovarian cysts. Applied topically as a caustic and irritant in lupus, eczema, cutaneous scrofula, affections of the joints, erysipelas, acute rheumatism and gout, and chronic laryngitis; also for inhalations in phthisis and coryza.			937. ℞ Tincturæ iodi, ʒß. Aquæ, ʒjß. Misce fiat injectio (in tunicam vaginalem post fluidi detractionem injiciatur et ibi retineatur). (Hydrocele.) Bransby Cooper. 938. ℞ Tincturæ iodi, ʒj. Linimenti saponis, ʒvij. Misce fiat linimentum. (Glandular swellings.) Underwood.
TINCTURA JALAPÆ Tincture of jalap (E.) Teinture de jalap (Fr.) Tintura di scialappa (It.) Jalappentinctur (G.) Kapli jalapi (R.)	Composed of: Jalap, in powder, ℥ij.; rectified spirit, Oj.	Used as an adjunct to purgative draughts and to increase their activity.	ʒß.-ʒij.		939. ℞ Tincturæ jalapæ, ʒij. Magnesiæ, gr. 40. Aquæ destillatæ, ʒij. Fiat haustus. Omni mane sumend. (Chlorosis.) Hamilton.
TINCTURA KINO Tincture of kino (E.) Teinture de kino (Fr.)	Composed of: Kino, in powder,	Given as an astringent in diarrhœa, dysenteria, and hæmorrhagia.	ʒß.-ʒij.		940. ℞ Tincturæ kino, Tincturæ opii, ãã ʒj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA KINO—*continued.* Tintura di kino (It.) Kinotinctur (G.) Kapli kino (R.)	℥ij.; rectified spirit, Oj.	Applied also to ill-conditioned ulcers as an astringent.			Syrupi aurantii, f℥vj. Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥v. M.D.S.—4 de die cochl. mens. j. cap. (Diarrhœa chronica, Dysenteria.) Oesterlen.
TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ Tinctura ratanhiæ Tincture of rhatany (E.) Teinture de ratanhia (Fr.) Tintura di ratania (It.) Ratanhiatinctur (G.) Kapli ratania (R.)	Composed of: Rhatany root, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Employed as an astringent and styptic in diarrhœa and hæmorrhages; and as an astringent adjunct to tonic draughts and to gargles.	f℥ß.–f℥ij.		941. ℞ Tincturæ krameriæ, f℥j. Aquæ calcis, f℥vj. M.—f℥jß. ter de die cap. (Diarrhœa.) Reece. 942. ℞ Tincturæ krameriæ, f℥j. Tincturæ opii, f℥ij. Tincturæ myrrhæ, f℥j. Aquæ camphoræ, f℥vjß. Fiat lotio.—Apply locally. (Hæmorrhage from the gums with pain.) Harrison.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA Spiritus lavandulæ compositus Compound tincture of lavender (E.) Teinture de lavande composée (Fr.) Tintura di lavendolo composta (It.) Gemischte Lavendeltinctur (G.) Sloshnia lavendovia kapli (R.)	Composed of: Oil of lavender, ♏xxx.; oil of rosemary, ♏x.; cinnamon bark, nutmeg, of each gr. 150; red sandal-wood, gr. 300; rectified spirit, Oij.	Employed as an aromatic and stomachic to relieve gastric uneasiness, flatulence, languor, low spirits, and faintness, especially in hysterical and hypochondriacal persons.	ʃ℥ß.-ʃ℥ij.	Liquor arsenicalis.	943. ℞ Tincturæ lavandulæ comp., ʃ℥j. Tincturæ opii, ʃ℥j. M.D.S.— Bihor. cochl. thear. cap. (Carcinoma uteri, to relieve pain.) Seifert.
TINCTURA LIMONIS Tinctura corticis citri Tincture of lemon peel (E.) Teinture d'écorce de citron (Fr.) Tintura di scorze di cedro (It.) Citronenschalentinctur (G.) Kapli limonoj kori (R.)	Composed of: Fresh lemon peel, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as a flavouring addition to tonic and stomachic medicines.	ʃ℥ß.-ʃ℥ij.		944. ℞ Tincturæ limonis, Tincturæ calumbæ, Tincturæ rhei, āā ʃ℥j. M.D.S. — Ter de die cochl. thear. cap. (Dyspepsia.) Auct.
TINCTURA LOBELIÆ Tincture of lobelia (E.) Teinture de lobelia (Fr.) Tintura di lobelia (It.) Lobelietinctur (G.) Kapli lobeli (R.)	Composed of: Lobelia in powder, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as an antispasmodic and expectorant in spasmodic asthma, catarrhal asthma, shortness of breath, and as an emetic in croup and in whooping-cough.	♏x.-♏xxx. as expectorant; ʃ℥j.-ʃ℥ij. as emetic.		945. ℞ Tincturæ lobeliæ, ʃ℥ß. Aquæ anethi, ʃ℥ij. Aquæ destillatæ, ʃ℥iv. M.—ʃ℥j. pro dosi. (Asthma.) Hooper.

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TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA Ethereal tincture of lobelia (E.) Teinture de lobelia etherée (Fr.) Tintura di lobelia eterea (It.) Lobelie-æther-tinctur (G.) Efirnia kapli lobeli (R.)	Composed of: Lobelia, in powder, ℥ijß.; spirit of ether, Oj.	Used like Tincture of lobelia (see p. 358).	♏x.–♏xxx. as expectorant; ʃ℥j. – ʃ℥ij. as emetic.		946. ℞ Tincturæ lobeliæ ætheræ, ʃ℥ij. Misturæ amygdalæ, ʃ℥vjß. Succi conii, ʃ℥ij. Syrupi hemidesmi, ʃ℥j. M.D.S.—Cochl. mens. j. tertiis horis cap. (Asthma.) Neligan.
TINCTURA LUPULI Tincture of hop (E.) Teinture de houblon (Fr.) Tintura di lupulo (It.) Hopfentinctur (G.) Kapli chmelja (R.)	Composed of: Hop, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Employed as a narcotic to produce sleep, to calm nervous irritation, and to relieve pain in rheumatism, gout, and after accouchement; also as a tonic in dyspepsia.	ʃ℥ß.–ʃ℥ij.		947. ℞ Tincturæ lupuli, ʃ℥j. Infusi rosæ, ʃ℥v. Acidi sulphurici diluti, ʃ℥j. Aquæ camphoræ, ʃ℥ij. M.—ʃ℥j. bis de die sumend. (Menorrhagia.) H. Beasley.
TINCTURA MYRRHÆ Tincture of myrrh (E.) Teinture de myrrhe (Fr.) Tintura di mirra (It.) Myrrhetinctur (G.) Kapli mirri (R.)	Composed of: Myrrh, in powder, ℥ijß.; rectified spirit, Oj.	Employed internally as a tonic and stimulant in chlorosis and amenorrhœa. Topically applied to foul and indolent ulcers; as a styptic in hæmorrhages; diluted with wa-	♏x.–♏xxv.		948. ℞ Tincturæ myrrhæ, ʃ℥j. Tincturæ cantharidis, ʃ℥ij. M.D.S.—Ter die ♏xxv. in sugar water. (Amenorrhœa.) Ellis.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA MYRRHÆ—*cont.*		ter as a wash for the mouth in ulceration and sponginess of the gums, and as an astringent gargle in relaxed throat.			949. ℞ Tinct. myrrhæ, ʒß. Aquæ calcis, ʒij. Fiat lotio. (Ulcera scorbutica, Caro luxurians.) Posner and Simon.
TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ Tinctura nucum vomicarum Tincture of nux vomica (E.) Teinture de noix vomique (Fr.) Tintura di noce vomica (It.) Brechnusstinctur (G.) Kapli tschelibuchi (R.)	Composed of: Nux vomica: ℥ij.; rectified spirit: Oj. Of a very bitter taste.	Used as a stimulant and tonic in paralysis, chorea, impotentia, atonic dyspepsia, pyrosis, dysenteria, colica pictonum, and prolapsus recti.	♏x.-♏xx.; for children: ♏j.-♏iij.		950. ℞ Tinct. nucis vomicæ, Tincturæ castorei, āā ʒij. M.—Six de die ♏xxx. sumenda. (Menstruatio dolorosa.) Rademacher. 951. ℞ Tincturæ nucis vomicæ, ♏ij. Aquæ laurocerasi, ʒj. Sumat nocte manuque. (Emesis graviditatis.) Kroyla. 952. ℞ Tincturæ nucis vomicæ, ʒj. Liquoris ammoniæ fortior, ʒij. Fiat linimentum. (Paralysis, Cholera.) Majendie.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA OPII Laudanum Tinctura meconii Tincture of opium (E.) Teinture d'opium (Fr.) Tintura d'oppio (It.) Opiumtinctur (G.) Kapli opia (R.)	Composed of: Opium, in powder, ℥jß. ; proof spirit, Oj. Of a deep brownish-red colour; nearly 15 minims contain 1 grain of opium.	Employed as a powerful anodyne and hypnotic in all cases where opium is used (see p. 241).	♏v.–♏xlv ; for children : ♏j.–♏ij.	Enema opii Linimentum opii.	953. ℞ Tincturæ opii, ♏x. Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, ♏xxx. Aquæ aurantii, f℥iij. D.S.—Bihor cochl. mens. cap. (Puerperal afterpains.) Formey. 954. ℞ Tincturæ opii, f℥j. Antimonii tartarati, gr. 4. Aquæ camphoræ, f℥viij. M.—Sumat f℥ß. 2da quâque horâ. (Typhus.) Graves. 955. ℞ Tincturæ opii, ♏v. Infusi valerianæ, f℥iij. Fiat enema. (Spasmus infantum.) Swediaur.
TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA Ammoniated tincture of opium (E.)	Composed of: Opium, in powder, gr. 100 ; saffron, benzoic acid, of each	Used as an antispasmodic in spasms, convulsions, whooping-cough,	f℥ß.–f℥jß.		956. ℞ Tincturæ opii ammoniatæ, ♏xx. Vini ipecac., ♏xl.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA—*continued.* Teinture d'opium composée (Fr.) Tintura d'oppio composta (It.) Gemischte Opiumtinctur (G.) Sloshnia kapli opia (R.)	gr. 180; oil of anise, ℥j.; strong solution of ammonia, ℥iv.; rectified spirit, ℥xvj. To make one pint; every 96 minims contain 1 grain of opium.	hysteria, and for children; also in cholera.			Tincturæ valerianæ, ℥ij. Olei menthæ piperitæ, ♏xv. M.—♏xxv. in infusion of peppermint. (Cholera.) Lorenz.
TINCTURA PYRETHRI Tincture of pellitory (E.) Teinture de pyréthre (Fr.) Tintura di piretro (It.) Bertramswurzeltinctur (G.) Kapli sljunogonavo kornja (R.)	Composed of: Pellitory root, ℥iv.; rectified spirit, Oj.	Used, when diluted, for gargles, as astringent and sialogogue in relaxed throat, and for carious teeth.			957. ℞ Tincturæ pyrethri, Tincturæ opii, Olei caryophylli, āā ʒß. Camphoræ, gr. 20. M.—Apply on wadding into hollow tooth. (Odontalgia.) Posner and Simon.
TINCTURA QUASSIA Tincture of quassia (E.) Teinture de frêne amér (Fr.) Tintura di legno amaro (It.) Quassienholztinctur (G.) Kapli kvassia (R.)	Composed of: Quassia wood, ℥ij; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as an adjunct to bitter stomachics and tonics.	ʒß.-ʒij.		958. ℞ Tincturæ quassiæ, Tincturæ aurantii, āā ʒß. Tincturæ nucis vomicæ, ʒj. M.D.S.—ʒj. before and after dinner. (Dyspepsia.) Auct.

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TINCTURA QUINIÆ Tincture of quinia (E.) Teinture de quinine (Fr.) Tintura chinica (It.) Chinintinctur (G.) Kapli chinina (R.)	Composed of: Sulphate of quinia, gr. 160; tincture of orange peel, Oj.	Used as a stomachic, tonic, and antiperiodic in intermittent diseases, in profuse mucous discharges with great debility, in fever, and in atonic condition of the stomach.	fʒß.–fʒij.		959. ℞ Tincturæ quiniæ, Tincturæ gentianæ, āā fʒß. Tincturæ nucis vomicæ, fʒj. M. D. S.—Trihorio cochl. thear. cap. (Debility after fever.) Auct.
TINCTURA RHEI Tinctura rhei Darelii Tincture of rhubarb (E.) Teinture de rhubarbe (Fr.) Tintura di rabarbaro (It.) Rhabarbartinctur (G.) Kapli revenja (R.)	Composed of: Rhubarb root, ʒij.; cardamom seeds, coriander fruit, saffron, of each ℥ss; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as a stomachic and mild purgative in disorders of the alimentary canal, especially in flatulent colic, and cramps of the bowels.	fʒj.–fʒij. as stomachic; fʒß.–fʒj. as purgative.		960. ℞ Tincturæ rhei, fʒij. Tincturæ castorei, Tincturæ valerianæ, Tincturæ opii, āā fʒij. Spiritus ætheris, Essentiæ menthæ pip., āā fʒiij. Extracti nucis vomicæ, gr. 1. Olei menthæ piperitæ, ♏xij. Misce fiat guttulas. S.—♏xxx.–♏lx. pro dose. (Cholera.) Jnosemzeff.
TINCTURA SABINÆ Tincture of savin (E.) Teinture de sabine (Fr.)	Composed of: Savin tops, ʒijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as a powerful uterine stimulant, emmenagogue and diuretic in	♏xx.–♏lx.		961. ℞ Tincturæ sabinæ, Tincturæ croci,

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA SABINÆ—*continued.* Tintura di savina (It.) Sabinatinctur (G.) Kapli sabini (R.)		amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, chronic gonorrhœa, and in dropsy.			Tincturæ castorei, āā ʒvj. M.D.S.—4 de die, ʒj. cap. (Dysmenorrhœa.) Auct.
TINCTURA SCILLÆ Tincture of squill (E.) Teinture de squille (Fr.) Tintura di scilla (It.) Meerzwiebeltinctur (G.) Kapli morskavo luka (R.)	Composed of: Squill, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as an expectorant in chronic bronchial affections, and as an adjunct to diuretic and pectoral mixtures.	♏x.-♏xxx.		962. ℞ Tincturæ scillæ, fʒjß. Sodæ carbonatis, gr. 12. Aquæ fœniculi, fʒjß. Syrupi tolutani, Syrupi croci, āā fʒij. Tincturæ camphoræ comp., fʒß. M.—fʒj.-fʒij. tertiâ quâque horâ sumat. (Bronchitis infantum.) Evanson and Maunsell. 963. ℞ Tincturæ scillæ, Tincturæ digitalis, Olei camphoræ, āā part. æq. M.—Pro frictione regionis lumbaris. (Hydrops.) Christison.

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TINCTURA SENEGÆ Tincture of senega (E.) Teinture de sénéga (Fr.) Tintura di senega (It.) Senegatinctur (G.) Kapli senegi (R.)	Composed of: Senega root, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Given as a stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic in bronchitis and pneumonia of the aged and debilitated; also in chronic catarrh, croup, rheumatism, and dropsy.	fʒß.–fʒij.		964. ℞ Tincturæ senegæ. fʒj. Tincturæ tolutanæ, fʒjß. Spiritus ætheris, fʒß. M. D. S.—Trihor. cochl. thear. cap. (Bronchitis senilis.) Auct.
TINCTURA SENNÆ Tincture of senna (E.) Teinture de séné (Fr.) Tintura di sena (It.) Sennestinctur (G.) Kapli aleksandriskavo lista (R.)	Composed of: Senna, ℥ijß.; raisins, ℥ij.; caraway fruit, coriander fruit, of each ℥ß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as a carminative, stomachic, and purgative in costiveness with flatulence.	fʒj.–fʒiv.	Mistura sennæ composita.	965. ℞ Tincturæ sennæ, fʒß. Infusi sennæ, fʒj. Confectionis scammonii, fʒj. Misce fiat haustus. (Constipatio.) E. G. Clark.
TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ Tincture of serpentary (E.) Teinture de serpentaire (Fr) Tintura di serpentaria (It.) Schlangenwurzeltinctur (G.) Kapli smeinavo kornja (R.)	Composed of: Serpentary root, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as a tonic and diaphoretic with other medicines.	fʒß.–fʒij.		966. ℞ Tinct. serpentariæ, fʒiij. Tincturæ capsici, fʒß. Infusi cinchonæ, fʒvij. Acidi hydrochlorici diluti, fʒj. Syrupi papaveris, fʒijß. M.—4tâ quâque horâ, fʒj.–fʒjß. capit. (Dyspepsia atonica.) Copland.

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TINCTURA STRAMONII Tincture of stramonium (E.) Teinture de pomme épineuse (Fr.) Tintura di stramoneo (It.) Stachelnusstinctur (G.) Kapli durmana (R.)	Composed of: Stramonium seeds, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Employed as a sedative in neuralgia, enterodynia, mania, epilepsia, and spasmodic asthma.	♏x.–♏xxx.		967. ℞ Tincturæ stramonii, Tincturæ ferri acetici, āā f℥j. Acaciæ gummi, ℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥vj. M.D.S. — Omn. hor. cochl. mens. cap. (Cephalalgia.) Rademacher.
TINCTURA SUMBUL Tincture of sumbul (E.) Teinture de racine musquée (Fr.) Tintura di radice moscado (It.) Moschuswurzeltinctur (G.) Kapli muskusavo kornja (R.)	Composed of: Sumbul root, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Given as an astringent and tonic in chronic diarrhœa, cramps, cholera, dysenteria, hysteria, and epilepsia.	♏x.–♏xxx.		968. ℞ Tincturæ sumbuli, f℥j. Aquæ camphoræ, f℥xj. Fiat haustus. Bis terve de die sumend. (Epilepsia, Hysteria.) Savory.
TINCTURA TOLUTANA Tincture of tolu (E.) Teinture de tolu (Fr.) Tintura di tolu (It.) Tolutinctur (G.) Tolutanovia kapli (R.)	Composed of: Balsam of tolu, ℥ijß.; rectified spirit, Oj.	Used as an expectorant and agreeable adjunct to pectoral mixtures.	♏xx.–♏xl.	Trochisci acidi tannici Trochisci morphiæ Trochisci morphiæ et ipecacuanhæ Trochisci opii.	969. ℞ Tincturæ tolutanæ, f℥ij. Mucilaginis acaciæ, f℥i. Aquæ destillatæ, f℥iv. Tincturæ camphoræ composit., Syrupi, āā f℥iij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Tinctura Tolutana—*cont.*					M.D.S.—Ter in die ʃʒj. cap. (Bronchitis.) Copland.
TINCTURA VALERIANÆ Tincture of valerian (E.) Teinture de valériane (Fr.) Tintura di valériana (It.) Baldriantinctur (G.) Kapli mauna (R.)	Composed of: Valerian root, ℥ijß.; proof spirit, Oj.	Used as an anti-spasmodic in hysteria, hypochondriasis and chorea.	ʃʒj.–ʃʒij.		970. ℞ Tincturæ valerianæ, ʃʒij. Acidi sulphurici aromatici, ʃʒj. M.D.S.—2 horâ ♏xx. in sugar water. (Vertigo nervosa.) Schulz (Reval). 971. ℞ Tincturæ valerianæ, Spiritus ætheris, āāʃʒij. Chloroformi, ʃʒß. Aquæ destillatæ, q.s. Fiat haustus. (Delirium tremens.) S. Pratt, U.S.
TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA Ammoniated tincture of valeriane (E.) Teinture de valériane et d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Tintura di valeriana ammoniaca (It.)	Composed of: Valerian root, ℥ijß.; aromatic spirit of ammonia, Oj.	Used as a stimulant and anti-spasmodic in chorea, epilepsia, hysteria, and in low fevers; also as a diaphoretic in acute articular rheumatism.	ʃʒß.–ʃʒj.		972. ℞ Tincturæ valerian. ammon., Spiritus ætheris, Spiritus lavandulæ, āā ʃʒß. Tincturæ hyoscyami, ♏xx.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA—*continued.* Ammiak - baldriantinctur, (G.) Amjatchnia kapli mauna (R.)					Aquæ camphoræ, ℥x. Fiat haustus. 2da vel 3tia horâ sum. (Hysteria.) Ashwell.
TINCTURA VERATRI VIRIDIS Tincture of green hellebore (E.) Teinture d'héllebore vert (Fr.) Tintura d'elleboro verde (It.) Grüne Germerwurzeltinctur (G.) Kapli selenoj tschemeritzi (R.)	Composed of: Green hellebore root, ʒiv.; rectified spirit, Oj.	Given as an arterial sedative in rheumatism, pneumonia, typhus, asthma, fever; and in tussis convulsivus.	♏v.-♏xx.		973. ℞ Tincturæ veratri viridis, Syrupi scillæ, āā ℥ß. M.—♏iv. pro dosi and increase. (Pneumonia.) Norwood, U.S.
TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS Tincture of ginger (E.) Teinture de gingembre (Fr.) Tintura di gengiovo (It.) Ingwertinctur (G.) Kapli inbira (R.)	Composed of: Ginger, in powder, ʒijß.; rectified spirit, Oj.	Used as a carminative in dyspepsia, and as an adjunct to tonic stimulant and purgative mixtures.	♏xv.-♏lx.		974. ℞ Tincturæ zingiberis, ℥ij. Spiritus ammoniæ aromatici, ℥ß. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥jß. Fiat haustus. Ter die sumend. (Dyspepsia, acid, and Pyrosis.) H. Beasley.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS FORTIOR Essentia zingiberis Strong tincture of ginger (E.) Essence of ginger (E.S.) Essence de gingembre (Fr.) Essenza di gengiovo (It.) Ingweressenz (G.) Essenzia inbira (R.)	Composed of: Ginger, in powder, ℥x.; rectified spirit, Oj.	Given internally as a carminative in dyspepsia and flatulence, and applied to the skin as a rubefacient.	♏v.–♏xx.	Syrupus zingiberis.	975. ℞ Tincturæ zingiberis fortior, f℥ij. D.S.—Apply behind the ear. (Surditas.) Auct. incog.
TRAGACANTHA Gummi tragacanthæ Tragacanth (E.) Adraganthe (Fr.) Adragante (It.) Traganth (G.) Tragakant (R.)	A white or yellowish gum; tough and elastic; very sparingly soluble in cold water, but swelling into a gelatinous mass.	Used internally as a demulcent and emollient vehicle for heavy and active medicines: also as a constituent of lozenges; topically as a styptic in hæmorrhage.	Emulsion, gr. 2½ to f℥j. of oil and f℥j. water.	Confectio opii Mucilago tragacanthæ Pulvis opii compositus Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus	976. ℞ Tragacanthæ pulv., gr. 90. Acaciæ gum. pulv., Sacchari purificati, āā gr. 180. Aluminis, gr. 120. Catechu, gr. 180. Aquæ rosæ, q.s. Fiat trochisci, 60. S.—Three a-day. (Hæmoptysis atonica.) Th. Thompson.
TROCHISCI ACIDI TANNICI Tannic acid lozenges (E.) Trochisques de tannin (Fr.) Trocisci di tannino (It.)	Composed of: Tannic acid, gr. 360; tincture of tolu, f℥ß.; refined sugar, ℥xxv.; gum acaciæ, ℥j.; mucilage	Employed as an astringent and anthidrotic in congestion and capillary hæmorrhage from the throat, in diarrhœa and dysentery, and to	1–6 lozenges. Each contains gr. ½ of tannic acid.		977. ℞ Trochisci acidi tannici. No. XXX. D.S.—Three to be taken a-day.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Trochisci Acidi Tannici—*continued.* Gerbsäure-trochisken (G.) Lepeschki dubilnoj kisloti (R.)	of gum acacia, f℥ij.; distilled water, f℥j. Divide in 720 lozenges.	restrain phthisical sweating.			(Pharyngitis.) Auct.
TROCHISCI BISMUTHI Bismuth lozenges (E.) Trochisques de bismuth (Fr.) Trocisci di bismuto (It.) Wismuth-trochisken (G.) Lepeschki wismuta (R.)	Composed of: Subnitrate of bismuth, gr. 1440; carbonate of magnesia, ℥iv.; precipitated carbonate of lime, ℥vj.; refined sugar, ℥xxix.; gum acaciæ, ℥j.; mucilage of gum acacia, f℥ij.; rose water a sufficiency. Divide into 720 lozenges.	Given as a sedative to relieve cramps of the stomach and gastrodynia; also to allay sickness in cases of ulcers of the stomach, and in vomiting.	1–6 lozenges. Each contains gr. 2 of subnitrate of bismuth.		978. ℞ Trochisci bismuthi, No. XXIV. D.S.—Trihor. j. capitur. (Ulcus ventriculi.) Auct.
TROCHISCI CATECHU Catechu lozenges (E.) Trochisques de cachou (Fr.) Trocisci di cacciú (It.) Katechu-trochisken (G.) Lepeschki japonskavo soka (R.)	Composed of: Pale catechu, gr. 720; refined sugar, ℥xxv.; gum acacia, ℥j.; mucilage of gum acacia, f℥ij.; distilled water a sufficiency. Divide into 720 lozenges.	Employed as an astringent in relaxed uvula and sore throat; and to prevent or diminish hoarseness (whence it is useful to public speakers and singers), also in dyspepsia.	1–6 lozenges. Each contains gr. 1 of catechu.		979. ℞ Trochisci catechu, No. XX. D.S.—Four to be taken daily. (Aphonia.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TROCHISCI FERRI REDACTI Reduced iron lozenges (E.) Trochisques de fèr (Fr.) Trocisci di ferro (It.) Eisen-trochisken (G.) Lepeschki shelesa (R.)	Composed of: Reduced iron, gr. 720; refined sugar, ℥xxv.; gum acaciæ, ℥j.; mucilage of gum acaciæ, f℥ij.; distilled water, f℥j. Divide into 720 lozenges.	Used as a mild tonic.	1–6 lozenges. Each contains gr. 1 of reduced iron.		980. ℞ Trochisci ferri redacti, gr. 4. Ergotæ pulv., gr. ½. Fiat trochisci dent. tal., dos. xx. S.—One lozenge to be taken morning and evening. (Enuresis nocturna.) Millet.
TROCHISCI IPECACUANHÆ Ipecacuanhæ lozenges (E.) Trochisques d'ipecacuanha (Fr.) Trocisci di radica emetica (It.) Brechwurzel-trochisken (G.) Lepeschki rvotnavo kornja (R.)	Composed of: Ipecacuanha, gr. 180; refined sugar, ℥xxv.; gum acaciæ, ℥j.; mucilage of gum acacia, f℥ij.; distilled water, f℥j. Divide into 720 lozenges.	Given as an expectorant in dry cough, with difficulty of expectoration.	1–3 lozenges. Each contains gr. ¼ of ipecacuanha.		981. ℞ Trochisci ipecacuanhæ, No. XII. D.S.—Four lozenges a day. (Tussis siccus.) Auct.
TROCHISCI MORPHIÆ Morphia lozenges (E.) Trochisques de morphine (Fr.) Trocisci di morfina (It.) Morphium-trochisken (G.) Lepeschki morfia (R.)	Composed of: Hydrochlorate of morphia, gr. 20; tincture of tolu, f℥ß.; refined sugar, ℥xxiv.; gum acacia, ℥j.;	Given as a sedative in irritable cough and diarrhœa.	1–6 lozenges. Each contains gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ of hydrochlorate of morphia.		982. ℞ Trochisci morphiæ, No. XVIII. D.S.—Mane et vesper ij. capitur.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Trochisci Morphiæ—*cont.*	mucilage of gum acacia, a sufficiency; distilled water, f℥ß. Divide into 720 lozenges.				(Tussis nocturnus.) Auct.
TROCHISCI MORPHIÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ Morphia and ipecacuanha lozenges (E.) Trochisques de morphine et d'ipecacuanha (Fr.) Trocisci di morfina e di radica emetica (It.) Morphium-Brechwurzel-trochisken (G.) Lepeschki morfia i rvotnavo kornja (R.)	Composed of: Hydrochlorate of morphia, gr. 20; ipecacuanha, gr. 60; tincture of tolu, f℥ß.; refined sugar, ℥xxiv. gum acaciæ, ℥j.; mucilage of gum acacia, a sufficiency; distilled water, f℥ß. Divide into 720 lozenges.	Given as a sedative in troublesome cough and restlessness, in diarrhœa and in dysentery.	1–6 lozenges. Each contains gr. $\frac{1}{48}$ of hydrochlorate of morphia, and gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ of ipecacuanha.		983. ℞ Trochisci morphiæ et ipecacuanhæ, No. XXXVI. D.S.—Three lozenges to be taken four times a day. (Dysenteria.) Auct.
TROCHISCI OPII Opium lozenges (E.) Trochisques d'opium (Fr.) Trocisci d'oppio (It.) Opium-trochisken (G.) Lepeschki opia (R.)	Composed of: Extract of opium, gr. 72; tincture of tolu, f℥ß.; refined sugar, ℥xvj; gum acaciæ, ℥ij.; extract of liquorice, ℥vj.; distilled water, a sufficiency. Divide into 720 lozenges.	Given as a sedative to allay troublesome cough.	1–6 lozenges. Each contains gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ of extract of opium.		984. ℞ Trochisci opii, No. XVIII. D.S.—Ter die ij. capitur. (Tussis.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
TROCHISCI POTASSÆ CHLORATIS Chlorate of potash lozenges (E.) Trochisques de muriate de potasse (Fr.) Trocisci di muriato di potassa (It.) Chlorsaure Kali-trochisken (G.) Lepeschki chlornokislavo kali (R.)	Composed of: Chlorate of potash, gr. 3600; refined sugar, ℥xxv.; gum acaciæ, ℥j.; mucilage of gum acacia, f℥ij.; distilled water, f℥j. Divide into 720 lozenges.	Given as an antiseptic in stomatitis, cynanche maligna, and ptyalismus mercurialis.	1–6 lozenges. Each contains gr. 5 of chlorate of potash.		985. ℞ Trochisci potassæ chloratis, No. XII. D.S.—3 lozenges 4 times a-day. (Cynanche maligna.) Auct.
TROCHISCI SODÆ BICARBONATIS Trochisci natri carbonici aciduli Bicarbonate of soda lozenges (E.) Trochisques de bicarbonate de soude (Fr.) Trocisci di bicarbonato di soda (It.) Kohlensaure Natron-trochisken (G.) Lepeschki dvu-uglekislavo natra (R.)	Composed of: Bicarbonate of soda, gr. 3600; refined sugar, ℥xxv.; gum acacia, ℥j.; mucilage of gum acacia, f℥ij.; distilled water, f℥j. Divide into 720 lozenges.	Given as an antacid in dyspepsia with acidity of the stomach, especially for children.	1–6 lozenges. Each contains gr. 5 of bicarbonate of soda.		986. ℞ Trochisci sodæ bicarbonatis, No. XII. D.S.—Ter die j. cap. (Dyspepsia infantum.) Auct.
ULMI CORTEX Cortex ormi	A tough, brownish-yellow, odour-	Given internally in cutaneous affections, such	Internally, in decoction,	Decoctum ulmi.	987. ℞ Ulmi corticis, ℥jß.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ULMI CORTEX—*continued.* Elm bark (E.) Ecorce d'orme (Fr.) Scorze d'olmo (It.) Ulmenrinde (G.) Rüsterrinde (G. S.) Koren vjasa (R.)	less bark; taste mucilaginous, slightly bitter and astringent.	as psoriasis and ichthyosis. Topically used as an astringent in chronic, foul, and bleeding ulcers.	ʒj. to fʒx. – fʒxx.; topically, in powder.		Carui seminis, gr. 30. coque cum Aqua Ojß. ad col. Oj. D.S.—Pro potu. (Ichthyosis, Psoriasis.) Sir E. Wilmot.
UNGUENTUM ACONITIÆ Ointment of aconitia (E.) Onguent d'aconitine (Fr.) Unguento d'aconitina (It.) Aconitsalbe (G.) Masj akonitina (R.)	Composed of: Aconitia, gr. 8; rectified spirit, fʒß.; prepared lard, ℥j.	Applied topically as an anodyne to allay neuralgic and rheumatic pains.*			988. ℞ Unguenti aconitiæ, gr. 180. Spiritus chlorof., fʒij. Olei hyoscyami cocti, fʒiij. Misce fiat linimentum. (Neuralgia.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII TARTARATI Unguentum stibio-kali tartarici Unguentum tartari stibiati Ointment of tartarated antimony (E.) Onguent de tartre stibié (Fr.) Unguento di tartaro emetico (It.) Brechweinsteinsalbe (G.) Masj rvotnavo kamnja (R.)	Composed of: Tartarated antimony, ℥ss; simple ointment, ℥j.	Applied as a counter-irritant by producing pustules; to the chest in pulmonary affections; to the joints in chronic articular affections.			989. ℞ Unguenti antimonii tartarati, ℥ß. D.S.—Rub the chest. (Pleuritis.) Auct.

* Care must be taken not to employ it where the skin is abraded.

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UNGUENTUM ATROPIÆ Ointment of atropia (E.) Onguent d'atropine (Fr.) Unguento d'atropina (It.) Atropinsalbe (G.) Masj atropina (R.)	Composed of: Atropia, gr. 8; rectified spirit, ℥ß.; prepared lard, ℥j.	Employed as an anodyne to relieve neuralgic pain, and for the purpose of dilating the pupil.			990. ℞ Unguenti atropiæ, ℥ß. D.S.—To apply locally. (Neuralgia facialis.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ Ointment of belladonna (E.) Onguent de belladonne (Fr.) Unguento di belladonna (It.) Belladonnasalbe (G.) Masj sonnoj oduri (R.)	Composed of: Extract of belladonna, gr. 80; prepared lard, ℥j.	Used as a local anodyne and antispasmodic in neuralgia, arthritis, painful ulcers, tender glands; and to relieve spasmodic contractions by relaxing the muscular fibres, such as in rigidity of the os uteri, spasmodic stricture of the urethra, the sphincters of the bladder and rectum; and in tenesmus.			991. ℞ Unguenti belladonnæ, Unguenti hydrargyri. āā gr. 60. S.—Pro frictione. (Ischuria spastica.) Posner and Simon. 992. ℞ Unguenti belladonnæ, ℥ij. Camphoræ, gr. 60. Tincturæ camphoræ comp., ℥j. Fiat unguentum. (Hæmorrhoides.) Neligan.
UNGUENTUM CADMII IODIDI Ointment of iodide of cadmium (E.) Onguent de jodure de cadmium (Fr.)	Composed of: Iodide of cadmium, gr. 62; simple ointment, ℥j.	Applied as an irritant in syphilitic and scrofulous affections of the lymphatic glands; also used in ophthalmia.			993. ℞ Unguenti cadmii iodide, ℥ß. Extracti conii, gr. 60. Fiat unguentum.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
UNGUENTUM CADMII IODIDI—*continued.* Unguento di jodato di cadmio (It.) Iodcadmiumsalbe (G.) Masj jodistavo kadmia (R.)					(Glandular enlargements.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS Ceratum cantharidis Unguentum epispasticum Ointment of cantharides (E.) Onguent de cantharides (Fr.) Unguento di canterella (It.) Cantharidensalbe (G.) Masj ispanskich muschek (R.)	Composed of: Cantharides, yellow wax, of each ℥j.; olive oil, f℥vj.	Used as an irritant to keep open blisters, and to promote the discharge from issues and ulcers; also in baldness.			994. ℞ Unguenti cantharidis, Balsami peruviani, āā gr. 60. Extracti cinchonæ flavæ, Saponis mollis, āā gr. 120. Fiat linimentum. S.—For the hair. (Alopecia.) Oesterlen.
UNGUENTUM CETACEI Ointment of spermaceti (E.) Onguent de cetine (Fr.) Unguento di spermaceti (It.) Wallrathsalbe (G.) Masj spermatzeta (R.)	Composed of: Spermaceti, ℥v.; white wax, ℥ij.; almond oil, Oj.	Employed as a mild adhesive dressing for blisters and excoriated surfaces.			995. ℞ Unguenti cetacei, gr. 420. Glycerini, f℥j. Camphoræ, gr. 10. Fiat unguentum. (Cutaneous affections, with itching.) Neligan.

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UNGUENTUM CREASOTI Ointment of creasote (E.) Onguent de créosote (Fr.) Unguento di creosoto (It.) Kreosotsalbe (G.) Masj kreosota (R.)	Composed of: Creasote, fʒj.; simple ointment, ℥j.	Applied as an irritant to chronic skin affections, such as eczema, impetigo, and porrigo; also to foul and indolent ulcers.			996. ℞ Unguenti creasoti, ℥j. D.S.—Apply four times a-day. (Eczema.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM ELEMI Balsamum arcæi Ointment of elemi (E.) Onguent d'élémi (Fr.) Unguento d'elemi (It.) Elemisalbe (G.) Masj elemi (R.)	Composed of: Elemi, ℥ss; simple ointment, ℥j.	Applied as an irritant to old and indolent ulcers, and to promote the discharge from issues and setons.			997. ℞ Unguenti elemi, gr. 120. Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. 4. Misce fiat unguentum. (Ulcera torpida.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM GALLÆ Ointment of galls (E.) Onguent de noix de galle (Fr.) Unguento di noce di galle (It.) Galläpfelsalbe (G.) Masj tschernilnich oreschek (R.)	Composed of: Galls, in powder, gr. 80; benzoated lard, ℥j.	Applied as an astringent to ulcers with profuse discharge, and to external piles.		Unguentum gallæ cum opio.	998. ℞ Unguenti gallæ, Adipis præparati, āā part æq. Misce fiat unguentum. (Hæmorrhoides.) B. Bell.
UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO Ointment of galls and opium (E.)	Composed of: Ointment of galls, ℥j.; opium, in powder, gr. 32.	Applied as an astringent and anodyne to painful piles, without			999. ℞ Unguenti gallæ cum opio, gr. 120.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio —*continued.* Onguent de noix de galle et d'opium (Fr.) Unguento di noce di galla e d'oppio (It.) Galläpfel-opiumsalbe (G.) Masj tschernilnich oreschek i opia (R.)		hæmorrhage, and in prolapsus ani.			Extracti nucis vomicæ, gr. 30. Misce fiat unguentum. (Prolapsus ani.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI Unguentum hydrargyri cinerei Unguentum neapolitanum Ointment of mercury (E.) Onguent mercurial (Fr.) Unguento mercuriale (It.) Mercurialsalbe (G.) Seraja rtutnaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Mercury, prepared lard, of each 1 pound; prepared suet, ℥j. Of a bluish-grey colour.	Used as a local dressing for syphilitic ulcers, and rubbed into tumours with a view to resolve them; also rubbed into the skin, as an alterative to affect the constitution in syphilis and inflammatory diseases. Seldom given internally in syphilis.	Gr 1–gr. 3 in pill.	Linimentum hydrargyri Suppositoria hydrargyri Unguentum hydrargyri compositum.	1000. ℞ Unguenti hydrargyri, Amyli, āā gr. 180. Saponis, gr. 120. Fiat pil. cxx. Mane noctuque j.–ij. cap. (Syphilis.) Sédillot. 1001. ℞ Unguenti hydrargyri, ℥j. Pulveris amyli, gr. 120. F. unguentum. S.–Smear over the parts, and renew as it peels off. (Variola, to prevent pitting.) Bennet.

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UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI—*continued.*					1002. ℞ Unguenti hydrargyri, gr. 120. Opii, gr. 10. Extracti hyoscyami, gr. 20. Fiat unguentum. (Ophthalmia syphilitica, Photophobia.) v. Græfe.
UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI Unguentum hydrargyri albi Werlhofii Unguentum hydrargyri ammonio-chloridi Unguentum præcipitatum album Ointment of ammoniated mercury (E.) Onguent de chlorure de mercure et d'ammoniaque (Fr.) Unguento di clor-amida di mercurio (It.) Chloramid-quecksilbersalbe (G.) Masj beloj osadotschnoj rtuti (R.)	Composed of: Ammoniated mercury, gr. 62; simple ointment, ℥j.	Used as an irritant, alterative, and antiparasitic application in various skin affections, such as porrigo, impetigo, herpes, scabies, and tinea; in ophthalmia tarsi, and to destroy pediculi; also as a resolvent in glandular enlargements.			1003. ℞ Unguenti hydrargyri-ammoniati, gr. 60. D.S.—To rub into the affected parts. (Pediculi.) Auct.

Name and Synonyms	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM Compound ointment of mercury (E.) Onguent de mercure composé (Fr.) Unguento di mercurio composto (It.) Gemischte Quecksilbersalbe (G.) Sloschnaja masj rtuti (R.)	Composed of: Ointment of mercury, ℥vj.; yellow wax, olive oil, of each ℥iij.; camphor, ℥jß.	Used as an alterative and irritant application in rheumatism of the joints, and in foul and indolent ulcera.			1004. ℞ Unguenti hydrargyri compositi, ℥ß. Spiritus cajuputi, ʒß. Misce fiat unguentum. (Rheumatismus articulorum.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI RUBRI Ointment of red iodide of mercury (E.) Onguent de bi-jodure de mercure (Fr.) Unguento di bi-ioduro di mercurio (It.) Rothe Quecksilberjodidsalbe (G.) Masj dvujodistoj rtuti (R.)	Composed of: Red iodide of mercury, gr. 16; simple ointment, ℥j.	Applied as an alterative in syphilis and in scrofula, in lupus, opacity of the cornea, ophthalmia tarsi, and bronchocele.			1005. ℞ Unguenti hydrargyri iodidi rubri, gr. 60. Unguenti picis liquidæ, ʒvj. Misce. (Porrigo.) Erichsen.
UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS Balsamum mercuriale Unguentum citrinum Ointment of nitrate of mercury (E.)	Composed of: Mercury, ℥iv.; nitric acid, ʒxij.; prepared lard, ℥xv.; olive oil, ʒxxxij.	Applied as an irritant and alterative in chronic skin diseases and ophthalmia; also used as a dressing in foul syphili-			1006. ℞ Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis, gr. 60. Olei amygdalæ, ʒvij. M.—Bis in die paucillo utendum.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS—*continued.* Onguent de nitrate de mercure (Fr.) Unguento citrino (It.) Salpetersaure Quecksilbersalbe (G.) Masj asotnokisloj rtuti (R.)		tic sores and phagædenic ulcers.			(Hæmorrhoides.) Coulson. 1007. ℞ Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis, ℥j. Hydrargyri oxidi rubri, gr. 20. Adipis præparat., ℥ß. Misce fiat unguentum. (Prurigo pudendæ, ani.) (Plenk.) 1008. ℞ Unguenti hydrargyri oxidi rubri, Unguenti resinæ, āā part æq. Misce. (Favus.) E. Wilson.
UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi Ointment of red oxide of mercury (E.) Onguent d'oxyde rouge de mercure (Fr.) Unguento d'ossido rosso di mercurio (It.) Rothe Quecksilberoxydsalbe (G.) Masj krasnoj okisi rtuti (R.)	Composed of: Red oxide of mercury, gr. 62; yellow wax, ℥¼; oil of almonds, ℥¾.	Applied as an irritant to indolent ulcers, when it is required to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the discharge; also to inflamed eyelids and chronic conjunctivitis.			
UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI Unguentum calomelanos Ointment of subchloride of mercury (E.)	Composed of: Subchloride of mercury, gr. 80; prepared lard, ℥j.	Applied as an alterative in skin affections, such as herpes, impetigo, porrigo favosa, psoriasis, and lepra.			1009. ℞ Unguenti hydrargyri subchloridi, gr. 60–gr. 180.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi—*continued.* Onguent de calomel (Fr.) Unguento di calomelo (It.) Calomelsalbe (G.) Masj kalomela (R.)					D.S.—This quantity apply daily. (Psoriasis, Lepra.) Rayer.
UNGUENTUM IODI Unguentum iodi compositum Ointment of iodine (E.) Onguent d'iode (Fr.) Unguento d'iodio (It.) Iodsalbe (G.) Iodovaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Iodine, iodide of potassium, of each gr. 32; proof spirit, ℥j.; prepared lard, ℥ij.	Applied as an alterative and irritant in cutaneous scrofula, in lichen, pityriasis, prurigo, psoriasis, ecthyma, scabies, eczema, chilblains, and glandular enlargements.			1010. ℞ Unguenti iodi, part ij. Ammonii bromidi, p. j. Emplastri galbani, p. vj. Fiat emplastrum. S.—Apply to the throat externally. (Laryngitis chronica.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ Ointment of tar (E.) Onguent de goudron (Fr.) Unguento di pece (It.) Theersalbe (G.) Masj degotja (R.)	Composed of: Tar, ℥v.; yellow wax, ℥ij.	Applied as an irritant to torpid ulcers with copious discharge, and in chronic skin affections, such as scabies, herpes, psoriasis, eczema, chloasma, and favus; also in porrigo.			1011. ℞ Unguenti picis liquidæ, ℥jß. Sulphuris sublimati, ℥jß. Saponis mollis, Ammoniæ hydrochloratis, āā ℥ß. Misce fiat unguentum. (Porrigo.) Copland.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
UNGUENTUM PLUMBI ACETAS Ointment of acetate of lead (E.) Onguent d'acetate de plomb (Fr.) Unguento d'acetato di piombo (It.) Bleiessigsalbe (G.) Maaj uksusnokislavo svintza (R.)	Composed of: Acetate of lead, gr. 12; benzoated lard, ℥j.	Applied as a cooling agent in sores, excoriations, and in painful piles.			1012. ℞ Unguenti plumbi acetatis, Unguenti gallæ cum opio, āā gr. 120. Misce. (Hæmorrhoides.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS Ointment of carbonate of lead (E.) Onguent blanc de plomb (Fr.) Unguento di carburo di piombo (It.) Bleiweissalbe (G.) Belilovaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Carbonate of lead, gr. 62; simple ointment, ℥j.	Used as a cooling and desiccating application to excoriated surfaces and burns.			1013. ℞ Unguenti plumbi carbonatis, gr. 120. Unguenti zinci, gr. 60. Misce. S.—Use as a dressing. (Excoriationes.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI Ointment of iodide of lead, (E.) Onguent de iodure de plomb (Fr.)	Composed of: Iodide of lead, gr. 62; simple ointment, ℥j.	Applied as an irritant and solvent in glandular swellings, sores, tumours, and in induration of the mammary glands.			1014. ℞ Unguenti plumbi iodidi, ℥ß. Unguenti hydrargyri, gr. 120. Emplastri opii, ℥jß. Misce fiat emplastrum.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI —*continued.* Unguento di ioduro piombico (It.) Iodbleisalbe (G.) Masj jodistavo svintza (R.)					(Parotitis chronica.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS COMPOSITUM Ceratum Goulardi plumbi compositum Compound ointment of subacetate of lead (E.) Onguent saturnine de Goulard (Fr.) Unguento saturnino di Goulardi (It.) Goulardische Bleisalbe (G.) Goulardovaja svintzovaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Solution of acetate of lead, f℥vj.; camphor, gr. 60; white wax, ℥viij; oil of almonds, Oj.	Employed as a dressing to wounds and ulcers, with a view to allay irritation and pain; applied also to excoriated surfaces, burns, scalds, and blisters.			1015. ℞ Unguenti plumbi subacet. comp., gr. 120. S.—For dressing of (Ulcera.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ SULPHURATÆ Ointment of sulphurated potash (E.) Onguent de sulfate de potasse (Fr.)	Composed of: Sulphurated potash, gr. 30; prepared lard, ℥j. (When used should	Used as a mild and cooling agent in dressing.			1016. ℞ Unguenti potassæ sulphurat, gr. 180. S.—A dressing. (Excoriationes.) Auct.

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UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ SULPHURATÆ—*continued.* Unguento di solfato di potassa (It.) Schwefelsaure Kalisalbe (G.) Masj sernokislavo kali (R.)	be recently prepared.)				
UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI Unguentum kali jodati Ointment of iodide of potassium (E.) Onguent de jodure de potassium (Fr.) Unguento di ioduro di potassio (It.) Iodkaliumsalbe (G.) Masj jodistavo kali (R.)	Composed of: Iodide of potassium, gr. 64; carbonate of potash, gr. 4; distilled water, ℥j.; prepared lard, ℥j.	Used as an alterative and irritant in glandular enlargements, in syphilitic hard periostal node, in rheumatism, ascites, and scabies.			1017. ℞ Unguenti potassii iodidi, gr. 90. Adipis præparati, ℥iij. Misce fiat unguentum. (Scabies.) Burgess.
UNGUENTUM RESINÆ Ceratum resinæ Ointment of resin (E.) Onguent de galipot (Fr.) Unguento di ragio di pino (It.) Fichtenharzsalbe (G.) Masj sosnovoj smoli (R.)	Composed of: Resin, in powder, ℥viij.; yellow wax, ℥iv.; simple ointment, ℥xvj.	Applied to ulcers which follow burns, and to such as are of a foul and indolent character; also to blistered surfaces to promote a discharge.			1018. ℞ Unguenti resinæ, gr. 60. Olei theobromæ, gr. 30. Misce fiat unguentnm. (Ulcera atonica.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM SABINÆ Ceratum sabinæ	Composed of: Fresh savin tops,	Used as an irritant dressing to blistered sur-			1019. ℞ Unguenti sabinæ, ℥ß.

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UNGUENTUM SABINÆ—*cont.* Ointment of savin (E.) Onguent de sabine (Fr.) Unguento di savina (It.) Sabinasalbe (G.) Masj sabini (R.)	℥viij.; yellow wax, ℥iij.; prepared lard, ℥xvj.	faces, in order to produce a perpetual blister. Applied also to condilomata.			Hydrargyri subchloridi, gr. 20. Misce fiat unguentum. (Condilomata.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX Simple ointment (E.) Onguent simple (Fr.) Unguento semplice (It.) Einfache Salbe (G.) Prostaja masj (R.)	Composed of: White wax, ℥ij.; prepared lard, ℥iij.; almond oil, f℥iij.	Used as a mild and cooling agent in dressing wounds and ulcers.		Unguentum antimonii tartarati Unguentum cadmii iodidi Unguentum creasoti Unguentum elemi Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati Unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri Unguentum plumbi carbonatis Unguentum plumbi iodidi.	1020. ℞ Unguenti simplicis, ℥j. Zinci sulphatis, gr. 40. Misce fiat unguentum. (Scabies.) Hegewisch.
UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS Ointment of sulphur (E.) Onguent de soufre (Fr.) Unguento di zolfo (It.) Schwefelsalbe (G.) Masj seri (R.)	Composed of: Sublimed sulphur, ℥j.; benzoated lard, ℥iv.	Chiefly employed as an antiparasitic in scabies.			1021. ℞ Unguenti sulphuris, ℥j. Balsami peruviani, f℥j. Misce fiat unguentum. (Scabies.) Auct.

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UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI Ointment of iodide of sulphur (E.) Onguent d'iode et de soufre (Fr.) Unguento d'iodio e di zolfo (It.) Iodschwefelsalbe (G.) Masj joda i seri (R.)	Composed of: Iodide of sulphur, gr. 30; prepared lard, ℥j.	Applied as an alterative and antisyphilitic in cutaneous diseases, such as psoriasis, lepra, ichthyosis, acne indurata, sycosis, lupus, pityriasis, and in tinea.			1022. ℞ Unguenti sulphuris iodidi, ℥ß. S.—To apply daily. (Sycosis.) E. Wilson.
UNGUENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ Ointment of turpentine (E.) Onguent de térébenthine (Fr.) Unguento di trementina (It.) Terpentinsalbe (G.) Masj terpentina (R.)	Composed of: Oil of turpentine, f℥j.; resin, in powder, gr. 60; yellow wax, prepared lard, of each ℥ß.	Used as an irritant in sprains, rheumatic pains, frostbite, and in gangræna pedum senilis.			1023. ℞ Unguenti terebinthinæ, ℥ß. Unguenti plumbi subacet. comp., gr. 120. Misce. (Frostbites.) Auct.
UNGUENTUM VERATRIÆ Ointment of veratria (E.) Onguent de veratrine (Fr.) Unguento di veratrina (It.) Veratrinsalbe (G.) Masj veratrina (R.)	Composed of: Veratria, gr. 8; prepared lard, ℥j.; olive oil, f℥ß.	Used as an anodyne in neuralgia, chronic rheumatism, and in scrofulous and rheumatic affections of the joints.			1024. ℞ Unguenti veratriæ, ℥j. Morphiæ acetatis, gr. 10. Fiat unguentum. To be rubbed daily into the perineum. (Incontinentia urinæ.) Kennard, U.S.

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UNGUENTUM ZINCI Unguentum zinci oxidi Ointment of zinc (E.) Onguent de zinc (Fr.) Unguento di zinco (It.) Zinksalbe (G.) Zinkovaja masj (R.)	Composed of: Oxide of zinc, gr. 80; benzoated lard, ℥j.	Used as a desiccant and mild astringent application in cutaneous affections with profuse secretion, in painful ulcers with copious secretion, in burns and blisters, and in conjunctivitis.			1025. ℞ Unguenti zinci, ℥ß. Balsami peruviani, ʃ℥j. Argenti nitratis pulv., gr. 20. Misce fiat unguentum. (Syphilitic ulcers,) Fricke. 1026. ℞ Unguenti zinci, ℥j. Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, Tincturæ opii, āā ♏xxx. Fiat unguentum. S.—Bis in die applicandam. (Hæmorrhoides.) Coulson.
UVÆ URSI FOLIA Folia arbuti uvæ ursi vaccinii ursi Herba arbuti gavubæ Bearberry leaves (E.) Raisins d'ours (Fr.) Uva d'orzo (It.) Bärentraube (G.)	Obovate shining leaves, of a strong astringent taste, and feebly hay-like odour when powdered.	Used as an astringent and diuretic in chronic affections of the bladder, with increased secretion of mucus, and in calculous affections.	Gr. 20–gr. 60 in powder, bolus, or infusion.	Infusum uvæ ursi.	1027. ℞ Uvæ ursi folia pulv., Cinchonæ cort. pulv., āā gr. 120. Opii pulv., gr. 8. Misce fiat pulvis, No. VI. Sumat j. bis die ex liquor calcis. (Nephritic calculi.) Ferrier.

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Uvæ Ursi Folia—*continued.* Listja medveschich jagod (R.)					1028. ℞ Uvæ ursi foliæ, gr. 120. Sodæ carbonatis, Pulv. cinnamomi comp., āā gr. 30. Syrupi aurantii, q. s. Ut fiat boli vj. S.—Ter die j. cap. (Cystitis.) Oesterlen
UVÆ Passæ Passulæ Zibebæ Raisins (E.) Raisins (Fr.) Uva passa (It.) Rosinen (G.) Jsum (R.)	Dried fruit of the grape vine; pulp soft and very sweet.	Used as a demulcent and flavouring addition to other medicines.		Tinctura cardamomi composita Tinctura sennæ.	1029. ℞ Uvæ, ℥ß. D.S.—To eat every evening, and drink milk. (Catarrhus.) Anon.
VALERIANÆ RADIX Nardus agrestis Radix phu parvi polemonii Valerian root (E.) Racine de valériane (Fr.) Radice di valeriana (It.)	A short yellowish-white rhizome, of bitter taste, and penetrating odour.	Employed as a nervous stimulant and antispasmodic in epilepsy, chorea, hysteria, hypochondriasis, low forms of fever, and as a mild anthelmintic in ascarides.	Gr. 10–gr. 60 in powder, bolus, or infusion.	Infusum valerianæ Tinctura valerianæ Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata.	1030. ℞ Valerianæ radicis, gr. 60. Olei cajuputi, ♏iij. Fiat pulv. tal. dos. xij. S.—Ter die j. cap. (Epilepsia.) A. G. Richter.

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VALERIANÆ RADIX—*cont.* Baldrianwurzel (G.) Koren mauna (R.)					1031. ℞ Valerianæ rad. pulv., gr. 30. Ferri carbonatis, gr. 5–gr. 20. Syrupi zingiberis, q.s. Fiat bolus. Ter de die cap. (Hysteria.) Copland.
VAPOR ACIDI HYDROCYANICI Inhalation of hydrocyanic acid (E.) Vapeur de l'acide hydrocyanique (Fr.) Vapore d'acido idrocianico (It.) Einathmung von Blausäure (G.) Vdichanie sinilnoj kisloti (R.)	Composed of: Diluted hydrocyanic acid, ♏x.; water (cold), ℥j. Mix in a suitable apparatus, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled.	A sedative inhalation in troublesome cough, and in spasmodic asthma.			1032. ℞ Vapor acidi hydrocyanici, f℥ß. S.—One teaspoonful to be inhaled twice a-day. (Asthma spasmodica.) Auct.
VAPOR CHLORI Inhalation of chlorine (E.) Vapeur de chlore (Fr.) Vapore di cloro (It.) Einathmung von Chlor (G.)	Composed of: Chlorinated lime, ℥ij.; water (cold), a sufficiency. Put the powder in a	Inhaled as an antiseptic in putrid sore throat, and in diphtheria.			1033. ℞ Vapor chlori (see composition). S.—To be inhaled every

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VAPOR CHLORI—*continued.* Vdichanie chlora (R.)	suitable apparatus, moisten it with water, and let the vapour be inhaled.				three hours for five minutes. (Diphtheritis.) Auct.
VAPOR CONIÆ Inhalation of conia (E.) Vapeur de ciguë (Fr.) Vapore di cicuta (It.) Einathmung von Schierling (G.) Vdichanie parov boligolovi (R.)	Composed of: Extract of hemlock, gr. 60; solution of potash, fʒj.; distilled water, Oß. Mix. Put ♏xx. on a sponge, in a suitable apparatus, so that the vapour of hot water passing over it may be inhaled.	Inhaled as an antispasmodic in angina pectoris, spasmodic asthma, spasmus glottidis, and in spasmodic cough.			1034. ℞ Vapor coniæ, fʒij. Olei anthemidis, ♏ij. D.S.—To inhale ♏xx. twice a-day (see composition). (Angina pectoris.) Auct.
VAPOR CREASOTI Inhalation of creasote (E.) Vapeur de créosote (Fr.) Vapore di creosoto (It.) Einathmung von Kreosot (G.) Vdichanie kreosota (R.)	Composed of: Creasote, ♏xij.; boiling water, fʒviij. Mix in an apparatus so arranged that air may be made to pass through the solution, and may afterwards be inhaled.	Inhaled as an irritant in pharyngitis and in laryngitis.			1035. ℞ Vapor creosoti, ♏xij. to fʒviij., aq. bullient. D.S.—To be inhaled four times a-day. (Pharyngitis.) Auct.

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VAPOR IODI Inhalation of iodine (E.) Vapeur d'iode (Fr.) Vapore d'iodio (It.) Einathmung von Iod (G.) Vdichanie joda (R.)	Composed of: Tincture of iodine, f℥j. ; water, f℥j. Mix in a suitable apparatus, and, having applied a gentle heat, let the arising vapour be inhaled.	Inhaled as an irritant in laryngitis ulcerosa, tonsillitis, and in coryza acuta.			1036. ℞ Vapor iodi (see composition). S.—Inhale twice a-day. (Laryngitis ulcerosa.) Auct.
VERATRI VIRIDIS RADIX Radix hellebori viridis Green hellebore root (E.) Racine d'hellebore vert (Fr.) Radice d'elleboro verde (It.) Grüne Germerwurzel (G.) Koren selenoj tschemeritzi (R.)	The dried rhizom of *Veratrum viride.*	Reduces the action of the heart, and acts as an arterial sedative; given in pneumonia, pleuritis, rheumatismus, and febris typhoides. Topically used in scabies.	Gr. 1–gr. 3 in powder or pill. Externally, ointment.	Tinctura veratri viridis.	1037. ℞ Veratri viridis radicis, ℥ij. Saponis mollis, ℥j. Aquæ ferventis, q. s. Fiat unguentum. Apply once a-day (after 2–3 frictions, a warm bath). (Scabies.) Bouchardat.
VERATRIA Elleborinum Sabadillinum Veratrinum Veratrium Veratria (E.) Veratrine (Fr.) Veratrina (It. Veratrin (G.) Veratrin (R.	Pale grey, amorphous, odourless, but powerfully irritating the nostrils; strongly and persistently bitter, and highly acrid; insoluble in water, soluble in spirit, in ether, and in diluted acids.	Employed internally as a sedative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, and in spasmodic affections of the urino-genital organs. Applied topically in the form of ointment as an anodyne to relieve neuralgic, spasmodic, and rheumatic pains.	Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ in pill; ointment: gr. 6–gr. 10 to ℥j.	Unguentum veratriæ.	1038. ℞ Veratriæ, gr. 1. Extracti hyoscyami, Glycyrrhizæ rad. pulv., ãã gr. 10. Fiat pil. xij. Sumat. j. ter in die. (Rheumatismus, Neuralgia, Arthritis.) Turnbull.

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VERATRIA—*continued.*					1039. ℞ Veratriæ, gr. 4. Spirit. rectific., ♏xx. Unguenti belladonnæ, gr. 120. Chloroformi, ♏xl. Misce fiat unguentum. (Neuralgia, Lumbago. Auct.
VINUM ALOES Wine of aloes (E.) Vin d'aloës (Fr.) Vino d'aloe (It.) Aloewein (G.) Vino sabura (R.)	Composed of: Socotrine aloes, ʒjß. ; cardamom seeds, ginger, of each gr. 80 ; sherry, Oij. Macerate for 7 days, filter, and add sherry to make Oij.	Used as a stomachic, purgative, and emmenagogue.	fʒj.-fʒij.		1040. ℞ Vini aloes, Tincturæ sennæ, ãã fʒij. Syrupi zingiberis, fʒj. Aquæ menthæ pip., fʒiij. M.D.S.—fʒj. pro dose. (Indigestio.) Guy.
VINUM ANTIMONIALE Vinum antiminium potassico-tartrati Vinum emeticum Vinum stibiatum Vinum stibio-kali-tartaricum Antimonial wine (E.) Vin émetique (Fr.) Vino antimoniato (It.)	Composed of: Tartarated antimony, gr. 40 ; sherry, Oj.	Employed as an expectorant, diaphoretic, nauseant, and emetic, in acute exanthematous diseases, articular rheumatism, and catarrhal affection of the respiratory organs.	♏x.-♏xxx., expectorant and diaphoretic ; fʒj.-fʒij., nauseant; fʒß., emetic. For children, ♏v.-♏xx., expectorant; ♏xxx.-♏lx., emetic.		1041. ℞ Vini antimoniale, ♏xxx. Vini ipecacuan., ♏x. Tincturæ camphoræ comp., ♏xx. Mucilaginis acaciæ, fʒvij. M.D.S.—fʒij. bihor. for a child of 4 years.

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VINUM ANTIMONIALE—*cont.* Spiessglanzwein (G.) Vino rvotnavo kamnja (R.)					(Tussis convulsivus.) West. 1042. ℞ Vini antimoniale, ℥ijß. Syrupi tolutani, ℥j. M.D.S.—℥j. 2–3 horâ sumend. (Tussis.) Auct.
VINUM AURANTII Orange wine (E.) Vin d'orange (Fr.) Vino di melarancia (It.) Pomeranzenwein (G.) Pomeranzovoe vino (R.)	A vinous liquid having a golden sherry colour, and a taste and aroma derived from the bitter orange peel; contains about 12% of alcohol.	Used as a mild stomachic in weak digestion.	℥iv.–℥vj.	Vinum ferri citratis Vinum quiniæ.	1043. ℞ Vini aurantii, ℥iv. Tincturæ calumbæ, ℥j. Misce fiat haustus. Take before dinner. (Loss of appetite.) Auct.
VINUM COLCHICI Wine of colchicum (E.) Vin de colchique (Fr.) Vino di colchico (It.) Zeitlosenwein (G.) Vino besvremjanika (R.)	Composed of: Colchicum corm, ℥iv.; sherry, Oj. Macerate for 7 days in a close vessel with occasional agitation, press, and strain through calico, and add sherry to make Oj.	Used as a diaphoretic and diuretic in gout, rheumatism, and dropsy.	♏x.–♏xxx.		1044. ℞ Vini colchici, ℥iij. Tincturæ opii, ℥ß. M.D.S.—Trihor. ♏x.–♏xxx. cap. (Rheumatismus.) Eisenmann. 1045. ℞ Vini colchici, ℥ß. Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, ℥iß.

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VINUM COLCHICI—*continued.*					Potassæ acetatis, gr. 120. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iij. M.D.S.—℥j. every 4 hours. (Scarlatina, in the delirium of, with deficient urine.) Bennet.
VINUM FERRI Wine of iron (E.) Vin de fer (Fr.) Vino marziale (It.) Eisenwein (G.) Vino shelesa (R.)	Composed of: Fine iron wire, ʒj.; sherry, Oj. Macerate for 30 days in a closed vessel, shake it, then filter.	Used as a tonic in anæmia, chlorosis, and dysmenorrhœa.	℥j.–℥iv.		1046. ℞ Vini ferri, ℥jß. Spiritus ætheris, ℥ß. M.D.S.—℥j. ter die ex aqua. (Dysmenorrhœa.) Locock.
VINUM FERRI CITRATIS Wine of citrate of iron (E.) Vin de citrate ferrique (Fr.) Vino di citrato di ferro (It.) Eisencitratwein (G.) Vino limonokislavo shelesa (R.)	Composed of: Citrate of iron and ammonia, gr. 160; orange wine, Oj. Keep the solution for 3 days in a closed vessel, shaking it occasionally, and filter.	Used as a mild tonic in anæmia, weakness, and chlorosis.	℥j.–℥iv.		1047. ℞ Vini ferri citratis, ℥j. Tincturæ gentianæ comp., ℥ß. Syrupi aurantii, ℥ij. M.D.S.—Ter de die cochl. thear. j. After meals. (Anæmia and loss of appetite.) Auct.
VINUM IPECACUANHÆ Wine of ipecacuanha (E.)	Composed of: Ipecacuanha, ʒj.;	Used as an expectorant and diaphoretic in mu-	♏v. - ♏xl. expectorant;		1048. ℞ Vini ipecacuanhæ,

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VINUM IPECACUANHÆ—*cont.* Vin d'ipécacuanha (Fr.) Vino di radica emetica (It.) Brechwurzelwein (G.) Vino rvotnavo kornja (R.)	sherry, Oj. Macerate for 7 days in a closed vessel, with occasional agitation, strain, press, and filter; then add sufficient sherry to make one pint.	cous bronchial catarrh, whooping-cough, asthma, bronchial hæmorrhage, and dysentery; also given as an emetic for overloaded stomach, and in the early stage of febrile or inflammatory affections.	ʒiij.–ʒvj. emetic. For children, ♏j.–♏xv. expectorant; ♏xx.–♏lx. emetic.		Syrupi, āā ʒß. Aquæ, ʒj. M.—ʒj.–ʒiij sæpe ad emesim. (Emetic for children.) Evanson and Maunsell. 1049. ℞ Vini ipecacuanhæ, ♏xx. Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis, Aquæ, āā ʒß. M.—Fiat haustus. Sumat ter in die. (Bronchitis.) Budd.
VINUM OPII Tinctura opii crocata Wine of opium (E.) Vin d'opium (Fr.) Vino d'oppio (It.) Opiumwein (G.) Vino opia (R.)	Composed of: Extract of opium, ℥j.; cinnamon bark, cloves, of each gr. 75; sherry, Oj. Macerate for 7 days in a closed vessel, with occasional agitation, and filter.	Used as an aromatic narcotic in vomiting, cardialgia, and diarrhœa. Applied externally in ophthalmia (dropped into the eye to relieve pain, lachrymation, and photophobia.)	♏x.–♏xl. Every ʒj. contains gr. 22 of extract of opium.		1050. ℞ Vini opii, ʒj. Plumbi subacetatis, gr. 20. Aquæ rosæ, ʒviij. Fiat lotio. (Eczema.) Guy.
VINUM QUINIÆ Wine of quinia (E.)	Composed of: Sulphate of qui-	Used as a tonic in weakness and in conva-	ʒß.–ʒj.		1051. ℞ Vini quiniæ, ʒj.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
VINUM QUINIÆ—*continued.* Vin de quinquina (Fr.) Vino di chinina (It.) Chininwein (G.) Chinoe vino (R.)	nia, gr. 20; citric acid, gr. 30; orange wine, Oj. Keep the solution for three days in a closed vessel, shake it and filter.	lescence after acute diseases.			Syrupi aurantii, ℥ß. M.D.S.—Tri horâ cochl. thear. cap. (Convalescence after acute diseases.) Auct.
VINUM RHEI Wine of rhubarb (E.) Vin de rhubarbe (Fr.) Vino di rabarbaro (It.) Rhabarbarwein (G.) Vino revenja (R.)	Composed of: Rhubarb root, ℥jß.; canella alba bark, gr. 60; sherry, Oj. Macerate for seven days in a closed vessel; strain, press, and filter; add sherry to make Oj.	Used as a stomachic and tonic in dyspepsia.	ʒj.-ʒij.		1052. ℞ Vini rhei, ʒj. Tincturæ calumbæ, ʒß. Tincturæ nucis vomicæ, Syrupi zingiberis, āā ʒij. M.D.S.—Trihorio cochl. thear. cap. (Dyspepsia.) Auct.
VINUM XERICUM Xeres Sherry (E.)	A Spanish wine, pale yellowish-brown, containing about 17 to 18% alcohol.	Used as a stimulant in fever, acute rheumatism, and in convalescence after debilitating diseases.		Vinum aloes Vinum antimoniale Vinum colchici Vinum ferri Vinum ipecacuanhæ Vinum opii Vinum rhei.	1053. ℞ Vini xerici. ʒij. Ovi vitellum, j. Jusculi bovinis, ʒviij. Fiat enema. (Tetanus, Febris nervosa.) Radius.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ZINCI ACETAS Zincum aceticum Zincum oxydatum aceticum Acetate of zinc (E.) Acetate de zinc (Fr.) Acetato d'ossido di zinco (It.) Essigsaures Zinkoxyd (G.) Uksusnokislaja okisj zinka (R.)	Colourless, transparent, crystalline plates, of pearly lustre, with a sharp, unpleasant taste; soluble in water.	Employed internally as a tonic and antispasmodic in nervous diseases, delirium tremens, chronic diarrhœa, and leucorrhœa; also as an emetic in croup, but more frequently used as a topical astringent in chronic ophthalmia, gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa; and as a lotion in chronic eczema, impetigo, and other skin affections, attended with serous or purulent discharge; also in otorrhœa.	Gr. 1 - gr. 2 tonic and antispasmodic; gr. 10-gr. 20, emetic; for injection in gonorrhœa, gr. 2-gr. 5 to ℥j.		1054. ℞ Zinci acetatis, gr. 90. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj. Mucilaginis acaciæ, ℥j. M.D.S. — Omn. horâ cochl. mens. cap. (Delirium tremens.) Rademacher. 1055. ℞ Zinci acetatis, gr. 30. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj. Misce fiat lotio. (Ophthalmia.) Ware.
ZINCI CARBONAS Calamina præparata Zincum æratum carbonicum Carbonate of zinc (E.) Sous-carbonate de zinc (Fr.) Carburo di zinco (It.) Kohlensaures Zinkoxyd (G.) Uglekislaja okis zinka (R.)	White, tasteless, inodorous, and insoluble in water.	Used as a mild antispasmodic in gastralgia and spasmodic diseases, and as a local astringent.	Gr. 1-gr. 2 in powder or pill.	Zinci acetas Zinci oxidum.	1056. ℞ Zinci carbonatis, ʒiij. Zinci oxidi, ʒj. Olei olivæ, q. s. Ut fiat emplastrum. (Variola, to prevent pitting.) Bennet.
ZINCI CHLORIDUM Butyrum zinci	Colourless opaque rods or tablets, very	Sometimes given internally as an alterative	Gr. ¼-gr. 1 in pill or solu-	Liquor zinci chloridi.	1057. ℞ Zinci chloridi, gr. 1.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ZINCI CHLORIDUM—*continued.* Chloretum zinci Zincum chloratum hydrochloricum muriaticum Chloride of zinc (E.) Chlorure de zinc (Fr.) Bicloruro di zinco (It.) Chlorzink (G.) Chloristi zink (R.)	deliquescent and caustic; soluble almost entirely in water, alcohol, and ether.	in syphilis, scrofula, epilepsy, chorea, and elephantiasis; more generally applied as a caustic to destroy nævi materni, cancroid, old syphilitic and scrofulous ulcers; also in scabies.	tion. Externally: solution gr. 1–gr. 10 to f℥j. Ointment gr. 60–gr. 90 to ℥j.; paste with flour and water.*		Ætheris, f℥ij. M.D.S.—Four de die, ♏vj. ex aqua sacchar. cap. (Neuroses chronicæ.) Hufeland. 1058. ℞ Zinci chloridi, gr. 80. Adipis præparati, ℥j. Fiat unguentum. Divide in 8 part. æq. S.—Daily 1 part to be applied for ¼ hour. (Scabies.) Hancke.
ZINCI OXIDUM Album zinci Calx zinci Flores zinci Lana philosophica Luna fixata Nihilum album Zincum oxydatum Zincum ustum Oxide of zinc (E.) Oxyde de zinc (Fr.) Ossido di zinco (It.) Zinkoxyd (G.) Okis zinka (R.)	A soft, nearly white, tasteless, and inodorous powder; insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether; soluble in acids and in alkalies.	Used internally as an antispasmodic and sedative in whooping-cough, gastrodynia, chorea, hysteria, catalepsy, and epilepsy. Applied externally as an astringent and desiccant in chronic skin affections with profuse secretions.	Gr. 2–gr. 10 in powder, pill. Externally: in powder, lotion, or ointment.	Unguentum zinci.	1059. ℞ Zinci oxidi, gr. 20. Valerianæ rad. pulv., gr. 40. Castorei, gr. 4. Fiat l. a. pil. xx. S.—4 de die pil. v. cap. (Epilepsia.) Dupuytren. 1060. ℞ Zinci oxidi, gr. 2. D. tal. dos. xij. S.—Bi-hor. pulv. j. (Meningitis infantum.) Lœschner.

* For solutions in water or alcohol, add one minim of muriatic acid to every two grains of chloride of zinc.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
Zinci Oxidum—*continued.*					1061. ℞ Zinci oxidi, Extracti hyoscyami, āā gr. 4. F. pil. ij. Nocte sumend. (Phthisis, perspiratio nocturna.) Th. Thompson. 1062. ℞ Zinci oxidi, gr. 120. Camphoræ, gr. 30. Amyli pulv., ℥iv. Fiat pulvis. D.S.—To be dusted over the affected parts. (Prurigo.) Cazenave. 1063. ℞ Zinci oxidi, gr. 180. Rosæ gallic. pulv., gr. 300. Fiat pulvis. Dust over the parts affected. (Eczema, Herpes zoster.) Auct.
ZINCI SULPHAS Vitriolum album zinci Zincum sulphuricum Sulphate of zinc (E.)	Colourless, transparent, prismatic crystals, with a strong metallic and styptic taste.	Employed as a tonic in ague; as an antispasmodic in epilepsy, chorea, spasmodic asthma, hysteria, and whooping-	Gr. 1.-gr. 5 as tonic and antispasmodic. Gr. 10-gr. 30 as emetic in pill	Zinci carbonas Zinci valerianas.	1064. ℞ Zinci sulphatis, gr. 6. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj. Mucilaginis acaciæ, ℥iij.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ZINCI SULPHAS—*continued.* Sulfate de zinc (Fr.) Zinco vetriolato (It.) Schwefelsaures Zinkoxyd (G.) Zinkovi kuporos (R.)		cough; as an emetic in croup and in poisoning by narcotics; as an internal astringent in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, bronchorrhœa, and leucorrhœa; as a local astringent in ulcers and skin diseases with profuse secretion; also in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa with copious discharge.	or solution. Externally in solution: gr. 1–gr. 10 to ℥j.		Tincturæ opii, ♏x. Syrupi, ℥ß. M.D.S.—½ to be taken three times a-day. (Gastroenteritis cum diarrhœa.) Baumgärtner. 1065. ℞ Zinci sulphatis, Plumbi acetatis, āā gr. 30. Aquæ rosæ, ℥j. Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ij. M.D.S.—℥ß. ter die injicere. (Gonorrhœa chronica.) Auct. 1066. ℞ Zinci sulphatis, gr. 2–gr. 4. Tincturæ cantharidis, ♏ xx. Aquæ, ℥j. M.—Sumatur ter in die. (Paraplegia.) Budd. 1067. ℞ Zinci valerianatis, gr. 24. Extracti hyoscyami,
ZINCI VALERIANAS Valeras zinci Zincum valerianicum Valerianate of zinc (E.)	Brilliant white, pearly, tabular crystals, with a feeble odour of valerianic	Employed as a nervine tonic and antispasmodic in hysteria, neuralgia, hemicrania, gastralgia,	Gr. 1–gr. 3 in powder, pill, or solution.		

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ZINCI VALERIANAS—*continued.* Valerianate de zinc (Fr.) Valerianato di zinco (It.) Baldriansaures Zinkoxyd (G.) Valerianokislaja okis zinka (R.)	acid and a metallic taste; scarcely soluble in cold water and in ether; soluble in hot water and in alcohol.	and epilepsy; and in convulsions of children, especially when they are caused by worms.			Extracti opii, āā gr. 4. Confectionis rosæ gallicæ, q. s. Fiat pil. xxiv. First day 2–3 pills every three hours; next four days 1 pill three times a-day. (Neuralgia facialis.) Tournié. 1068. ℞ Zinci valerianatis, gr. 9. Tragacanthæ pulv., gr. 30. Fiat pil. xij. Sumat j. nocte maneque. (Cephalalgia nervosa.) Devay.
ZINCUM Marcasita alba metallica aurea Speltrum Spiauter Zinc (E.) (Fr.) Zinco (It.) Zink (G.) (R.)	A blueish-white metal, of considerable lustre. Sp. Gr. 6·8–7·2.	Used only for its preparations.		Liquor zinci chloridi Unguentum zinci. Zinci acetas Zinci carbonas Zinci chloridum Zinci oxidum Zinci sulphas Zinci valerianas Zincum granulatum.	

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ZINCUM GRANULATUM Granulated zinc (E.) Granules de zinc (Fr.) Zinco squagliato (It.) Granulirter Zink (G.) Sernisti Zink (R.)	Zinc fused and poured into cold water becomes granulated.	Used only for its preparations.		Liquor zinci chloridi Zinci chloridum Zinci sulphas.	
ZINGIBER Gingiber Lengibel Radix amomi zingiberis inschi Ginger (E.) Gingembre (Fr.) Gengiovo (It.) Ingwer (G.) Inbir (R.)	Irregular pieces; yellowish-white on the surface, with a short mealy fracture; pungent taste and agreeable aroma; powder whitish-yellow.	Employed as a stomachic and stimulant in persons suffering from feeble digestion; as a sialogogue it is chewed to relieve toothache, relaxed uvula, and paralytic affections of the tongue; often combined also with purgative medicines to obviate their griping tendency. Applied externally to the skin as a rubefacient.	Gr. 10–gr. 30 in pill, powder, electuary, or mixture.	Confectio opii Confectio scammonii Infusum sennæ Pilula scillæ composita Pulvis cinnamomi compositus Pulvis jalapæ compositus Pulvis opii compositus Pulvis rhei compositus Pulvis scammonii compositus Syrupus rhamni Syrupus zingiberis Tinctura zingiberis Tinctura zingiberis fortior Vinum aloes.	1069. ℞ Zingiberis pulv., gr. 40. Rhei pulv., gr. 20. Extracti gentianæ, gr. 60. Fiat pil. xxx. S.—Bis de die iij. cap. (Dyspepsia atonica.) Oesterlen. 1070. ℞ Zingiberis rad., gr. 90. Aquæ ferventis, Oß. Macere per horas duas in vase leviter clauso, cola tum adde Tincturæ zingiberis, Syrupi zingiberis, āā ℥ß. M.—Pro potu. (Flatulentia.) Copland.

Name and Synonyms.	Character and Properties, or Composition.	Physiological Effects and Therapeutics.	Dose and Form.	Preparations.	Prescriptions.
ZINGIBER—*continued.*					1071. ℞ Zingiberis pulv., gr. 60. Aluminis, gr. 10. Mellis, gr. 360. Fiat electuarium. S.—Bihor. cochl. thear. (Aphonia.) Posner and Simon. 1072. ℞ Zingiberis, part j. Spiritus tenuior, part ij. Macere et cola. D.S.—Rub the forehead. (Myopsia.) Turnbull.

CLASSIFICATION OF DRUGS

ACCORDING TO THEIR ACTION.

CLASSIFICATION OF DRUGS.

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
ADHESIVES	Substances which promote the reunion of severed parts.	Applied to keep the edges of wounds together.	Collodium Collodium flexile Elemi	Emplastrum cerati saponis plumbi resinæ	Plumbi oxidum Unguentum cetacei.
ALTERATIVES	Medicines which gradually change and correct the morbid condition of organs, and energize their functions.	Employed in constitutional diseases, such as syphilis, scrofula, arthritis, rachitis, albuminuria, diabetes, chlorosis, and chronic cutaneous affections.	Acidum arseniosum nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum Ammonii chloridum Antimonii sulphuratum tartaratum Argenti nitras oxidum Argentum purificatum Bromum Calcii chloridum phosphas Conii folia fructus Decoctum sarsæ compositum	Extractum conii sarsæ liquidum Ferri arsenias jodidum peroxidum hydratum Guaiaci lignum resina Hemidesmi radix Hydrargyri iodidi rubri viride oxidum rubrum perchloridum subchloridum sulphas Hydrargyrum cum creta Iodum	Liquor arsenicalis arsenici hydrochlorici hydrargyri perchloridi iodi potassæ sodæ arseniatis Mezerei cortex Mistura guaiaci Oleum morrhuæ Os ustum Pilula ferri iodidi hydrargyri

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
Alteratives—*continued.*			Pilula hydrargyri subchloridi Plumbi iodidum Podophylli radix resina Potassa sulphurata Potassæ acetas bichromas Potassii iodidum Pulvis antimonialis Sarsæ radix Sassafras radix Sodæ acetas arsenias bicarbonas	Sodæ carbonas exsiccata phosphas Sodii chloridum Succus conii Sulphur præcipitatum sublimatum Sulphuris iodidum Suppositoria hydrargyri Syrupus ferri iodidi phosphatis Tinctura colchici seminum conii iodi Unguentum hydrargyri	Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati Unguentum hydrargyri compositum Unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis Unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi Unguentum iodi Unguentum potassii iodidi Unguentum sulphuris iodidi Zinci chloridum.
ANÆSTHETICS	Agents which diminish or destroy sensibility and prevent local pain.	Used during surgical operations, and to reduce neuralgic and other pain.	Æther purus Ammonii bromidum	Chloroformum Potassi bromidum	Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.
ANODYNES	Remedies which relieve pain.	Employed in neuralgia, and in all diseases attended with pain.	Æther Cannabis indica Cataplasma conii Conii folia fructus Decoctum papaveris Emplastrum belladonnæ	Emplastrum opii Enema opii Extractum aconiti conii hyoscyami papaveris Hyoscyami folia	Linimentum aconiti belladonnæ camphoræ chloroformi opii Liquor atropiæ atropiæ sulphatis

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
Anodynes—*cont.*			Liquor morphiæ acetatis morphiæ hydrochloratis Lupulus Opium Spiritus camphoræ	Tinctura aconiti belladonnæ cannabis indicæ hyoscyami opii Unguentum aconitiæ	Unguentum atropiæ belladonnæ gallæ cum opio veratriæ Veratria.
ANTACIDS Alkalines Absorbents Resolvents	Medicines which neutralise acidity, and liquefy the blood and secretions.	Used to correct acidity of the primæ viæ, and to render an acid urine alkaline; also given in gout, rheumatism, and obesity.	Ammoniæ carbonas phosphas Calcis carbonas Calx Creta preparata Liquor calcis saccharatus magnesiæ carbonatis potassæ sodæ	Lithiæ citras Magnesia levis carbonas levis Marmor album Mistura cretæ Potassæ bicarbonas carbonas Pulvis cretæ aromaticus	Pulvis rhei compositus Sapo durus Sodæ bicarbonas carbonas exsiccata citro-tartras effervescens Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus Trochisci sodæ bicarbonatis.
ANTALKALINES	Medicines which neutralise excess of alkaline matter in the alimentary canal and urinary organs.	Used in dyspepsia, when caused by excess of alkalescence, and in calculi.	Acidum benzoicum citricum phosphoricum dilutum	Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum sulphuricum	Acidum sulphuricum dilutum Ammoniæ benzoas.
ANTEMETICS	Medicines which check or put a stop to vomiting.	Employed in cases of vomiting, from organic di-	Bismuthi subnitras Calumbæ radix Caryophyllum	Cerii oxalas Cinnamomi cortex Creasotum	Liquor magnesiæ carbonatis Magnesia carbonas

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
Antemetics—*continued.*		seases of the stomach, protracted indigestion, in pregnancy, and sea-sickness.	Magnesia carbonas levis levis	Mistura creasoti	Tinctura calumbæ.
ANTHELMINTICS Vermifuge	Remedies which destroy worms, and expel them from the intestinal canal.	Used in helminthiasis, as: tænia soleum, botriocephalus latus, trichocephalus dispar, oxyuris vermicularis, ascaris lumbricoides, and trichina spiralis.	Benzoinum Cambogia Confectio terebinthinæ Cusso Decoctum aloes compositum granati Enema aloes terebinthinæ	Extractum filicis liquidum Fel bovinum purificatum Filix mas Granati radicis cortex Infusum cusso Kamala Oleum terebinthinæ	Quassiæ lignum Sabadilla Santonica Santoninum Sodii chloridum Terebinthina canadensis Valerianæ radix.
ANTHIDROTICS	Medicines which check perspiration.	Used in profuse sweating, in phthisis, intermittent fevers, and others.	Acetum Acidum aceticum dilutum sulphuricum dilutum	Ferri sulphas Hæmatoxyli lignum Mistura ferri composita	Trochisci acidi tannici Zinci oxidum.
ANTIDOTES	Remedies which counteract the effects of poisons.	In cases of poisoning.	Carbo animalis purificatus (general antidote) Extractum physostigmatis (by atropia) Ferri peroxidum humidum (in poisoning by arsenic)	Lac (by caustic substances) Limonis succus (by alkalies and narcotics) Sapo durus (by mineral acids)	Sinapis (by narcotics) Sodii chloridum (by narcotics) Tinctura ferri acetas (by arsenic).

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
ANTILITHICS Lithics Lithontriptics	Medicines which counteract predisposition to the formation of calculi, or the deposition of urinary sediments.	Employed in lithiasis, gravel, uric acid diathesis, deposits of triple phosphates, and in biliary or urinary calculi.	Acidum phosphoricum dilutum Liquor lithiæ effervescens magnesiæ carbonatis potassæ effervescens sodæ effervescens	Lithiæ carbonas Oleum terebinthinæ cum ætheris Pareiræ radix Potassæ tartras Sapo durus	Sodæ bicarbonas carbonas exsiccata citro-tartras effervescens phosphas.
ANTIPARASITICS	Medicines which destroy vegetable or animal parasites.	Applied in scabies, porrigo, pityriasis, tinea favosa, and pediculi.	Acidum sulphurosum Hydrargyrum ammoniatum Liquor calcis chloratæ Manganesii oxidum rubrum Oleum anisi juniperi rosmarini	Potassii bromidum Sabadilla Sapo durus mollis Sodæ arsenias Sulphur præcipitatum sublimatum	Sulphuris iodidum Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati Unguentum sulphuris Unguentum sulphuris iodidi.
ANTIPERIODICS Febrifuge	Medicines which prevent the return of maladies or attacks that have a tendency to manifest themselves at periodical times.	Employed in periodical neuralgia, intermittent fever, and other diseases with the character of periodicity.	Acidum arseniosum Amygdala amara Cinchonæ flavæ cortex pallidæ cortex rubræ cortex Cuspariæ cortex	Decoctum cinchonæ flavæ Liquor arsenicalis arsenici hydrochlorici sodæ arseniatis	Nectandræ cortex Piper nigrum Quiniæ sulphas Sodæ arsenias Tinctura quiniæ.
ANTISEPTICS Deodorisers Disinfectants	Agents which prevent the decomposition of organic structures, and destroy fœtid	Used to free the air of buildings, rooms, closets, wells, deadrooms, clothing, from	Acidum aceticum dilutum carbolicum Bromum Calx chlorata Carbo animalis purificatus	Carbo ligni Cataplasma carbonis fermenti sodæ chloratæ Cerevisiæ fermentum	Cinchonæ flavæ cortex pallidæ cortex rubræ cortex Glycerinum acidi carbolici Liquor calcis chloratæ

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
Antiseptics—*cont.*	and offensive effluvia and unpleasant smell.	putrescent matter. Applied to foul ulcers, wounds with fœtid discharge, and in fœtid breathing and perspiration.	Liquor chlori potassæ permanganatis sodæ chloratæ	Plumbi nitras Potassæ chloras permanganas Tinct. benzoini composita	Trochisci potassæ chloratis Vapor chlori.
ANTISPASMODICS	Remedies which allay irregular or inordinate muscular contraction, and prevent the recurrence of spasms.	Employed in spasmodic affections, hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, cramps, convulsions, asthma, subsultus tendinum, and hiccup in fevers.	Acidum arseniosum Æther Aqua aurantii floris Assafœtida Belladonnæ folia radix Bismuthi subnitras Cannabis indica Castoreum Chloroformum Coccus Conii folia fructus Cupri sulphas Emplastrum belladonnæ Enema assafœtidæ tabaci terebinthinæ Extractum belladonnæ hyoscyami Galbanum	Hyoscyami folia Infusum valerianæ Ipecacuanha Liquor morphiæ acetatis Liquor morphiæ hydrochloratis Lobelia Moschus Oleum anthemidis cajuputi menthæ piperitæ rutæ Pilula assafœtidæ composita conii composita Sodæ valerianas Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus ammoniæ fœtidus cajuputi chloroformi Stramonii folia	Stramonii semina Succus conii Sumbul radix Tabaci folia Tinctura assafœtidæ belladonnæ cannabis indicæ castorei hyoscyami lobeliæ ætherea opii ammoniata valerianæ ammoniata Unguentum belladonnæ Vapor coniæ Zinci acetas carbonas oxidum sulphas valerianas.

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
AROMATICS Carminative Cordial	Substances characterised by an agreeable taste and smell, and dispelling flatus from the gastro-intestinal canal, and relieving colicky pain in the same parts.	Given in atonic dyspepsia, nervous uneasiness, and spasmodic pain in the stomach, in flatulence and in colic; also added to other medicines to prevent griping and nausea.	Anethi fructus Anthemidis flores Aqua anethi carui cinnamomi fœniculi menthæ piperitæ viridis pimentæ Buchu folia Carui fructus Cascarillæ cortex Coriandri fructus Cuspariæ cortex Enema assafœtidæ Essentia anisi menthæ piperitæ Fœniculi fructus Infusum anthemidis aurantii compositum caryophylli cascarillæ	Infusum maticæ Limonis cortex Maticæ folia Myristica Oleum anethi anisi carui caryophylli coriandri lavandulæ limonis menthæ piperitæ viridis myristicæ pimentæ rosmarini rutæ Pimenta Piper nigrum Pulvis cinnamomi compositus cretæ aromaticus cret. arom. cum opio	Spiritus ætheris nitrosi ammoniæ aromaticus lavandulæ menthæ piperitæ myristicæ rosmarini Syrupus zingiberis Tinctura cardamomi composita cascarillæ chloroformi composita cubebæ lavandulæ composita sennæ zingiberis fortior Vinum opii.
ARTERIAL SEDATIVE	Medicines which depress the action of the heart and of the vascular system.	Given in palpitation of the heart, hypertrophia cordis, aneurism, and acute inflammatory diseases.	Aqua laurocerasi Digitalinum Infusum digitalis	Plumbi acetas Tinctura digitalis veratri viridis	Vapor acidi hydrocyanici Veratri viridis radix Veratria.

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
ASTRINGENTS	Substances which produce contraction of the tissues and coagulation of the albuminous fluids.	Applied topically to obviate relaxation, and to stop capillary bleeding. Given internally to improve digestion, and to check increased secretion, mucous discharges, and hæmorrhages.	Acaciæ gummi Acetum scillæ Acidum gallicum sulphuricum aromaticum sulphuricum dilutum tannicum Alumen Aqua rosæ Belæ fructus Bismuthi carbonas subnitras Bismuthum Borax Calcis hydras Calx Catechu pallidum Cinchonæ flavæ cortex pallidæ cortex rubræ cortex Confectio rosæ caninæ gallicæ Creasotum Cupri sulphas Cuspariæ cortex Decoctum hæmatoxyli quercus ulmi	Extractum belæ liquidum cinchonæ flavæ liquidum hæmatoxyli krameriæ pareiræ pareiræ liquidum Ferri peroxidum humidum sulphas exsiccata granulata Galla Glycerini acidi gallici tannici boracis Gossypium Hæmatoxyli lignum Infusum catechu krameriæ rosæ acidum uvæ ursi Kino Krameriæ radix Liquor calcis saccharatus ferri pernitratis persulphatis plumbi subacetatis plumbi subacetatis dilutus	Mel boracis Mucilago amyli tragacanthæ Myrrha Nectandræ cortex Plumbi acetas carbonas nitras Pulvis catechu compositus kino compositus opii compositus Pyrethri radix Quercus cortex Rhei radix Rosæ caninæ fructus gallicæ petalæ Sodii chloridum Suppositoria acidi tannici plumbi composita Syrupus rosæ gallicæ Tinctura catechu ferri acetas perchloridi gallæ kino krameriæ myrrhæ pyrethri sumbul

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
Astringents—*cont.*			Trochisci acidi tannici catechu Ulmi cortex Unguentum gallæ	Unguentum gallæ cum opio Uvæ ursæ folia Zinci acetas carbonas	Zinci oxidum sulphas.
CATHARTICS Aperient Laxative Purgative	Medicines which promote alvine evacuations.	Employed in constipation, flatulent colic, inflammatory diseases, and brain affections.	Aloe barbadensis socotrinæ Cassiæ pulpa Confectio scammonii sennæ sulphuris Decoctum aloes compositum taraxaci Enema magnesiæ sulphatis terebinthinæ Extractum aloes barbadensis aloes socotrinæ rhei Fel bovinum purificatum Ficus Hydrargyrum subchloridum Infusum rhei sennæ Jalapa Kamala Magnesia levis	Magnesiæ carbonas levis sulphas Manna Mel depuratum Mistura scammonii sennæ composita Mori succus Oleum amygdalæ lini olivæ ricinæ Pilula aloes barbadensis et assafœtida myrrha socotrinæ hydrargyri rhei composita Podophylli radix Potassæ sulphas tartras Prunum Pulvis rhei compositus	Pulv. scammonii compos. Rhei radix Saccharum lactis Sapo durus Scammonium Scoparii cacumina Senna alexandrina indica Soda tartarata Sodæ phosphas sulphas Sulphur præcipitatum sublimatum Syrupus rhamni rhei sennæ Tabaci folia Tamarindus Theriaca Tinctura aloes jalapæ rhei sennæ Vinum aloes.

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
CAUSTICS Corrosives Escharotics	Substances which destroy the vitality of the parts they are applied to.	Applied to cancerous growths, warts, nævi, lupus, noma, and syphilitic ulcers.	Acidum aceticum glaciale arseniosum hydrochloricum nitricum sulphuricum Alumen exsiccatum Argenti nitras Calx Creasotum Cupri sulphas Cuprum (candens) Ferri arsenias	Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum oxidum rubrum perchloridum Liquor ammoniæ fortior antimonii chloridi ferri perchloridi fortior ferri persulphatis hydrargyri nitratis acidus	Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi zinci chloridi Oleum cubebæ Potassa caustica Potassæ bichromas Sabinæ cacumina Soda caustica Tinctura ferri perchloridi iodi Zinci chloridum.
CHOLAGOGUES	Medicines which increase the flow of bile.	Used in hepatic diseases, bilious fevers, and jaundice.	Extractum taraxaci Fel bovinum purificatum	Podophylli resina Succus taraxaci	Taraxaci radix.
COSMETICS	Substances which improve the complexion and promote the growth of hair.	Used in all cases where it is desirable to improve the appearance of the face and hair.	Adeps benzoatus Benzoinum Oleum amygdalæ	Oleum lavandulæ rosmarini	Spiritus rosmarini Tinctura cantharidis.
DESICCANTS	Agents which check secretion and exhalation.	Employed in mucous discharges, and in purulent secretion from ulcers or wounds.	Calcis carbonas hydras Calx Creta præparata Liquor calcis	Magnesia carbonas Magnesia carbonas levis Oleum cubebæ Pareiræ radix Pilula plumbi cum opio	Plumbi acetas carbonas Potassæ prussias flava Pulvis catechu compositus

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
Desiccants—*cont.*			Pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio Unguentum plumbi acetatis	Unguentum plumbi carbonatis Unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum	Ung. potassæ sulphuratæ Unguentum zinci Zinci oxidum.
DIAPHORETICS Sudorific	Medicines which increase the exhalation of the skin and produce sweating.	Employed in fresh colds, in fevers, exanthemata, rheumatism, syphilis, dropsy, and skin diseases.	Ammoniæ carbonas Antimonii oxidum Antimonium nigrum sulphuratum Aqua sambuci Buchu folia Camphora Dulcamara Extractum sarsæ liquidum Guaiaci lignum resina Hemidesmi radix Hyoscyami folia Infusum buchu dulcamaræ serpentariæ	Ipecacuanha Liquor ammoniæ acetatis Mezerei cortex Mistura guaiaci Oleum cajuputi juniperi terebinthinæ Pilulæ ipecacuanhæ cum scillæ Potassæ nitras Pulvis antimonialis ipecacuanhæ compositus Sambuci flores Sarsæ radix	Sassafras radix Senegæ radix Sodæ nitras Spiritus ætheris nitrosi cajuputi camphoræ Sulphur præcipitatum sublimatum Terebinthina canadensis Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata serpentariæ valerianæ ammoniata Vinum antimoniale colchici ipecacuanhæ.
DIURETICS	Medicines which promote the secretion of the urine.	Used in dropsical complaints, heart diseases, inflammation of the serous membranes, and in gonorrhœa.	Acetum scillæ Ammoniacum Borax Buchu folia Calcii chloridum Colchici cormus semina Colocynthidis pulpa	Copaiba Cubeba Decoctum pareiræ scoparii Digitalinum Digitalis folia Dulcamara Extract. pareiræ liquidum	Extractum taraxaci Hemidesmi radix Infusum buchu dulcamaræ senegæ Liquor ammoniæ acetatis lithiæ effervescens potassæ

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
Diuretics—*cont.*			Liquor potassæ effervescens sodæ effervescens Lithiæ carbonas citras Oleum copaibæ juniperi limonis sinapis terebinthinæ Oxymel scillæ Pareiræ radix Pilula scillæ composita Plumbi iodidum Potassæ acetas carbonas chloras citras	Potassæ nitras tartras acida Sambuci flores Santoninum Scilla Scoparii cacumina Senegæ radix Sinapis Sodæ acetas bicarbonas carbonas exsiccata citro-tartras effervescens nitras Spiritus ætheris	Spiritus ætheris nitrosi armoraciæ compositus juniperi Succus scoparii taraxaci Syrupus scillæ Taraxaci radix Terebinthina canadensis Tinctura buchu digitalis sabinæ scillæ senegæ Uvæ ursi folia Vinum colchici.
DRASTICS Hydragogues	Medicines which violently evacuate the intestines, producing copious stools, and stimulating the system in general.	Given in torpid condition of the bowels, in dropsy, effusion in the serous membranes, acute diseases of the brain, and in plethora abdominalis.	Cambogia Colocynthidis pulpa Elaterium Extractum colocynthidis compositum Extractum jalapæ Jalapæ resina	Oleum crotonis terebinthinæ Pilula cambogiæ composita colocynthidis composita colocynthidis et hyoscyami	Podophylli resina Pulvis jalapæ compositus Rhamni succus Scammoniæ resina Scammonium Terebinthina canadensis.

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
ECBOLICS	Substances which promote the contraction of the uterus, and facilitate the expulsion of its contents.	Used to bring on abortion or premature labour, to shorten the period of tedious cases of labour, and to promote the involution of the womb after delivery.	Borax Cinnamomi cortex Ergota	Extractum ergotæ liquidum Infusum ergotæ	Sabinæ cacumina Tinctura cinnamomi ergotæ.
EMETICS	Medicines which excite vomiting.	Given in overloaded stomach, gastric disorders, bronchitis, croup, urticaria, and in cases of poisoning.	Antimonium tartaratum Armoraciæ radix Cupri sulphas Hydrargyri sulphas Ipecacuanha Lobelia	Oxymel scillæ Rhamni succus Scoparii cacumina Syrupis rhamni Tinctura lobeliæ ætherea	Vinum antimoniale ipecacuanhæ Zinci acetas sulphas.
EMMENAGOGUES Pellens	Medicines which maintain or restore a healthy condition of the menstrual discharge, and increase the quantity.	Employed in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and in suppressio and retentio mensium.	Aloe barbadensis socotrinæ Bromum Crocus Decoctum aloes compositum Extract. aloes barbadensis	Extractum aloes socotrinæ Ferri peroxidum hydratum Iodum Oleum rutæ sabinæ Sabinæ cacumina Senegæ radix	Tinctura aloes croci guaiaci ammoniata sabinæ Vinum aloes.
EMOLLIENTS Demulcents	Substances which relax the solid tissues, and make	Employed to allay irritation, to alleviate the symp-	Acaciæ gummi Adeps præparatus Ammoniacum	Amygdala dulcis Amylum Cera alba	Cera flava Cetaceum Cetraria

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
Emollients—*cont.*	them more flexible, and protect sensitive surfaces from the injurious effects of acrid matter.	toms in inflammation, painful ulceration, in diseases of the mucous membranes, of the alimentary canal, and of the respiratory and urino-genital organs, in poisoning with acrid substances and to relax and diminish indurations of the glands.	Collodium flexile Copaiba Cubeba Decoctum hordei Decoctum papaveris Elemi Extractum glycyrrhizæ Ficus Glycerinum amyli	Glycyrrhizæ radix Hordeum decorticatum Infusum lini Lac Lini farina semina Linimentum calcis Mel Mel depuratum Mistura amygdalæ Mucilago acaciæ	Oleum amygdalæ copaibæ olivæ Ovi vitellus Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus Saccharum purificatum lactis Sevum præparatum Tragacantha Uvæ.
EXPECTORANTS Bechica	Medicines which promote the secretion of bronchial mucus.	Used in bronchial and pulmonary complaints.	Ammoniacum Ammonii chloridum Antimonium sulphuratum Balsamum peruvianum tolutanum Dulcamare Galbanum Infusum dulcamaræ senegæ serpentariæ Ipecacuanha Liquor ammoniæ potassæ sodæ	Lobelia Mistura ammoniaca Mori succus Oxymel scillæ Pilula conii composita ipecacuanhæ cum scillæ scillæ composita Saccharum lactis Scilla Senegæ radix Sodii chloridum Styrax præparatus	Syrupus hemidesmi scillæ tolutanus Tinctura benzoini composita lobeliæ ætherea scillæ senegæ tolutana Trochisci ipecacuanhæ Vinum antimoniale ipecacuanhæ.

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
HÆMATINICS Chalybeates	Medicines which augment the number of red blood corpuscles.	Given in anæmia, chlorosis, and general debility.	Ferri carbonas saccharata et ammoniæ citras quiniæ citras iodidum oxidum magneticum peroxidum humidum	Ferri peroxidum hydratum phosphas sulphas exsiccata granulata Ferrum	Ferrum redactum tartaratum Liquor ferri pernitratis Manganesii oxidum nigrum Pilula ferri iodidi.
HYPNOTICS Soporifics	Medicines which cause sleep.	Given in insomnia, nervous and spasmodic affections, and delirium tremens.	Cannabis indica Chloroformum Extractum papaveris stramonii Infusum lupuli	Liquor morphiæ acetatis morphiæ hydrochloratis Lupulus	Opium Syrupus papaveris Tinctura cannabis indica opii.
IRRITANTS Counterirritants Derivatives Revulsives Rubefacient	Substances which stimulate and cause irritation, redness, or inflammation of the parts they are applied to.	Used externally in pain, congestion, or inflammation of internal organs. Applied also to ill-conditioned ulcers, with the view of augmenting or altering the vital activity of the part; to tumours and swellings, in order to effect their dissolution.	Acetum cantharidis Acidum aceticum glaciale benzoicum Antimonium tartaratum Armoraciæ radix Cadmii iodidum Camphora Cataplasma sinapis Charta epispastica Creasotum Cupri sulphas Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro Emplastrum calefaciens cantharidis galbani	Emplastrum hydrargyri picis plumbi iodidi saponis Extractum mezerei æthereum Galbanum Glycerinum acidi carbolici Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum Hydrargyrum ammoniatum Linimentum ammoniæ Linimentum camphoræ compositum Linimentum crotonis Linimentum hydrargyri	Linimentum iodi Linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone Linimentum saponis Linimentum sinapis compositum Linimentum terebinthinæ Linimentum terebinthinæ aceticum Liquor ammoniæ fortior Lotio hydrargyri flava nigra Mezerei cortex Oleum crotonis juniperi myristicæ expressum rutæ

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
Irritants—*cont.*			Oleum sinapis terebinthinæ Phosphor Pix burgundica liquida Podophylli resina Sinapis Spiritus juniperi Terebinthina canadensis Tinctura cantharidis iodi zingiberis fortior	Unguentum antimonii tartarati cadmii iodidi cantharidis creasoti elemi Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniatum Unguentum hydrargyri compositum Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis	Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubrum Unguentum iodi picis liquidæ plumbi iodidi potassii iodidi resinæ sabinæ terebinthinæ Vapor creasoti iodi Zingiber.
NARCOTICS	Medicines which cause stupor or sleep, allay pain, arrest inordinate secretion, and subdue irritation (at first they cause excitement).	Employed to assuage pain, to procure sleep, chiefly in nervous and spasmodic affections, in neuralgia, rheumatism, and others.	Chloroform Confectio opii Extractum cannabis indicæ lupuli opii	Extractum opii liquidum Morphiæ acetas hydrochloras Opium Papaveris capsulæ	Pilula saponis composita Rhœados petala Tinctura lupuli opii Vinum opii.
NUTRITIVES	Substances which quicken assimilation and improve the composition of the living tissues.	Used in cases of debility, and in convalescence after acute diseases and fevers.	Amygdala dulcis Cetraria Decoctum cetrariæ Lac	Oleum amygdalæ morrhuæ olivæ theobromæ	Ovi vitellus Saccharum purificatum lactis Sevum præparatum.

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
REFRIGERANTS Cooling Temperant	Medicines which diminish heat and quench thirst.	Employed in fevers, exanthemata, acute inflammatory diseases, and acute hæmorrhages.	Acetum Acidum citricum nitricum dilutum phosphoricum dilutum sulphuricum aromaticum sulphuricum dilutum tartaricum	Ammonii chloridum Infusum rosæ acidum Limonis succus Liquor lithiæ effervescens potassæ effervescens sodæ effervescens Mori succus Oxymel Potassæ chloras citras	Potassæ nitras permanganas tartras acida Rosæ caninæ fructus Sodæ citro-tartras effervescens nitras Spiritus ætheris nitrosi Tamarindus.
SEDATIVES Soothing	Medicines which directly depress the energy of the nervous and vascular system without causing any previous excitement.	Used in irritable cough, neuralgic pain, spasmodic affections, great excitability, and in tetanus.	Acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum Aconiti folia radix Aconitia Alcohol amylicum Antimonii oxidum Atropia Atropiæ sulphas Belladonnæ folia radix Bismuthi carbonas Bismuthum Camphora Cerii oxalas Colchici cormus semina Conii folia	Conii fructus Digitalis folia Extractum aconiti belladonnæ colchici colchici aceticum conii lactucæ stramonii Hydrargyri subchloridum Hyoscyami folia Laurocerasi folia Liquor atropiæ bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis Potassii bromidum	Stramonii semina Suppositoria morphiæ plumbi composita Syrupus papaveris Tinctura aconiti camphoræ composita colchici seminum conii stramonii Trochisci bismuthi morphiæ morphiæ et ipecacuanhæ opii Zinci oxidum.

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
SIALAGOGUES Masticatory	Medicines which increase the secretion of the saliva when chewed.	Used in affections of the face and head, also in toothache or paralysis of the tongue.	Mastiche Mezerei cortex	Piper nigrum Pyrethi radix	Tinctura pyrethri Zingiber.
STIMULANTS Excitants	Medicines which increase the sensibility of the nervous system, the action of the muscles in general, and of the heart in particular, also the secretions of the mucous membranes.	Employed in febrile diseases, pneumonia, paralysis, hysteria, syncope, atonic dyspepsia, catalepsia, faintness, and in general debility.	Acidum aceticum dilutum benzoicum hydrochloricum dilutum Ammoniæ carbonas Ammonii chloridum Arnicæ radix Assafœtida Balsamum peruvianum Benzoinum Buchu folia Cantharis Capsici fructus Castoreum Chloroformum Cinnamomi cortex Confectio piperis Crocus Enema assafœtidæ Galbanum Guaiaci lignum resina Infusum cuspariæ maticæ	Infusum serpentariæ valerianæ Liquor ammoniæ citratis fortior chlori strychniæ Maticæ folia Mistura ammoniaci ferri composita spiriti vini gallici Moschus Myrrha Nux vomica Oleum anthemidis cajuputi cinnamomi sinapis terebinthinæ Phosphorus Pilula assafœtida composita Senegæ radix Serpentariæ radix Spiritus ætheris	Spiritus armoraciæ compositus cajuputi camphoræ chloroformi rectificatus tenuior vini gallici Strychnia Sumbul radix Tinctura arnicæ assafœtidæ cantharidis capsici cinchonæ composita cinchonæ flavæ myrrhæ nucis vomicæ valerianæ ammoniata Valerianæ radix Vinum Xericum Zingiber.

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
STOMACHICS Appetisers Peptics	Medicines which directly promote the functions of the stomach, and improve the appetite and digestion.	Given in weak condition of the stomach, atonic dyspepsia, and loss of appetite.	Aqua menthæ piperitæ viridis pimentæ Aurantii cortex Beberiæ sulphas Canellæ albæ cortex Capsici fructus Cardamomum Catechu pallidum Chirata Cinnamomi cortex Cuspariæ cortex Decoctum cinchonæ flavæ Extractum anthemidis calumbæ nucis vomicæ Gentianæ radix Infusum anthemidis aurantii aurantii compositum calumbæ caryophylli	Infusum chiratæ cinchonæ flavæ cuspariæ gentianæ compositum quassiæ rhei Limonis cortex Mistura gentianæ Nux vomica Oleum lavandulæ menthæ piperitæ Pimenta Quassiæ lignum Rhei radix Sinapis Spiritus lavandulæ rectificatus tenuior vini gallici Syrupus aurantii limonis Taraxaci radix	Tinctura aloes aurantii calumbæ chloroformi composita chiratæ cinchonæ composita cinchonæ flavæ gentianæ composita lavandulæ composita limonis quassiæ quiniæ rhei sennæ Vinum aloes aurantii rhei Zingiber.
STYPTICS	Remedies which arrest bleeding.	Used in hæmorrhages from the nose, gums, vagina, and rectum, also in those from	Acidum aceticum dilutum gallicum tannicum Alumen Cupri sulphas	Ergota Extractum ergotæ liquidum Ferri sulphas Granati radicis cortex Infusum maticæ	Liquor ferri perchloridi perchloridi fortior Maticæ folia Pilula plumbi cum opio

MEDICINAL AGENTS.	DEFINITION.	USE.	PREPARATIONS.		
STYPTICS—*cont.*		wounds and leech-bites.	Podophylli radix Resina Spiritus rectificatus	Spiritus tenuior vini gallici Tinctura krameriæ	Tinctura myrrhæ Tragacantha.
TONICS	Medicines which improve the functions of the digestive organs, and gradually give strength to the system in general.	Given in all cases of weakness, in dyspepsia, anæmia, chlorosis, and in convalescence after fevers and acute diseases.	Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum nitricum dilutum Aloe barbadensis socotrinæ Anthemidis floris Aqua aurantii floris Argenti nitras oxidum Argentum purificatum Aurantii cortex Balsamum peruvianum Beberiæ sulphas Bismuthi carbonas subnitras Buchu folia Calumbæ radix Cerevisiæ fermentum Cerii oxalas Chirata Cinchonæ flavæ cortex pallidæ cortex rubræ cortex Cupri sulphas Decoctum aloes compositum cetrariæ	Decoctum cinchonæ flavæ pareiræ sarsæ compositum taraxaci Extractum aloes barbadensis socotrinæ anthemidis calumbæ cinchonæ flavæ liquidum gentianæ nucis vomicæ quassiæ rhei Ferri carbonas saccharata et ammoniæ citras quiniæ citras iodidum oxidum magneticum peroxidum hydratum phosphas sulphas exsiccata granulata	Ferrum redactum tartaratum Infusum buchu calumbæ cascarillæ cinchonæ flavæ cuspariæ gentianæ compositum krameriæ lupuli quassiæ Iodum Liquor ferri perchloridi pernitratis Lupulus Mistura ferri aromatici composita gentianæ Nux vomica Pilula aloes et ferri ferri carbonatis iodidi quiniæ rhei composita

Medicinal Agents.	Definition.	Use.	Preparations.		
Tonics—*continued.*			Plumbi nitras Quiniæ sulphas Rhei radix Rosæ gallicæ petala Santonica Sodii chloridum Strychnia Syrupus ferri iodidi phosphatis Tinctura calumbæ	Tinctura cantharidis cinchonæ composita cinchonæ flavæ ferri perchloridi gentianæ composita myrrhæ nucis vomicæ quiniæ	Tinctura serpentariæ sumbul Trochisci ferri redacti Vinum ferri citratis quiniæ rhei Zinci acetas sulphas valerianas.
VESICANTS Epispastics	Substances which cause the secretion of a serous fluid under the cuticle, and produce a blister when applied to the skin.	Applied as a counter-irritation in internal inflammation, acute pain, and in syncope.	Acetum cantharidis Armoraciæ radix Emplastrum calefaciens cantharidis	Extractum mezerei ætherum Liquor ammoniæ fortior epispasticus	Mezerei cortex Oleum sinapis Sinapis.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

TABLES FOR REGULATING THE DOSES.

(*A.*) HUFELAND'S TABLE.—Differentia dosium.

(*a.*) Ratione ætatis.

Mens. 1–12	Ann. 1	Ann. 5	Ann. 10	Ann. 20
$\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$–gr. 1	Gr. 2.	Gr. 5	Gr. 10.	Gr. 16–gr. 20

(*b.*) Ratione formæ.

In pulvere.	Infusum v. Decoctum.	Extractum.
1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$

(*c.*) Ratione loci applicationis.

Interne.	Pro clysmate.	Pro balneo.
1	4	48

(*B.*) GAUBIUS'S TABLE.—Doses according to age.

Adult, . . . 1 . . . 60 grains.

Under 1 year . .	$\frac{1}{12}$	5 grains.
,, 2 years . .	$\frac{1}{8}$	8 ,,
,, 3 ,, . .	$\frac{1}{6}$	10 ,,
,, 4 ,, . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	15 ,,
,, 7 ,, . .	$\frac{1}{3}$	20 ,,
,, 14 ,, . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 ,,
,, 20 ,, . .	$\frac{2}{3}$	40 ,,
21–60 ,, . .	1	60 ,,

Above this age an inverse gradation must be observed.

(*C.*) YOUNG'S FORMULA.

For children under twelve years the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age, to the age increased by twelve, thus :—

At 1 year, . . .	$\frac{1}{1+12}$ =	$\frac{1}{13}$
,, 2 years, . . .	$\frac{2}{2+12}$ =	$\frac{1}{7}$
,, 3 ,, . . .	$\frac{3}{3+12}$ =	$\frac{1}{5}$
,, 4 ,, . . .	$\frac{4}{4+12}$ =	$\frac{1}{4}$
,, 5 ,, . . .	$\frac{5}{5+12}$ =	$\frac{5}{17}$
,, 6 ,, . . .	$\frac{6}{6+12}$ =	$\frac{1}{3}$
,, 7 ,, . . .	$\frac{7}{7+12}$ =	$\frac{7}{19}$
,, 8 ,, . . .	$\frac{8}{8+12}$ =	$\frac{2}{5}$
,, 9 ,, . . .	$\frac{9}{9+12}$ =	$\frac{3}{7}$
,, 10 ,, . . .	$\frac{10}{10+12}$ =	$\frac{5}{11}$
,, 11 ,, . . .	$\frac{11}{11+12}$ =	$\frac{11}{23}$
,, 12 ,, . . .	$\frac{12}{12+12}$ =	$\frac{1}{2}$

(*A.*) WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

(*a.*) Weights.

Pound = ℔.	Ounce = ℥.	Grain = gr.
1	16	7000
	1	437·5
		1

(*b.*) Measures of Capacity.

Gallon = C.	Pint = O.	Fluid ounce = f℥.	Fluid drachm = f℥.	Minim = ♏.
1	8	160	1280	76800
	1	20	160	9600
		1	8	480
			1	60
				1

(*c.*) Measures of Length.

Yard.	Foot.	Inch.	Line.
1	3	36	432
	1	12	144
		1	12
			1

1 inch = $\frac{1}{39 \cdot 1393}$ seconds pendulum. (Length of the pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London in a vacuum at the level of the sea = 39·1393 inch.)

(*d.*) Relation of Measures to Weights.

1 minim is the measure of			0·91	Grains of water.
1 fluid drachm	,,		54·68	
1 fluid ounce	,,	1 ounce, or	473·5	
1 pint	,,	1·25 pounds, or	8750·0	
1 gallon	,,	10 ,,	70000·0	

(*e.*) Relation of Domestic to Pharmaceutic Measures.

1 teaspoonful	is generally equal to	1	fluid drachm.	1 teacupful is generally equal to	5 fluid ounces.
1 dessertspoonful	,, ,,	2	,,	1 breakfastcupful ,, ,,	8 ,,
1 tablespoonful	,, ,,	4	,,	1 tumblerful ,, ,,	10 ,,
1 wineglassful	,, ,,	1½-2	fluid ounces.		

(*B.*) WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRICAL SYSTEM.

(*a.*) Weights.

Kilo-gramme.	Hecto-gramme.	Deca-gramme.	Gramme.	Deci-gramme.	Centi-gramme.	Milli-gramme.
1	10	100	1000			
	1	10	100			
		1	10			
			1	10	100	1000
				1	10	100
					1	10
						1

One Gramme = weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° C.

(*b.*) Measures of Capacity.

Litre.	Decilitre.	Centilitre.	Millilitre.
1	10	100	1000
	1	10	100
		1	10
			1

One millilitre is equal to one cubic centimetre, or the measure of one gramme of water (10 litres = 1 decalitre; 100 litres = 1 hectolitre; 1000 litres = 1 kilolitre.

(*c.*) Measures of Length.

Kilometre.	Hectometre.	Decametre.	Metre.	Decimetre.	Centimetre.	Millimetre.
1	10	100	1000			
	1	10	100			
		1	10			
			1	10	100	1000
				1	10	100
					1	10
						1

One metre is equal to the ten-millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.

(C.) RELATIONS OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BETWEEN THE TWO SYSTEMS.

(a.) Relation of the Weights of the Brit. Pharm. to the Metrical Weights.

1 pound	= 453·5925	grammes.
1 ounce	= 28·3495	,,
1 grain	= 0·0648	,,

(b.) Relation of the Metrical Weights to the Weights of the Brit. Pharm.

1 milligramme	= 0·015432	grains
1 centigramme	= 0·154320	,,
1 decigramme	= 1·543200	,,
1 gramme	= 15·432000	,,
1 decagramme	= 154·320000	,,
1 hectogramme	= 1543·200000	,,
1 kilogramme	= 15432·000000	,, = 2℔ ℥iij. 119·8 gr.

(c.) Relation of Measures of Capacity of the Brit. Pharm. to the Metrical Measures.

1 gallon	= 4·543487	litres.			
1 pint	= 0·567936	,,	or 567·936	cubic	centimetres.
1 fluid ounce	= 0·028396	,,	,, 28·396	,,	,,
1 fluid drachm	= 0·003549	,,	,, 3·549	,,	,,
1 minim	= 0·000059	,,	,, 0·059	,,	,,

(d.) Relation of the Metrical Measures to the Measures of the Brit. Pharm.

1 millimetre	= 0·03937	inch.	
1 centimetre	= 0·39371	,,	
1 decimetre	= 3·93708	,,	
1 metre	= 39·37079	,,	or 1 yard 3·7 inch.
1 cubic centimetre	= 15·432	grain measures.	
1 litre	= 15432·348	,,	= Oj. f℥xv. ʒij. ♏xj.

(*D.*) WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN GERMANY.

(*a.*) Weights.

(α.) Medical.

Pound = ℔.	Ounce = ℥.	Drachm = ʒ.	Scruple = ℈.	Grain = gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20
				1

(β.) Civil.

Pound.	Ounce.	Loth.	Quentchen.
1	16	32	128
	1	2	8
		1	4
			1

(*b.*) Measures of Capacity.

One Prussian apothecary mensura or quart:
Contains 36 ounces (by weight) of distilled water, at 19° C.

One Austrian apothecary mensura or quart:
Contains 40 ounces by weight of distilled water.

One quart, mensura, or maass = 2 English pints.

(All the sub-divisions of the quart vary in different parts of Germany; the same refers to the measures of length.)

SYMBOLS AND EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS OF THE ELEMENTARY BODIES MENTIONED IN THE BRIT. PHARM.

Elementary Bodies.	Symbols and Equivalents.		Elementary Bodies.	Symbols and Equivalents.	
	Old System.	New System.		Old System.	New System.
Aluminium, ...	Al = 13·75	Al = 27·5	Iron (Ferrum), . .	Fe = 28	Fe = 56
Antimony (Stibium), .	Sb = 122	Sb = 122	Lead (Plumbum), . .	Pb = 103·5	Pb = 207
Arsenic, ...	As = 75	As = 75	Lithium, ...	L = 7	L = 7
Barium, ...	Ba = 68·5	Ba = 137	Magnesium, ...	Mg = 12	Mg = 24
Bismuth, ...	Bi = 210	Bi = 210	Manganese, ...	Mn = 27·5	Mn = 55
Boron, ...	B = 11	B = 11	Mercury (Hydrargyrum),	Hg = 100	Hg = 200
Bromine, ...	Br = 80	Br = 80	Nitrogen, ...	N = 14	N = 14
Cadmium, ...	Cd = 56	Cd = 112	Oxygen, ...	O = 8	O = 16
Calcium, ...	Ca = 20	Ca = 40	Phosphorus, ...	P = 31	P = 31
Carbon, ...	C = 6	C = 12	Platinum, ...	Pt = 98·5	Pt = 197
Cerium, ...	Ce = 46	Ce = 92	Potassium (Kalium), .	K = 39	K = 39
Chlorine, ...	Cl = 35·5	Cl = 35·5	Silver (Argentum), .	Ag = 108	Ag = 108
Chromium, ...	Cr = 26·25	Cr = 52·5	Sodium (Natrium), .	Na = 23	Na = 23
Copper (cuprum), . .	Cu = 31·75	Cu = 63·5	Sulphur, ...	S = 16	S = 32
Gold (aurum), . .	Au = 196·5	Au = 196·5	Tin (Stannum), . .	Sn = 59	Sn = 118
Hydrogen, ...	H = 1	H = 1	Zinc, ...	Zn = 32·5	Zn = 65
Iodine, ...	I = 127	I = 127			

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